"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; showers tonight or Tuesday; moderate temperature.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 74, min. 50.
For weather report see page 14 last page.

VOL. LXXII...No. 23,879. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Elsewhere | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

## SMITH SAYS BRYAN MISSES HIS POINT IN DRY LAW REPEAL

### Governor Replies Caustically to Commoner's Attack on Him in The New York Times.

### NO FIGHT ON CONSTITUTION

### Personal Conduct Laws Succeed Only When Paralleling Divine Commands, He Says.

### VOLSTEAD ACT 'DISHONEST'

### And Breeds Dishonesty in Its Enforcement, He Declares—Not a Candidate for Office.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, June 10.—Declaring that "he will have to travel some to get any sound-minded person to believe that we are attempting to interfere with the Constitution of the United States when we ask Congress to amend the Volstead act," Governor Smith this afternoon answered William Jennings Bryan's article in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES discussing the repeal of the Mullan-Gage State prohibition enforcement act.

The Governor closed his statement with this comment on Mr. Bryan as a candidate for public office:

"Mr. Bryan, throughout the article, speaks about my candidacy for public office. Unlike himself, I am not a candidate. When I have been, in the past, I have usually been selected by the people, but in Mr. Bryan's case a wise and discriminating electorate usually takes care to see that Mr. Bryan stays at home."

The Governor maintained that the "inherent dishonesty of the Volstead act tends to promote dishonesty in its enforcement."

**Text of the Governor's Reply.**

His answer was:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has requested me to answer William Jennings Bryan's article in its edition of Sunday, June 10, wherein Mr. Bryan undertook to reply to five questions submitted to him by that newspaper.

"Mr. Bryan shows throughout his answer to the questions asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES that he has completely missed the point stressed in my memorandum on the repeal of the Mullan-Gage enforcement law of this State.

"The first question asked is, 'Will prohibition be a leading issue in the next Democratic convention?' Running true to form, he uses a thousand words in replying and says nothing. No living person could answer the second question: 'What strength will the "Wets" and the "Drys" be able to command?' Mr. Bryan attempts it, and says less than he did about the first question.

"Mr. Bryan could answer the third question, 'Do you believe prohibition will continue to be an issue in national politics?' by saying that it never has been an issue and the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment probably never will be, but it is quite possible that a sane and sensible definition of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage might be a prominent issue.

"The fourth question: 'What effect has Governor Smith's action on the Cuvillier bill had on the national situation?' Mr. Bryan answers by making a reference to 'King Alcohol' and to woman suffrage.

"When he answers the fifth question 'What of his (meaning my) association of States' rights in connection with his action,' the Great Commoner rises to the heights of absurdity. According to Mr. Bryan, there is apparently no such thing as States' rights. If that is not a fair inference to take from his remarks, one must take the only other possible, and that is that Mr. Bryan himself does not understand what States' rights means. For instance, he asks, in effect, whether New York ever showed any interest in the right of any other State to protect its citizens in their right to discard alcoholic liquor. That question lacks the elements of common sense. Does Mr. Bryan suppose for a moment that New York should send policemen out to Kansas to enforce the laws of Kansas?

"He speaks of the Sixteenth Amendment, providing for the right of the Federal Government to collect an income tax, and asks whether any Governor asserts the State's right to protest against it. Had Congress enacted a law requiring the State of New York to collect the Federal income tax or compelling the State itself to punish people for violation of any of its provisions, then there would arise an entirely different question. It would be at that point that the question of States' rights would enter the controversy.

**Examples of State's Rights.**

"He speaks about the Seventeenth Amendment, which provides for the direct election of United States Senators by the people instead of by the Legislature and he asks the foolish question, 'Did New York State protest against that interference with its rights?' There was no interference with the rights of the State in that instance; the fact is that the State of New York petitioned the Congress of the United States to pass such an amendment and submit it to the State. When it was finally passed the State ratified it. An entirely different question would arise if Congress, by Federal statute, had attempted to tell the State of New York how the election should be conducted or who would be permitted to vote at such an election. There, again, a question of State's rights would arise. He says the Nineteenth Amendment conferred the franchise upon the women

Continued on Page Three.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES—EDDIE CANTOR—WINTER GARDEN & SHUBERT—GILDA GRAY—Times Square Theatre—Advt.

### *Two Women Die in Churches Stricken by Heart Trouble*

Two elderly women died suddenly while attending church services yesterday. While returning to her pew in St. Fidelis's Roman Catholic Church, College Point, yesterday, after having received communion at the altar rail, Mrs. Anna Hamburger, 65 years old, of 626 Tenth Street, College Point, was stricken and died while being carried to the vestibule. Dr. Emil Kipp, who was in the congregation, said death was due to heart disease.

Mrs. Anna Lacey, 60 years old, a widow, of 1333 Webster Avenue, fell from a pew while attending mass at St. Augustine's Church, Franklin Avenue and 187th Street, yesterday. She was carried into the vestry by Sexton John J. Meagher, who called Dr. Leo G. Ruhl. Dr. Ruhl said Mrs. Lacey had died from a heart attack.

## FIRST TWO SHIPS IN OBEY NEW DRY RULE

### English Liners Arrive With Liquor Sealed in Hold—Crew Can't Buy Drinks Now.

### WINE SERVED IN PORT

### Ration of Two Litres for French and Italians Given Under Their Laws.

Two ships passed the Volsteadian three-mile line yesterday and sailed into the first day of marine prohibition with every drop of liquor stowed away in a storeroom somewhere below. A fleet of customs seals dangled from the storeroom door and only a Jimmy Valentine could have stifled a thirst with anything stronger than ginger ale or soda.

The vessels were the White Star steamship Celtic and the Cunarder Carmania, pioneer ships to come under the Treasury Department's ruling on the Supreme Court's decision barring rum rations to the crews of craft under any flag. Frankly, the advent of the first two ships within range of the dry law extension resulted merely in a shift of the liquid cargo.

Up to yesterday foreign ships nearing the three-mile limit would lock up the bars in the smoking rooms and leave the bottles on the shelves. The seals would remain while the boat was at her pier, except at noon and at 5 o'clock in the evening when customs men would take away the seals so that members of the crew might buy beer to go with meals. Liquor rations to British crews were discontinued some time ago, but all were at liberty to buy drinks.

Steaming across, the thirsty mariner might invest 15 cents in a bottle of Bass or Guinness, or he might assuage the pangs with a tall stein of lager at 10 cents a stein. In port, under prohibition, he was compelled to go ashore to the nearest bootlegger, if he got thirsty.

Arriving off the three-mile limit yesterday, however, the stewards cleaned out the bars of all strong drink and it was interred below decks. There it will stay until the dry line has been passed on the way back to England.

**French and Italians Get Wine.**

There was no change in the serving of wine to crews aboard French and Italian liners in port. The crew of the France of the French Line got their two litres of wine yesterday and so did the crews aboard the Italian steamships Alberta and Argentina, lying at Pier 7, Bush Docks, Brooklyn. Under French and Italian law the crew must be served two litres of wine as a daily ration.

It was learned on good authority that despite the Treasury Department ruling crews of French and Italian ships, or men aboard any ships sailing under the flag of a nation that has the wine ration law, will continue to get their wine daily. It was said that the Federal Government would permit this in order to prevent international misunderstandings from arising. The opinion among the foreign crews seemed to be that the serving of the wine would be overlooked by the American authorities. So far as could be ascertained, there was no official basis for the foreigners' belief.

With local Coast Guard officers not yet officially informed of the new and stern tactics to be employed against the rum smugglers' fleet, Coast Guard Captains along the New Jersey coast were notified yesterday to speed up their efforts to halt the liquor landings. Orders from the Treasury Department at Washington instructed the coast guardsmen

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## BIG AUSTRIAN LOAN ON WORLD MARKETS TODAY TO AID PEACE

### It Will Show Desire of American Investors to Help Europe, J. P. Morgan Says.

### TOTAL ISSUE $126,000,000

### Offered in Nine Countries Simultaneously—America's Share $25,000,000.

### SYNDICATE IS NATION-WIDE

### Loan the Work of League of Nations—Backs Plan for Rehabilitation.

Public offering of bonds of the new Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan will be made simultaneously today in nine countries. The American portion consists of $25,000,000 of 7 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds dated June 1, 1923, and due June 1, 1943. The securities are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 and are part of a total issue of $126,000,000 secured by a first charge on the gross receipts of the Austrian customs and tobacco monopoly.

The offering price of the American portion of the loan is 90 and accrued interest to yield more than 8 per cent. The sale is being made through a nation wide banking syndicate, the New York firms including J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., First National Bank, New York, The National City Company, Guaranty Company, Bankers' Trust Company, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co.

The loan is the result of negotiations undertaken last year when the Austrian Government appealed to the League of Nations for help. A committee, appointed by the League, studied Austria's financial condition, imposed conditions upon compliance with which the floating of a loan would be undertaken and then obtained the appointment of Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, formerly Burgomaster of Rotterdam, as Commissioner General for Austria, with powers bordering on the absolute over all affairs pertaining to the economic rehabilitation of Austria.

American participation in the loan was obtained after a series of conferences between League representatives and Thomas W. Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., whose main consideration was that of security. To provide sufficient security to make the loan attractive to investors, the entire loan was guaranteed as to principal, interest and redemption payments by Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

**Mr. Morgan's Statement.**

In connection with the offering J. P. Morgan issued the following statement:

"The importance of the Austrian loan which is being issued today lies in the fact that the attitude of American investors to this loan will show that they are interested in helping those nations of Europe which are prepared to help themselves toward the re-establishment of their credit.

"Last year at the bankers' conference held in Paris, I stated that it was my opinion that if the security to be given was clearly good, and the investors of other lending nations would cooperate to the extent that they felt themselves able to do, I believed that the American markets would participate to an important extent in the rehabilitation of the European financial situation. At that time these conditions could not be satisfied. Now, however, for the first time a loan is offered which fulfils both conditions.

"The amount, while large, is not excessive, and every present indication justifies my confidence that we shall find the American investing public in accord with us in our belief that the new Austrian bonds are a good investment and that the extension of this credit is an important step on the road to peace and to normal trade."

Mr. Morgan was asked if the Austrian loan might be accepted as a precursor of a German loan. This question he refused to answer directly, because, he explained, the reparations problem was still unsettled and the entire situation too intangible to afford a fair analysis as to its possibilities from the standpoint of a loan. Germany has not passed through so many processes as Austria, he suggested, and consequently is not in a position to present to prospective investors strong enough guarantees as yet to warrant a loan.

Regarding the offering of the Austrian bonds, points were brought out in the circular, which contains a formal statement from Dr. Zimmerman, which have

Continued on Page Seven.

## *Broad Street Trainshed, Philadelphia, Ablaze; Many Passengers Flee in the Early Morning*

PHILADELPHIA (Monday), June 11.—The huge train shed at the Broad Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad was swept by a fire which nearly destroyed it at an early hour this morning. The glass roof extending for a city block fell in before the firemen gained control.

Passengers occupying sleeping cars in the shed were routed out of their berths as dense clouds of black smoke penetrated to all parts of the structure. The fire started under the shed.

A few minutes after the fire was discovered the shed burst into flames in two or three places. Five alarms were sounded, summoning all the fire fighting forces in the centre of the city.

Approximately thirty trains were in the shed and several caught fire before they could be moved to safety. Great excitement prevailed among passengers waiting to board outgoing trains until they were ordered from the building by the firemen.

The blaze started soon after 1 A. M. An hour later the entire train shed was in flames and the baggage room, just outside the waiting room on the second floor, also was burning.

One passenger, overcome by the smoke, was taken to a hospital. A number of firemen were overcome.

At two o'clock another alarm was sounded, bringing practically all the fire apparatus in the city to the spot. Hundreds of streams of water were poured on the flames, which shot high into the air and made the scene as light as day for blocks on all sides.

The fire spread to the mail room under the train shed, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets. Scores of men with trucks were working to remove the mail, but the blaze drove them out before they had finished the job.

The flames appeared to be spreading westward, away from the station proper, which is located directly across the street from the City Hall, one of the largest municipal buildings in the world. Entrance to the station for trains is on an elevated structure from the Schuylkill River, approximately eight blocks. Under the tracks for about three blocks are incoming express stations and mail rooms.

Just before 3 o'clock this morning a locomotive and four coaches crashed through the train shed floor to the ground, narrowly missing a score of firemen. The roof of the shed collapsed about the same time, sending burning embers in all directions.

Although the fire is still burning fiercely, it is believed the flames will be confined to the shed and elevated structure.

## HARDING INITIATED AS A 'TALL CEDAR'

### President Goes "the Whole Route" in Joining an Order at Milford, Del.

### THEN WEARS PYRAMID HAT

### But the Full Story Never Will Be Told Outside of Masonic Circles.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Members of President Harding's party who traveled with him in his dash across Delaware yesterday and returned to Washington this morning, told the story of a lively evening the President spent in Milford, where he was initiated into the mysteries of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, a Masonic society, which bears about the same relation to Third Degree Masonry that the Mystic Shrine does to the Thirty-second Degree.

After the initiation the President and Mrs. Harding and the members of their party motored through the night to Lewes, at the end of Cape Henlopen, more than forty miles from Milford, where the Mayflower was waiting. The Mayflower was boarded in the small hours of this morning.

From 9 o'clock until 11:15 last night the President was passing through the "forest," or lodge, of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. The Cedars are strongest in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The organization is young in years and the forests are just beginning to spread into other States.

Just what happened during the two hours and more the President was being made a Tall Cedar of Lebanon was not disclosed, and it is said the story never will be told outside of Masonic circles. One of the Tall Cedars of Milford is authority for the statement, however, that the President went "the whole route," and he added, "that was a-plenty."

As soon as the induction of the President was completed there was placed on his head the peaked skull cap of the Cedars, shaped like a three-sided pyramid, on one side being a picture of a Tall Cedar, on another the name of the forest, and on the fore side the name of the order. When the President emerged from the initiation room he had discarded his cap and was wearing a straw hat.

Prior to the initiation there was a parade of all the forests, the costumes of the marchers being of all colors and usually in the zouave style, the parade being in a way a miniature of the great parades of the Mystic Shrineers in Washington last week. The President did not march, but reviewed the procession from the front porch of the home of Dr. William Grier, who was his host in Milford.

It was a few minutes before midnight when the President left Milford for Lewes to go on board the Mayflower. He is due to reach Washington tomorrow morning.

**Harding Acclaimed in Delaware.**

LEWES, Del., June 10.—After an all-day trip through Delaware, in which they were acclaimed by thousands of persons from one end of the State to the other, President and Mrs. Harding and members of their party left the pier here for the Mayflower, which lay at anchor in the breakwater, at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

All the way from Milford, where the President was initiated into the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, to Lewes, the road was lined with persons who had stood awaiting his coming from early in the evening. At Georgetown, Harbeson and Cool Spring the houses were illuminated, while the residents stood in the road waving lanterns and flags. In response to their cheers the President and Mrs. Harding bowed and waved their hands.

At the pier at Lewes, just before he boarded the launch for the Mayflower, the President made the last of a series of a dozen speeches. He thanked the people for waiting up nearly all night to see him, and assured them that the day, although a long one, had been one of the most pleasant in his life.

A detail from the Coast Guard was in attendance and acted as an escort from the pier to the launch. The Mayflower passed out to sea at 3:55 A. M.

BELL-ANS WILL RELIEVE YOUR Indigestion.—Advt.

## 7 KILLED, MANY HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

### Five of Dead Are Children, Run Down in Streets—Motorcycle Kills Woman.

### TWO OF INJURED MAY DIE

### Man and Boy in Borrowed Car Sideswipe Another, Injuring Three, One Critically.

Motor car accidents in and near the city yesterday cost the lives of seven persons, five of them children. Many others were injured, two of them critically, including a police sergeant's wife, who was run down when, according to the police, a driver disobeyed a traffic policeman's signal, and a 60-year-old woman who was thrown from an automobile when a speeding machine "sideswiped" it.

Carmello Mastiana, 6 years old, of 54 Chrystie Street, was tossed into the air and instantly killed at Hester Street and the Bowery by a north-bound taxicab. The driver sped away after the accident and, although Isadore Mudich, of 693 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, chased the taxi several blocks in another car, the driver finally eluded him.

Albert Rohrs, 5 years old, of 903 Third Avenue, died in the Babies' Hospital after he had been run down by an automobile at Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Valentine Kayser of 215 West 116th Street, the driver, was held in $3,500 bail by Magistrate Ryttenberg for examination in Homicide Court today.

After his automobile had killed James Catanzaro, 7 years old, of 109 Bay Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Feich of 265 South Second Street, Brooklyn, was arrested by the police of the Parkville Station on charges of homicide and driving without a license. The boy was run down at Kings Highway and Bay Forty-ninth Street and died of a fractured skull in the Harbor Hospital shortly afterward.

**Killed by Motorcycle.**

A machine driven by Miss Mary Egan of 204 West Eighty-second Street, struck Leo Guido, 14 years old, at Warren and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn. The boy died on his way to Holy Family Hospital. According to the police, witnesses said that the boy darted in front of the car and the accident could not have been avoided.

Miss Anna Paulonis, 47 years old, of 1354 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by a motorcycle while crossing Highland Boulevard near Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She was dead when an ambulance arrived from Bradford Street Hospital. Charles White of 137 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, owner of the motorcycle, was held on a charge of homicide.

As she was crossing the street in front of the railroad station at Ardsley, Westchester County, yesterday, Philomina Campanile, 5 years old, of 2,518 Seventh Avenue, was killed by an automobile driven by R. L. De Mere Lemon of 17 Leighton Avenue, Yonkers. The child's parents had gone to Ardsley to visit friends and she was running on alone when the machine struck her. Lemon was held by the Dobbs Ferry police on a charge of homicide.

As he stepped from behind a surface car which he was about to drive into the barns at Boston Road and 179th Street, the Bronx, David Weil, 48, a motorman, of 705 East Thirty-seventh Street, was struck and killed by an automobile driven by Edward Sulling of 2,737 Grifford Place, the Bronx.

**Struck Going Home From Church.**

Bound home from church yesterday morning, Police Sergeant John T. Collins of 1 Perot Street, the Bronx, and his wife, Mary, 51, were run down as they were crossing the street at Broadway and 231st Street. Mrs. Collins was thrown twenty feet. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, where it was said that she suffered brain concussion, and it was feared she had a fractured skull. Sergeant Collins was not seriously injured.

Patrolman James Miles, of the Sedgwick Avenue Station, was acting as traffic policeman at the point where Mr. and Mrs. Collins were struck. The driver of the car, George Messerschmidt, of 168 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, said he thought Miles had given the signal to proceed. The patrolman declared that he did not give any such signal and served Messerschmidt with a summons on a charge of violating traffic rules.

A wild ride in a borrowed automobile early yesterday morning resulted in the smashing of a second machine, the wrecking of the borrowed car and a plate glass window, into which it was driven, and a chase on foot during which several shots were fired before

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HISTORIC PHILADELPHIA'S NEWEST Hotel, The Robert Morris, Parkway.—Advt.

## LASKER, RESIGNING, URGES GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE

### Shipping Board Chairman Sees Scant Prospect of Profitable Sale of Its Vessels.

### WOULD KEEP BEST OF FLEET

### And Advises That These Vessels Be Refitted With Diesel Engines.

### 200 UNITS AS A RESERVE

### Tells How in Two Years Deficit Has Been Cut From $16,000,000 to $4,000,000 a Month.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A definite program for the direct operation by the Federal Government of the cream of its great merchant fleet and the sale or scrapping of the balance has been submitted to President Harding by Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the United States Shipping Board, in his letter of resignation, effective June 12, made public tonight. A feature in the program proposed is the refitting of a number of vessels with Diesel engines.

With the failure of Congress to enact the Ship Subsidy bill, which Mr. Lasker believes would have "brought about the profitable transfer of the Government ships to private operation" and assured "our economic independence in ocean transportation," the retiring Chairman of the board advises that "the alternative is to go the full length of Government operation," provided private American capital cannot be interested in the operation of the Government fleet.

The vessels in the active fleet were consolidated into eighteen lines covering important trade routes to all parts of the world, and bids were opened May 28 for the sale of these routes. So unsatisfactory were the proposals received that Chairman Lasker and the other Shipping Board officials feel that they are thrown back on the alternative of direct Government operation.

In his letter Mr. Lasker informed the President that a few of the established lines "may be sold through negotiations that have been started, but developments thus far indicate that by reason of the higher operating cost most of the bids will be inadequate," and in the main the Government will be "forced" to maintain in some way the routes now being operated at its expense.

"Under these circumstances, and these circumstances only," Mr. Lasker declares, "is the Government warranted in assuming the task of direct operation."

**Text of the Letter.**

Following is the text of Mr. Lasker's letter:

"Dear Mr. President:

"When in June, 1921, you asked me to accept the Chairmanship of the United States Shipping Board, I protested my lack of knowledge of the technicalities of merchant marine administration, but since you had shown such signal confidence in me I pledged myself to assume for two years what was, as obviously then as now, a gigantic task of salvage and organization.

"In tendering me this office you were under no illusions as to the stark hopelessness which, to many, the situation presented. You spoke of 'the mess so great and so unbelievable'; but you did not fail to inspire me with your own confidence that a way would be found to bring order and progress out of the chaos that awaited you in this department when you assumed the Presidency. With this faith I undertook to give the best that was in me to the solution of an abnormal financial and business problem, and also before the end of my term to lay before you a policy which I hoped would prove the basis of a permanent merchant marine.

"On that day the investment of public funds by the Shipping Board was thrice that of any commercial enterprise in history. Its operations had been extended in futile endeavor over every sea and to every world port. It was a wartime effort, justifiable and praiseworthy in its motives, but, having been conceived in a great world crisis, it was doomed to the disaster which awaited any attempt to create a maritime power by compressing into months the natural growth of generations.

"The administration of the fleet was

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### *Germans Strip Hen Roosts For Feathers for American Men*

BERLIN, June 10.—German henroosts have been robbed to give snappily dressed American men feathers for their hats next Winter. American importers are having shipped millions of small, bright-colored plumes to the United States for next Fall's output of masculine headgear. Guinea hens, chickens, turkeys and geese have contributed. The feathers are of all colors, but are much smaller than those worn by the Bavarian peasants.

## POINCARE INVITES BRITISH SUPPORT

### Note Delivered in London Asks Aid in a Demand That Ruhr Resistance Cease.

### THEN FRANCE MIGHT CONFER

### Cuno, in Muenster, Repeats His Assurance of Good Faith—Two Sergeants Killed in Ruhr.

PARIS, June 10 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré's note on the subject of German reparations was delivered in London today for presentation to the British Cabinet tomorrow. It expresses the hope that Great Britain would join France and Belgium in telling Germany that passive resistance in the Ruhr must cease.

It says that if Germany complies, France will be disposed to consider with her allies a solution of the reparations question, provided the discussion keeps within the limits of the French proposal of January.

**British Cabinet Meets To-Day.**

LONDON, June 10 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet will meet tomorrow morning and is expected to decide whether the time is ripe for a statement by the Prime Minister on the recent German note. Such a statement may be made in the House of Commons tomorrow, according to custom in the form of an answer to a question, if the Cabinet Council decides that the time is opportune for a statement on the British policy.

The decision will be the outcome of the most important diplomatic exchanges which have been going on over the week-end, and it appears that Belgium is trying to bring British and French policy together. The chief stumbling block in the way of a reunion of the Allies which remains is French insistence that the Germans formally declare that they have given up passive resistance in the Ruhr.

**Cuno Reasserts Good Faith.**

BERLIN, June 10 (Associated Press).—Speaking at Münster yesterday, Chancellor Cuno said that the latest German reparation proposal must be considered an earnest of Germany's intention to find a solution to the whole question. He was convinced that as soon as a reparation total in keeping with Germany's capacity to pay had been fixed, Germany would make the greatest efforts for the freedom and well-being of the coming generation. With the co-operation of German economy, the Government would be strong enough to bring about a settlement of the reparations question.

The Chancellor estimated that German payments made up to the present amounted in all to 42,000,000,000 gold marks, when various other items such as moneys paid on the costs of the armies of occupation, and if foreign concessions were taken into consideration German payments would have amounted to 54,000,000,000 gold marks.

Turning to the Ruhr situation, the Chancellor asserted that fifty Germans had been killed and 50,000 exiled. With respect to the security of France, Herr Cuno declared that Germany was prepared to give every possible guarantee, but at the same time could on no account surrender German territory. He believed he was at one with the whole nation in this matter.

The Chancellor warned employers in adjusting wages to take into account the fall in the value of the mark and urged the people not to be led into indiscretions.

**Berlin Papers Back Cuno.**

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—The speech delivered by Chancellor Cuno in Münster reached most of the newspapers here too late for comment, but what little there

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## CIVIL WAR STARTS IN BULGAR FERMENT; ALARM IN BALKANS

### Stamboulisky, Premier Who Was Ousted in Revolt, Begins Armed Resistance.

### SERBIAN CABINET CONFERS

### Jugoslav Attitude on Return of Pro-Germans is Causing Grave Anxiety.

### TREATY FAITH IS PLEDGED

### But Both Paris and London Are Skeptical of Intentions of Sofia Revolutionists.

LONDON, June 10 (Associated Press).—Telegraphing at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Sofia, the correspondent of The London Times says:

"Several Agrarian risings occurred yesterday in the large villages, the principal one on the railway at Tatlach, where the Agrarians attacked an armored train carrying half a battalion sent from the Capital.

"Alexander Botoff, the former President of the Sobranje, attempted from Radomir, thirty miles southwest of Sofia, to march at the head of 200 peasants to Sofia, but local military with troops from the capital, succeeded in quelling the movement.

"Stamboulisky (the deposed Premier), with one hundred Agrarian guards and several hundred villagers, is fortifying Slavitza (Slavovitsa), which is headed by troops heavily reinforced by artillery and machine guns. The capture of this place is probably a matter of days or hours."

The most extraordinary feature of the whole revolution was the secrecy with which it was carried out. No one except the prime movers, such as Zankoff and Rousoff, knew what was going to happen. At midnight Friday all was calm; at Saturday morning the whole Cabinet was in jail and the revolution under way, apparently.

The correspondent says that the new Cabinet is made up of Tsankists, Socialists, Liberals and Democrats, and includes Malinoff, Tsankoff belongs to no party.

Revolutionaries tried to lynch Nikolai Athanasoff, the former Minister of Railways, but soldiers prevented them.

Directly the coup had taken place hundreds of ex-officers and soldiers presented themselves for military service. This placed the Government in a difficult position. Although it was desirous of availing itself of as many volunteers as possible owing to fear of incidents with the Agrarians, the Government also feared the breaking of the military clauses in the treaty. The Government therefore compromised, enrolling volunteers in the morning but refusing to enroll them in the afternoon. Rumors of a general mobilization are false.

**Macedonians Had No Part.**

Although the Macedonian autonomists are in full sympathy with the Provisional Government, there is every authority for stating that the Macedonians had no part whatever in preparing and executing the coup. The role of the army is only to finish the Agrarian rule and maintain law and order until the new régime is firmly established.

At Sofia, the correspondent continues, rejoicing at the fall of Agrarians is apparent on every side, but what the feeling in the villages is is another matter and cannot be ascertained yet. Although military guards are stationed about the capital, and the circulation of civilians in the streets is forbidden, all is quiet. The banks, shops and offices are closed and the town has the appearance of a fête day after a great military victory.

Although no news has been received here regarding King Boris, it is assumed that he remains on the throne. Friends of the youthful monarch say that he never at heart has sympathized with the Agrarian movement. They allege that Stamboulisky never lost an opportunity for humiliating the King and rendering him powerless in the affairs of the country.

"You shall reign, but you shall not govern," Stamboulisky is reported to have told the King not long ago, and to have added: "You are King, not of the parties but of the working people. Sire, you shall reign so long as you have the confidence and support of a majority of the people, who could elect you as President of the republic if they desire."

No event since the Greek convulsion of last October has raised such apprehension in the minds of the foreign statesmen regarding the future stability of the Balkan States as the Bulgarian revolution. Doubt was expressed today in many quarters whether the new revolutionary régime would be strong enough to resist the powerfully organized Agrarian Party, which numbers among its members a great part of the Bulgarian peasantry.

Some observers fear the present episode may lead to civil war. In such an eventuality, they point out, the Bulgarian Army would be helpless to cope with the situation, as it is merely a police organization of a few thousand men.

**New Regime Pledges Peace.**

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 10 (Associated Press).—"A simple incident in the internal life of the country," is the way in which the first official statement by the new Bulgarian Government describes the coup d'état which overturned the Stamboulisky Government and landed the Cabinet Ministers in jail. As to what effect it will have on the Bulgarian foreign policy is not yet known.

The existing public forces are sufficient to maintain order, and the mobilization of additional troops has not been called for.

The statement declares:

"The new Government will be

## *Police Reserves Summon Hundreds in Parks For Vandalism and Littering the Lawns*

Police reserves spent an active day in the city's parks yesterday. They issued summons after summons to men and women who, after lunching from a shoe box or reading newspapers, left the debris on the park lawns. In Central Park the reserves of the east side stations served 112 summonses before 4 o'clock in the afternoon and made five arrests. Those arrested were men who would not accept formal notification to appear in the Yorkville Court.

Commissioner Enright issued an order to the police on Thursday, directing them to clean up the parks and to hand a summons to any one leaving litter behind. About 95 per cent. of those who received "tickets" from policemen yesterday were guilty, the police said, of throwing newspapers on the ground instead of in the rubbish cans provided, and of leaving the remnants of their midday meal on or near park benches.

The remaining 5 per cent. were found trespassing on lawns.

Captain Jacob Brown, who directed police operations in Central Park, said that there were as many women offenders as there were men. In the Yorkville Court, he said, the "ticket" holders will be charged with violating a park ordinance, and the penalty for conviction is a fine of $5 up.

The police of the Prospect Park Station issued about fifty summonses during the day, and included among them the charges "destroyed shrubbery." Others were issued for littering the park walks, walking on the grass in restricted areas and similar offenses.

Many summonses were served in Bronx Park and in the many smaller parks throughout the city. No definite estimate of the number issued by policemen could be obtained last night because policemen on the late tour of duty had not reported. Summonses also were served during the band concert in Central Park last night.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn's Largest.—Summer rates; 4 min. Wall St., 15 Times Sq. Interboro (Clark) Subway in bldg.—Advt.

## *Harding on Yacht Gets New York Times Delivered by Airmen in Naval Plane*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Although he was out in the Atlantic on the Mayflower more than 400 miles south of New York President Harding had the opportunity of reading Sunday issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers today. This was accomplished through the Naval Air Service, which sent a scouting plane to the Mayflower off the Virginia Capes with copies of the newspapers.

Six copies of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES were sent to Washington by special messenger on a regular train ahead of the newspaper special which brings the New York papers to the Capital. At the Union Station in Washington THE TIMES messenger delivered the papers to Lieutenant A. T. Patterson of the Naval Air Service, who was waiting for them. A motor car containing Lieutenant Patterson and the newspapers speeded to the Naval Air Station near Anacostia, a few miles from Washington.

The scout plane which carried the papers to the President was piloted by Lieutenant William D. Thomas, Commandant of the air station, with Lieutenant Patterson as a passenger. Another plane, piloted by Chief Machinist's Mate Wilkinson, accompanied the scout plane.

The start was at 7:45 o'clock and a quick flight was made to the Tail of the Horseshoe, just inside the Virginia Capes where Chesapeake Bay enters the Atlantic, the place agreed upon for a rendezvous of the Mayflower and the newspaper-carrying plane. This was reached at 10 o'clock.

The Mayflower, which was not able to leave Lewes, Del., until the small hours of this morning on account of heavy seas, expected prolongation of the President's Delaware excursion, was nowhere in sight, so the two planes landed on the water and Lieutenant Thomas got in touch with the Mayflower by radio. The Mayflower gave her position and the planes flying out to sea, encountered her about ten miles off the Capes.

Both planes went down and rested on the water, while a boat from the Mayflower put out to get the newspapers. As soon as these were transferred, the planes rose and gave President Harding the "zoom" salute. The aviators could see President Harding standing on the Mayflower's bridge. He waved his hand to them.

It was 12:30 o'clock this afternoon before the planes accomplished their mission. They returned to Washington early this evening.

Travel Bureau—Steamship Tickets, Rates This Week—All Lines Today.—Advt.

Maidenform for Dandruff. Sold on money-back guarantee. All Terminal Barber Shops.—Advt.

for the inflexible principles of justice and democracy by fostering Bulgaria's internal peace and order and will cultivate the closest relations and good neighborliness and friendship with adjoining States and good-of-will the great powers by the utmost execution of its international obligations."

Up to a late hour Saturday no conflict of bloodshed had been reported in any part of Bulgaria. Normal traffic was resumed yesterday afternoon, when crowds thronged the streets. A meeting was held outside the Parliament Building and was addressed by the new Ministers, Zankoff and Dobochevski. They declared the new Government would re-establish the Constitution. Later they visited the foreign legations. The Ministers in the former Guchkoff and Malinoff Cabinets, charged with responsibility for Bulgaria's entry into the war, have been released.

The Ministry as at present constituted is as follows:

*Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War*—M. ZANKOFF.
*Minister of Interior*—M. BOUSSEFF.
*Agriculture and Public Education*—M. MOLOFF.
*Commerce and Industry*—M. DOBOCHEVSKI.
*Public Works*—M. STOENTCHEFF.
*Finance*—M. THEODOROFF.
*Railways*—M. KARASSOFF.
*Justice*—M. EMILOFF.

The majority of the new Ministers belong to the Bourgeoisie Party and are also Russophile.

### Name Ex-Premier Marches on Sofia.

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PARIS, June 10.—French official reports from Sofia declare the revolutionary Government is dissolved and Parliament has proclaimed a state of siege.

M. Stambouliisky has organized peasants into a militia and is marching on the capital. The city is under martial law and is patrolled by tanks.

PARIS, June 10 (Associated Press).—The Bulgarian revolution is observed here with anxious foreboding in both French official circles and Bulgarian diplomatic quarters. While no one today was willing to express an official opinion regarding the significance of the coup d'état, officials did not conceal misgivings that it may mean the beginning of very severe trouble, with even the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities of the Balkans.

Allied circles see in the revolt the cropping up of a very unwelcome pro-German element, which if it should be successful in holding power, may stir up knotty Balkan problems closely affecting the Western European countries and certainly inject a troublesome element into the Balkans just at a time when it was hoped the Near East would settle down to peace.

The belief seems to prevail that if the effects of the revolution could be kept within the territorial limit of Bulgaria it might work itself out without disastrous results to the Balkans, as far as Bulgaria herself is concerned. Bulgarian circles predict that the revolutionary government will not last long. It was pointed out in this circle that the Stambouliisky party was so predominant that it was difficult to believe the followers would allow any other Government to retain power for any great length of time.

But the Bulgarians here feel that the other Balkan States, particularly Jugo-slavia, are so apprehensive of a revolutionary government that they will be loath to wait and allow Bulgaria to work out the situation herself. It is pointed out that the new Government is composed of leaders of the old pro-German regime, who are violently anti-Serbian, and that Serbia, aware of their records, is most likely to take a very resistive attitude toward Bulgaria.

Even without this hostile Serbian attitude, it is thought by Bulgarians here that it will be difficult enough to straighten out the situation. While there is no doubt as to the loyalty of the agrarian population of Bulgaria, the belief prevails that there is nobody to lead them and form an effective organization.

Presumably all the members of the Stambouliisky Cabinet who were in Sofia were arrested. The three other Bulgarians who were considered most capable of organizing a counter-action are absent in other countries. These are M. Dasaleoff, Minister at Prague; Dr. Gianciof, Minister to Great Britain, and M. Theodoroff, representative at Lausanne, all close personal friends of Stambouliisky and any one of whom could form an effective organization. But the coup came so suddenly it would be impossible for them to get effectively in touch with home affairs now, and it would be difficult for them to return while the revolutionaries hold sway.

Furthermore the revolution came at the worst time of the year for the peasants to get together for any organized resistance. All of them are very busy with their crops, and, solid as they might be in favor of Stambouliisky, it is considered they would be slow to give up the prospect of making good harvests to engage in uncertain military ventures.

Bulgarian circles here today were so astonished over the suddenness of the coup that they took a sort of attitude of despair. They expressed the opinion that whatever may happen is likely to develop as suddenly as the coup itself. One Bulgarian even said he would not be surprised if, in their elation over success, the revolutionaries should line up the old Cabinet and shoot them all.

The French Government has received a message from the new Bulgarian Government giving assurances that it intends to live up to the terms of the peace treaty and all other foreign engagements signed by the Stambouliisky Government.

The new Bulgarian Premier Zankoff was on the most intimate terms with King Boris, according to the Sofia correspondent of Havas, and it is believed there that the King was acquainted with the revolutionary plan, the promptness with which he signed all the decrees presented to him by the new Government is pointed out as proof that he was not ill pleased with the downfall of the man who exiled his father and only tolerated him.

Professor Alexander Zankoff is one of the most reputable doctors in Sofia University. He began gathering about him a year ago the leaders of the intellectuals in Bulgaria regardless of party affiliations for the purpose of joint action against the Government. Zankoff is only 43 years of age; he was educated in Sofia and Munich and traveled extensively in Germany, Austria and Hungary during the war.

Describing the revolt at Sofia, the Belgrade correspondent of the Havas Agency differs from advices directly from the Bulgarian capital with respect to the "bloodless revolt." He says that a regiment refused to join the movement and was disarmed after sharp fighting in the streets of Sofia, in which eighty gendarmes were killed.

### Reports Some Bloodshed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—Special cables to The Matin from Belgrade announce that the Bulgarian coup d'état has not been accomplished without bloodshed. There has been fighting in several parts of the country between supporters of ex-Premier Stambouliisky and those of the new government. In Sofia street fighting has taken place and there were a number killed and wounded. This news has, however, no other confirmation here, and as all the frontiers have been closed and the telegraph offices occupied by the forces of the new government no direct information is coming from Sofia except that which has the revolutionary government's approval.

In Paris the fall of Stambouliisky just at a crisis in the Lausanne conference is regarded as very menacing. What little is known of the new leader, Professor Alexander Zankoff, is to some extent reassuring, but the fact remains that the principal causes of the unconstitutional assumption of power were discontent at Stambouliisky's negotiations at Lausanne, the extent of his sacrifices to Serbia and his failure to secure for Bulgaria an outlet to the Aegean Sea. Zankoff, it is felt, may be only a straw man behind whom the military party and the Macedonian discontents are hiding.

As the man who suffered imprisonment during the war for his attachment to the allied cause and who has since shown himself almost the only post war minister of any ex-enemy country willing and decided to keep the peace engagements of his country, Stambouliisky was regarded here with great favor. He was a man of peace and his enemies whatever the immediate cause of their revolt are in the French mind too closely associated with the former Bulgarian war party to be free from suspicion.

Bucharest telegrams state that the former dictator has been able to avoid arrest and is in hiding, but contradictory news as to his fate comes from other sources. All the other Ministers of his Cabinet have been arrested.

### King Aids Revolutionists.

During the revolution King Boris was absent from Sofia at his castle at Euxinograde, near Varna, and it was there he signed the decree nominating the new government and dissolving the Sobranje. In the sequence and circumstances of the events, there seems undoubted proof of the complicity of the King in the revolution, though he gave his official approval to Stambouliisky's repression of the Comitadjis bands in Macedonia. It was known that he felt the dictator was going too far in his desire to safeguard Serbian interests from raids by these unruly nationalists.

Had Stambouliisky's plans had time to mature, the Comitadjis organization, which has more than once been the cause of an outbreak in the Balkans, would have been almost stamped out. In Sofia their friends began their intrigues, which resulted in yesterday's coup. To the Nationalist passion further heat has been added by the condemnation, even though the sentences were light, of the Ministers of the Cabinet responsible for the declaration of war against Serbia in 1915. All the elements gathered against Stambouliisky were either of the old war party or Macedonians, and though the proclamation issued yesterday by the new Government declares that the policy it intends to follow is one of peace at home and abroad, there is little doubt that the Government founded on the revolt against the system of peace and order which Stambouliisky tried to maintain will not long be able to remain true to that declaration.

Both Serbia and Greece can be expected to regard the newspapers with suspicion, while the conclusion which is being drawn in Paris from events is that no time must be lost in concluding peace at Lausanne before fresh complications arise.

### Jugoslav Cabinet Meets.

BELGRADE, June 10 (Associated Press).—The Jugoslav Cabinet was called into session immediately the news of the Bulgarian coup became known.

The Government regards the revolution as an internal Bulgarian affair, but it feels that it cannot remain indifferent to the situation if the new Bulgarian Government shows a disposition to disregard Bulgaria's peace obligations.

LAUSANNE, June 10.—M. Le Theodoroff, Bulgarian Minister to Jugoslavia and President of the Bulgarian delegation at the Near East Conference, commenting on his country's unheavel said:

"I went to bed last night a Minister; I awoke today a refugee."

The Minister of Finance in the new Bulgarian Cabinet as reported from Sofia is M. Theodoroff, but whether this is the head of the Lausanne delegation, or another Bulgarian of the same name is not known.

The news of the overthrow of the Stambouliisky Government has caused anxiety among the diplomats here, and there is general nervousness regarding Balkan affairs. Bulgaria has received no adequate satisfaction at the Near East conference relative to her long-standing ambition for a commercial outlet to the Aegean Sea and must henceforth traverse both Greek and Turkish territories.

### Sees Venizelos Back of Revolt.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Martin H. Donohue, The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent, who was in Bulgaria last year, writing in a dispatch to his paper on the meaning of the Sofia coup says:

"A fresh Balkan war has been brought appreciably nearer by the overthrow of Stambouliisky.

"The reason of Stambouliisky's downfall," he declares, "is not far to seek. He blindly obeyed the behests of the Allies and relied on their promise that Bulgaria's claim for territorial readjustment and for an outlet on the Aegean Sea would not be forgotten.

"Those who still dream of a greater Bulgaria had before their eyes the spectacle of the successful opposition of the Kemalists to the Treaty of Sèvres. Mustapha Kemal, not so long ago a rebel with a price on his head, has once more proved the might of the sword as an instrument of negotiation. Turkey as an ally of Bulgaria and Austria lost the war, but by organizing a successful resistance the Kemalists have torn up the Treaty of Sèvres and at Lausanne have been given back much of the territory they lost.

"The Kemalists's example has not been lost on Bulgaria, which was shorn of much territory and mulcted of a heavy indemnity. It was too much to expect Bulgaria would not prefer defiance to passive obedience, and this is exactly what has happened.

"When I was last in Sofia the Anti-Stambouliisky Party, which still had immense power and influence and the sympathy of the army, had not decided on which side of the political fence they would ultimately land. They then looked upon Greece as their potential enemy, but the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres at the expense of Greece, an ally of the Entente Powers, entirely changed the Bulgarian political outlook.

The recent retrocession of Karagatch to the Turks, which effectively blocks the possibility of any peaceful Bulgarian penetration to the Aegean Sea completed the new Orientation in Bulgarian politics.

### Says Ex-Premier Played Cards Well.

"I cannot help wondering whether M. Venizelos knew the value of the card he played at Lausanne when, with a cheery smile, he 'nobly' sacrificed Karagatch to the Kemalists as a substitute for the payment of a money indemnity. I am inclined to think he did, and that the Greek ex-Premier, an able diplomatist and the deadly enemy of the Turks, played his card with consummate skill.

In any case things have turned out as he wished. Beaten on the field the Greeks, represented by Venizelos, have now out of the seemingly impossible made possible the recreation of Balkan Bund. For was not the Cretan, Venizelos the great architect of the first Balkan Bund, which in the Balkan War laid low Turkish power in Eastern Europe.

Ever since the disaster to Greek arms in Angora, M. Venizelos, while outwardly professing meekly to accept the situation which robbed the Greeks of so much of their war-won territory, has been steadily working for the reconstruction of the Balkan Bund and today he has practically achieved his purpose.

"There is a military party in power in Athens and there is a military party in power in Sofia. From today the Bund may be said to be reborn and another peace treaty, this time that of Neuilly, is due to go into the melting pot to be reforged afresh by the sword of the new Balkan allies. Whether it is to be a two-power or a three-power, or even a four-power, Bund remains to be seen. Greece and Bulgaria are certain partners, Serbia and Rumania possible participants, but unquestionably benevolent neutrals. It was not for nothing that that very able diplomatist, the Queen of Rumania, arranged marriage alliances for her daughters with the reigning sovereigns of Greece and Serbia.

"The immediate consequences of the Bulgarian Revolution and the triumph of the military régime are likely to be the re-establishing of conscription and the mobilization of a large Bulgarian army by the calling up of reservists to the colors in defiance of allied protests."

## FATAL SLIDE TO SECOND.

### Blood Poisoning Causes Death of Princeton Freshman.

Leroy Clifford Kellog of Deerfield, Ill., a freshman at Princeton, died from blood poisoning at Presbyterian Hospital on Saturday. He was a member of the freshman baseball team and suffered an abrasion of the left side while sliding to second base a month ago.

He had been treated at the college infirmary and considered the injury a minor one. Two weeks ago, he became seriously ill and it was found that septic infection had set in. Kellog's parents were notified and they hurried to Princeton and brought their son to Presbyterian Hospital here.

## SHOOTS MAN AND FLEES.

### Victim, Whose Wound Is Not Serious, Doesn't Know Assailant.

What the police believe was a case of mistaken identity in Jack's Billiard Parlor at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street led to the shooting of Anthony Lavia, 20 years old, of 435 East Ninety-sixth Street. He was not seriously wounded and his unknown assailant escaped.

Lavia was playing pool with two companions, when a stranger entered, drew a revolver, fired at Lavia, the bullet entering the right side of his chest, and disappeared. Lavia, who was taken to the Reception Hospital, told the police he did not know the man who shot him and that he knew of no reason why any one should have shot him.

# CHINESE PRESIDENT BESIEGED IN HOME

### But Li Declares He Will Continue in Office Despite the Militarists.

### HAS APPEALED TO GEN. WU

### Influential Elements Have Assured Him of Support, but Provinces Are Doubtful.

PEKING, June 10 (Associated Press).—Practically besieged in his residence, surrounded by only a few faithful friends, President Li Yuan-hung, who is struggling against the opposition of the militarists in his efforts to maintain the Presidency and to form a new Cabinet, said today that the resignation of Premier Chang Shao-tseng and the Cabinet and the action of the Metropolitan police in striking yesterday were inspired by a certain militarist, whom he named. However, the name of the man President Li accused was omitted by his interpreter.

The President announced his intention to defy the efforts being made to dislodge him from the Presidency until such time as Parliament legally named his successor. To quit now, he said, would leave the situation entirely in the hands of militarists. The latter, he said, would use their power to put one of their own members in the President's chair.

President Li said he believed he struck at the root of the matter when he telegraphed to Marshal Tsao Kun, Chihli military leader, and General Wu Pei-fu, military sponsor for the Peking Government, demanding to know what they proposed to do in regard to his attitude.

While the President was being interviewed, a demonstration was in progress outside the Palace walls. This demonstration, President Li said, was being staged "at a few coppers per head." The President said that his services had been gratuitous, as he had not received a cent in salary.

Parliament was silent in the present crisis, he said, because its existence depended upon the official support of the militarists, who withheld the revenues which should reach the Government.

However, he said, if Parliament wished his removal, it had recourse to his resignation, which has been in Parliament's hands some time. It could be accepted any day, he said, if Parliament could muster a majority of votes.

The task of forming a new Cabinet has been urged upon Dr. C. C. Wu, formerly Foreign Minister, and V. K. Wellington Koo, formerly Minister to the United States. Both hesitated to accept, President Li said, being fearful to go ahead without assurances from the militarists and the absence of a man for the difficult post of Finance Minister.

President Li said that he had received assurances of support from several influential sources, but as yet there had been no indication of the attitude of the provinces.

## CHINESE PARLEY TO RESUME

### Release of Foreign Prisoners Is Expected Tomorrow.

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TSAO CHUANG, June 10.—Prospects seem good for the release of the foreign captives tomorrow, while negotiations will resume for the ransoming of the Chinese captives through cash payments at a later instance.

The bandits are arranging a three-day celebration of their victory, sending to Shanghai for a theatrical troupe.

The bandits have sent a delegation here asking that Roy Anderson visit their stronghold to complete the terms, which are accepted also by the Chinese Government. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Shantung citizenry also are invited to attend or send delegates with cash for the release of Chinese captives.

The bandits after a fight among themselves have installed a guard over the captives more favorable to them, with better treatment resulting. More than 1,000 have enrolled in the army, with the remainder electing to continue their banditry, passing through the lines with their loot. It was to prevent them from keeping the leading foreign captives which caused the fight among the bandits, delaying the negotiations.

## FLOODS SWEEP KANSAS; LOSS WILL BE MILLIONS

### *Damage in Arkansas City Estimated at $2,000,000—Many Are Made Homeless.*

KANSAS CITY, June 10 (Associated Press).—At least five persons are believed to have lost their lives as a result of floods in Kansas, and virtually every stream in the State was over its banks today, due to heavy rains. Many cities reported that their losses would run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Reports from Wichita state that a relief train, loaded with rowboats and motor launches, was dispatched today for the scene of the stranded train. Baskets of food were also sent, as the passengers were said to have been without food for more than twelve hours.

Three thousand persons were made homeless in Arkansas City by the flood from the Arkansas River, dispatches from that city stated. Damage there was estimated at $2,000,000, and the Mayor sent out a call for outside aid. At least $50,000 will be needed for the destitute and homeless, the Mayor said.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 10.—With railway service in Northern Oklahoma and Southern aKnsas disrupted by high waters, Oklahoma is in the grip of what oldest inhabitants say is "the worst flood of the worst season within memory." No casualties have so far been reported, but damages running into hundreds of thousands of dollars have been recorded.

## CHAMPION DANCES 9 DAYS.

### Texan Wins $5,000 and "Crown" in St. Louis Endurance Test.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Bernie Brand of Dallas, Texas, tonight established a continuous dancing record of 217 hours. He had broken the previous World's record of 195 hours in the national marathon dancing contest here today, but shuffled on to the point of nine days and one hour, the sole survivor of twenty-two persons entered in the contest, which started June 1. Brand won $5,000 in prizes.

## BRITISH TROOPS VISIT RUHR

### Small Detachment Will Compete With the French in Sports.

PARIS, June 10.—A small detachment of British troops has arrived at Düsseldorf. The detachment consists of a few officers and artillerymen from Cologne, who were invited by French Headquarters to participate in an installed horse show, running races and steeple-chasing, according to information from reliable French sources.

# LASKER, RESIGNING, URGES TRADE FLEET

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

not remotely competent. Shipping Board boats had lost the confidence of American exporters, and competitors stressed the inadequacy of the service as effective arguments against its use either by American or foreign shippers. The reasons for this failure were neither obscure nor unnatural. From America's meagre merchant marine as it existed before the war it had been possible to recruit relatively only a few men competent to operate ships, and upon the conclusion of hostilities most of these men, more or less precipitately, returned to private life. The deficits in operation were averaging $16,000,000 a month. Although hundreds upon hundreds of accountants on the board's payroll were unable to comprehend why they had been retained, no accounting system worthy of the name existed. The smallest private business could have boasted a more accurate control of its affairs. A residuum of some $150,000,000 of war claims, of which no adequate record existed, remained to be settled, and the organization which might have been cognizant of the data relating to these claims had been scattered.

"Thousands of disputed accounts for ship operations, not including claims—some of them involving millions of dollars—remained in controversy, with quite inadequate accounting records of their history. When proper accounting methods were introduced, large accounts were found outstanding that had never been recorded. Securities of all sorts which had been received from the sale of Shipping Board properties were found in many instances to be loosely drawn, and general carelessness existed in connection with the assets and liabilities.

"These open accounts are now adjusted, securities have been properly exchanged or negotiated and many of them disposed of. At the end of this fiscal year from liquidation alone the Shipping Board will have on deposit in the Treasury, either in the Construction Loan Fund or for covering into the general fund, $125,000,000, as against the fact the day I assumed office that the total cash reserve of the Shipping Board was $4,000,000.

### Owned Entire Villages.

"The Shipping Board possessed, among other things, entire villages built for the workmen during the war, railroads and street car systems that had been constructed for the transportation of the workmen. Among the assets of the Shipping Board were large shipyards, such as Hog Island, for which we had no peace-time needs and which of necessity had to be dismantled; dry docks which it could not use, and surplus material, scattered over the entire country at over 400 points, running into millions of items.

"No accurate inventory existed of these varied assets, scattered assets. The first thing the present board did after assuming office was to have an inventory made and create a sales organization for the disposal of these surplus properties. That organization, created two years ago, has now been completely disbanded, for, with very small exceptions, the surplus property has all been sold.

"One of the problems the new board had to solve and which at first seemed unsolvable was the situation as regards fifty-six shipping companies who had bought 134 ships, aggregating 907,241 deadweight tons, exclusive of tugs and barges, from the board at war-time prices, on which they had made comparatively small payments, the board holding mortgage notes for the balance due, and who found themselves bankrupt or facing bankruptcy by an 80 per cent. decline in the value of their ships.

"It took months of study to work out a settlement program that would be fair to all, resulting in the saving of forty of these concerns, who thereby have been preserved for the American flag. I will not here dwell on the problem of the disposal of 285 wooden ships which cost over $300,000,000 to build and which had no peace-time value.

### Settlement of Claims.

"With this brief glimpse of the problems which confronted us, I may with some satisfaction report to you the results of the past two years. Now the most complete and accurate accounting system in the Government service exists in the United States Shipping Board, and, as the Director of the Budget has recently stated, the Shipping Board is the only governmental agency with a monthly trial balance. By June 30 we will have practically settled, at less than 12 cents on the dollar, claims involving cash and materials amounting to the full $150,000,000. There remains unliquidated a negligible amount representing claims which in the opinion of the board must be forced into the courts.

"The Emergency Fleet Corporation, largely by reason of the resolute attitude of my fellow-members of the Shipping Board, has emerged as economic, efficient, and distinct entity, charged with the commercial operation of the ships in so far as is possible under existent conditions. Although the history of merchant shipping for decades has presented no more ruinous period for merchant owners than the years since the armistice, the deficit of $16,000,000 a month which existed in a time of tonnage surplus has been cut during the board's life under your administration to an average of $4,000,000 a month.

"The operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation under the supervision of the Shipping Board, while not financially profitable, have won back the confidence of world shippers and have provided with nearly two-score freight lines under the American flag an efficient service on every ocean trade route. American exporters have been protected against discriminatory freight rates of foreign-owned bottoms and have been assured of continuous communication between our shores and our actual and potential customers.

"All of the advantage and stimulus that can accrue to the foreign trade of a nation through the possession of its own ocean carriers have been placed in the hands of the American exporter, and a service has been given which is at least comparable with that of any other merchant marine.

### Trade Increased by Ships.

"Shipping Board passenger and freight facilities have brought the United States six days closer to South America than it was before, and are advancing, perhaps in greater measure than any other factor, the realization of that Pan-Americanism which is one of the cardinal aims of American policy and statesmanship. Through the splendid lines operated by the Government from Seattle and San Francisco we enjoy rapidly expanding trade relations with the Orient.

"With the entry of the Leviathan into service and the completion of other plans of the board, we will make more rapid progress in the North Atlantic, where competition is keenest and where, because those with whom we trade have already extensive shipping facilities, we have not as yet made the gains that we have been able to secure in other routes.

"Thus briefly I sketch the administrative results of the Shipping Board during the past two years. My second commitment was that I would endeavor before leaving office to lay before you a policy which might prove the basis of a permanent merchant marine.

### High Cost of Operation.

"The costs of physical operation of American merchant ships are from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than the similar costs of competitive foreign vessels. This disadvantage arises both from legislative requirements and restrictions and from higher capital charges, which in the main have their genesis in commendable causes—better wages and better conditions of American labor.

"These had been sufficient, however, to confine the pre-war American merchant marine largely to those waters from which foreign competition is by law excluded—the coastal trade. Outside of tanker, sugar, fruit and similar fleets, which came into existence as the complement of American industries, and which are not ocean carriers in the general sense, our overseas merchant marine was, and is, apart from the fleet of the Shipping Board, inconsiderable. Private capital has not entered the carrying trade today for the same reason that existed prior to 1914—the higher operating charge of American ships.

"In these circumstances the effort was made to secure from Congress a measure for direct and indirect aid to our merchant marine, and I firmly believe that the enactment of that bill would have brought about the profitable transfer of the Government ships to private ownership, and the assurance of our economic independence in ocean transportation.

"The apparent alternative is to go the full length of direct Government operation. My recommendation of this course would be only as an alternative. My conviction is that there are inherent in any form of Government ownership of a merchant marine marked disadvantages as a competitor with private ownership which cannot be overcome, and this opinion has been emphasized every day of my tenure of office.

"Before entering upon a final commitment in a policy of direct Government operation of the ships, in order to ascertain if private American capital be interested in their acquisition, the board has within the past few weeks advertised its established lines for sale. A few of these may be sold through negotiations that have been started, but developments thus far indicate that by reason of the higher operating cost, to which I have already alluded, most of the bids will be inadequate and in the main the Government will be forced to maintain in some way the routes now being operated at its expense; under these circumstances, and these circumstances only, is the Government warranted in assuming the task of direct operation.

### A Merchant Marine Indispensable.

"Under such circumstances the justification will be ample, for the benefits arising from the national operation of such a merchant marine are public benefits which the investment of private capital could not be expected to provide. Chief among these are the guarantee of an adequate merchant marine under the American flag available in case of war, and the protection of American trade from discriminatory freight charges, for only in the possession of a merchant marine is the trade of a country secure from a freight disadvantage being imposed by its competitors.

"When I came into office the ships were being operated by the Government through private agents, a vicious system, which, however, with its evil features as far as possible eliminated, I continued in the view that in the event of the passage of the subsidy bill it would provide an avenue for the disposal of the ships. Under this system the private operators controlled the terminal facilities and the trade names of the routes, although the cost of these was borne by the Government.

"Thus the Government's position as a potential vendor of the ships was impaired by the fact that the terminal facilities and good will of its lines were in hands other than its own.

"With the experience of this situation in mind, I now recommend, in the event of failure to secure from private owners an adequate price for the ships, the creation by the Fleet Corporation of twelve to eighteen subsidiary corporations, in which will be consolidated the existing freight lines. In the event of the adoption of this plan these corporations will have the Fleet Corporation as the parent body controlling the general policies of its subsidiaries and the responsibility for their operation resting in the separate entities. The subsidiary corporations will control the good-will and terminal facilities of their respective routes and will thus possess a body of steadily increasing value, the property of the Government.

### 250 Ships Needed to Start With.

"Government operation should always be with a view to ultimate sale to private owners. In this light, while of course the officers and most of the directors of the subsidiary corporations should be practical shipping men who devote all their time to the enterprise, there should be invited on the respective boards in each locality citizens of eminence who would thus give a local interest to each undertaking. The twelve to eighteen routes indicated will require, to begin with, about 250 ships, replacing almost 400 ships now in these services, and these 250 ships will represent approximately 2,000,000 deadweight tons.

"After allotting these 250 bottoms for this service we will still have on hand a little more than 1,200 other steel ships. The first comprehensive survey to be made of the fleet is now practically completed, and it will undoubtedly prove that several hundred of these vessels built for war purposes, are incapable under peace conditions.

"Until the disposal of this tonnage is settled the world's shipping industry will be disturbed, and the worst effects of this disturbance will be felt by our ocean marine interests. We should, therefore, at once accept the inevitable and break up these units. Of the 900 to 1,000 remaining, I recommend that approximately 200, representing approximately 1,750,000 deadweight tons, be selected as a reserve to be employed in highly competitive routes if, and when, foreign owners actively oppose the expansion of our marine activities.

### Peace and War Service Nucleus.

"The ships required for the operation of the twelve to eighteen corporations mentioned, together with the reserve I have just indicated, and supplemented by our coastwise carrying capacity of 3,700,000 deadweight tons already in existence, would provide this country with an aggregate merchant marine of approximately 7,500,000 deadweight tons, a nucleus for a balanced merchant marine for service in peace and war, and would place it in the second position among the maritime powers.

"An intensive study, based upon practical tests, of the cost of physical operation of the highest type of oil-burning ships with similar ships propelled by Diesel engines has demonstrated an advantage of roughly 25 per cent. in favor of the later. It is my recommendation that from the steamships which I have characterized as a reserve a given number be refitted with Diesel engines, and that these vessels be placed in commission in the service of the eighteen operating companies recommended to be established under the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"If the estimates of the economies which may be effected through the conversion of these vessels are realized, the resultant saving will more than compensate for the disadvantage in physical operating costs under which our ships now labor. Indeed, with the early completion of this program, supremacy in the economic physical operation of ocean freight carriers might well pass from foreign fleets to our own merchant marine, for the reason that we would then possess some superiority in Diesel tonnage that in spite of existing handicaps our carrying trade would be firmly established before our example could be followed by others.

### Loans for Construction.

"No further appropriation will be necessary if Congress will permit the use for this purpose of the board's construction loan fund, the effect of which will be such economies in operation as to permit of the restoration of the capital within a relatively brief period.

"There remains to be dealt with 900 to 1,000 ships for which we have no present employment, and the existence of which acts as a depressant upon the merchant marine of the world, and, most of all, upon our own. I, therefore, recommend the sale of these ships at the best prices obtainable, not only to private American owners, but to foreign owners.

"It is the nation like ourselves which is seeking to promote an overseas merchant marine that desires most of all stabilized conditions, and these conditions can only be brought about by the elimination of this surplus tonnage. For this reason I recommend that the board be authorized to scrap all of these ships for which it is unable to find a purchaser at home or abroad.

"The two years period which I undertook to serve having expired, I now tender your formal resignation, effective June 12. In so doing I must express my appreciation of the splendid spirit which you have constantly given the board, of your self-sacrifice of larger personal interests in our behalf and of your vision of an American merchant marine, which never failed to inspire and sustain us, and which alone has brought order and progress out of chaos.

"The privilege of having served under you will always be the greatest honor of my life.

"Respectfully,

"ALBERT D. LASKER."

# POINCARE INVITES BRITISH SUPPORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

is is very favorable. The radical organs interpret the speech as meaning that the Government is determined to bring the industrial magnates to terms by legislative acts that will exact every available penny for reparations. The absence in the speech of any reference to agrarian element's obligations causes some criticism, but in political circles the opinion prevails that the agrarians, who enriched themselves immensely at the expense of the people, will fare no better than the industrials at the hands of the Government. On the whole, it may be said that the speech has considerably strengthened Cuno's position, which of late had somewhat suffered.

## HAIL SCHLAGETER AS MARTYR.

### Progress of Executed Man's Body to Baden Elicits Demonstrations.

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BERLIN, June 10.—Leo Schlageter's last journey to his home in Schoenau-Baden is assuming the character of a Nationalist pageant as the body of the executed man is being borne southward. At every large railway station deputations decorated with Nationalist swastikas and other monarchist emblems wait for the body's arrival, much to the discomfort of the Republican authorities, who also feel obliged to do honor to Schlageter.

In Elberfeld and in Frankfurt on Main the Knights of the Swastikas turned the occasion into an Anti-Republican demonstration, in which even clergymen joined. In Marburg and Giessen so many final tributes had been added by the populations that when the train arrived in Frankfurt there was no more room in the funeral car and wreaths and bouquets brought by citizens there had to be placed in an extra car.

Answering French charges that Schlageter had confessed to having received from Count Von Beissel, Director of the Krupps, money for agitation against the French occupation, Dr. Jarge, Krupp General Manager, says: "Count Von Beissel was only a subordinate employe, entirely unknown to Baron Krupp von Bohlen personally. Von Beissel was employed as Secretary to one of our Directors, and certainly could not dispose of any sums for the purposes suggested. Besides, Herr Krupp von Bohlen has strictly forbidden aid to any secret societies, be their aims never so patriotic. Since January he has also prohibited political agitation of any kind within the precincts of the Krupp works. We cannot be made responsible for what one or another of our four thousand clerical employes may do in violation of our rules. Certainly the Krupp firm never furnished Count von Beissel, who has since left us, with any money for political purposes."

## SAYS KRUPP APPEAL WILL FAIL

### Swiss Counsel Relies Rather on Political Move to Free Directors.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUSSELDORF, June 10.—It is admitted by Maître Mauriaud, counsel for the imprisoned Krupp Directors, that there is little likelihood of the French Court of Cassation invalidating the Werden court-martial verdicts, sentencing them to fifteen years' imprisonment and 100,000,000 marks fine each.

Maître Mauriaud, a professor of law in Geneva University, who has been devoting all his energies to the Directors' defense, says the only question the Cassation Court will have to examine is the competence of the court-martial's jurisdiction, and when the Düsseldorf Military Court of Review refused to allow the appeal in the first instance, the whole matter thereby was practically settled, from a legal standpoint.

The only hope for Baron Krupp von Bohlen and his associates lies in a strong movement being made in certain political quarters in France to have the whole case retried or to have the sentences quashed altogether. According to M. Mauriaud, the movement is under way. Meanwhile he is doing all in his power to have the prisoners kept in Düsseldorf and not deported to Paris. He hopes they will be held as political prisoners.

## *TWO FRENCH SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE RUHR*

### *Brawl Over a Woman Is Said to Have Started Fight—No Reprisal Expected.*

DUESSELDORF, June 10 (Associated Press).—Two French non-commissioned officers were killed Saturday night by Germans during a pistol fight in Dortmund. As far as the French authorities have been able to ascertain the fighting occurred during a brawl over a woman.

It is considered likely that no penalty will be imposed upon the town of Dortmund in consequence of the fight, as it has been established to the satisfaction of French headquarters that no political significance attaches to it.

The French troops were notified of the affray by German civilians, who gave a good description of two of the three German civilians involved in it. Up to the present, however, no arrests have been made.

French military headquarters published this morning the first number of what is to be a daily four-page newspaper called the Nachrichtendienst. It is printed in German without a word of French.

The Nachrichtendienst will be devoted mainly to Ruhr happenings, keeping the population informed on "official news" and offsetting what is described as "false German news." The first issue of 50,000 was sold at 200 marks per copy.

Paper for the publication was requisitioned at the Tageblatt plant, forcing the Germans to find the paper they needed in other quarters. This morning's issue contained mostly railroad time tables and news lifted from other papers, as no telegraph service has yet been arranged.

### Report Killing was for Revenge.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—A dispatch from Düsseldorf to the Matin ascribes the shooting of two French non-commissioned officers at Dortmund to a movement in revenge for Schlageter, recently executed by the French for sabotage.

German Nationalists have made every effort to use the execution as an excuse for stirring up the people against the occupying forces. The dispatch says he has been made a martyr and his native town has undertaken to build a tomb for his body. Collections are being made at present to erect a monument in his honor. The newspapers print long eulogistic articles to his memory, and each a Socialist organ prints regularly a large box containing the words, "remember Schlageter."


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# HAYNES SAYS EAST LEADS WET FORCES

## Commissioner Reports 'Adverse Public Opinion' Is Mainly on the Seaboard.

## FINDS SOME CITIES HOSTILE

## 'Persistent Misrepresentation' and an Unfavorable Press Cited as Difficulties.

## SEES 'LARGE HOPE' JUSTIFIED

### Facts and Figures of Two Years' Prohibition Enforcement Are Set Forth.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In a résumé of what has been accomplished in prohibition enforcement during two years of the Harding Administration, Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, dismisses all past, present and future difficulties, such as lack of local co-operation, anti-prohibition sentiment, misrepresentation and an unfavorable press, as mere incidents in the progress of carrying out dry law enforcement. What has been already demonstrated is full justification for the "large hope" for the future, Mr. Haynes says.

No hint of what the Administration intends to do to face the new situation in New York is given in the statement, although the Commissioner states that in some cities co-operation by local authorities is not what it should be. He also declares that every effort will be made to induce these local powers to furnish all possible co-operation in handling minor violations, so that the Federal agents will be free to take care of larger work.

"The efforts being made to secure greater co-operation for municipal, county and State enforcement agencies, as was contemplated in the second section of the Eighteenth Amendment, are making good headway in most localities," says Mr. Haynes. "As this result is more nearly attained, the Federal organization will be that much freer to deal with the larger conspiracy cases and major violations."

As an introduction to his facts and figures, Mr. Haynes asserts:

"I believe the facts here presented warrant a fair degree of satisfaction with accomplishments as a whole. Many problems have been presented in these two years and have been solved. Many new problems present themselves daily in different aspects of the work, and will continue to appear for years.

**Federal Forces at Maximum.**

"Federal forces are now functioning at a maximum numerically, upon the basis of present appropriations. Every effort is being made to stimulate co-operation from municipal, county and State officials to the extent that at an early date local authorities may be depended upon, in the main, to care for minor violations, as was contemplated under the concurrent power section of the amendment, and then the Federal forces will be more free to deal with the larger conspiracy violations, coast and border problems and to assail illegal traffic at the source.

"One of the chief present difficulties may be termed Sectional, where there is adverse public opinion to be combated, and it is to be found mainly on the Eastern seaboard, although there are certain cities where local conditions also make the problem quite difficult. Co-operation in some of the localities referred to on the part of local authorities is not what it should be, and the press is not favorable. Prohibition sentiment will grow less rapidly in these localities because progress in enforcement will be slow. It is my observation that prohibition is most popular where it is most nearly enforced. It must be clearly understood that public opinion many times reflects the attitude of public officials quite as much as, if not more than, the officials in their conduct express the public wishes.

"Another present-day difficulty is a certain type of misrepresentation which is persistent and specious in type. One purpose seems to be to destroy the morale of the public most interested in prohibition, and, next, to discredit and hamper the officials of the Government entrusted with the duty of making the Eighteenth Amendment effective.

"Notwithstanding all of the difficulties that have been presented and will be presented from time to time, they are considered but incidents in the large progress of our work, and every effort will continue to be made to produce the best possible results, and the record of accomplishments here submitted, is ample justification for large hope for the future."

**More Than 46,000 Convictions.**

Mr. Haynes says that between June 1, 1921, and April 1, 1923, 65,760 criminal and 3,500 civil cases were begun in United States courts, there being, respectively, 43,905 and 2,314 convictions. The Commissioner says he gives the figures for Federal courts alone, though in the majority of instances prohibition cases are diverted to the State courts.

Criminal fines imposed between July 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, amounted to $4,041,458.03, the collections of fines totaling $2,824,085.01. Between July 1, 1922, and April 30, 1923, criminal fines of $2,755,891.44 were imposed, but the record of collections is not furnished.

Between April 1, 1921, and March 31, 1923, 12,667 offers of compromise were received: in the same time 38,266 claims for refund were handled, of which 5,822 were rejected, and in those rejected the Collector was directed to collect $16,699,319.47. Civil collections, as results of compromises and taxes and penalties amounted to $3,097,529.47.

Commissioner Haynes says that in the Fall of 1922 injunction proceedings to abate liquor nuisances were begun, and "the result of this effort to take advantage of one of the most forceful weapons provided by the law has been very satisfactory, and in practically every State, and in some of the territories, injunction proceedings are being instituted where appropriate cases arise."

California, Illinois and New York stand out above all other States in the progress of this injunction work, declares the commissioner, giving Illinois "credit for being the father of all liquor injunctions in the United States."

**"Notable Progress" in New York.**

"New York has also been making notable progress during the past six months in this branch of the work, and approximately 800 injunctions have been secured," he continues. "Several places have been closed on permanent injunctions, among them the Reisenweber restaurant, which for over a year violated the National Prohibition Act without regard to repeated arrests. Incidentally, the closing of the Reisenweber restaurant by Court order led to the handing down of a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on the requirements of injunction proceedings, which will have a very beneficial effect throughout the country by encouraging the abatement of nuisances on a larger scale."

Under the head of "smuggling," the Commissioner's résumé states:

"The smuggling of any contraband article presents difficulties. Liquor has been smuggled, articles included in contraband trade. The prohibition unit has had very limited facilities for combating this situation, but the Coast Guard and the Customs Service have given very excellent co-operation with their very limited facilities.

"During the fiscal year 1922 these various agencies seized eighteen vessels of foreign registry and eleven of American registry, with their liquor cargoes. Of the eighteen foreign vessels, ten were apprehended within three miles of our shores, and the remaining were seized while hovering beyond the three-mile limit, but within the four-league zone of our shore line, some of them in the act of unloading their cargo to smaller boats to be smuggled ashore. In a number of these seizures the units of the so-called Prohibition Navy, including sub-chasers, were the vessels used in the seizures.

"The prohibition unit also has in operation in the waters along the northern border, and at periods on Atlantic and Gulf points, a fleet of speedy motor boats. Through this agency, in 1922, forty motor boats of various types were seized for transporting liquor in violation of the law; twenty-two arrests made, and very considerable quantities of beer and whisky seized."

**Dry Forces Reorganized.**

Mr. Haynes makes known that a complete reorganization of the prohibition force has taken place under his régime. He declares that "during this two-year period the maximum number of employes, including civil service employes in the Washington office, in the field aggregated 3,902; the present force is approximately 2,550."

Dealing with the subject of permits, Mr. Haynes says "there are two kinds of enforcement—preventive and strong-armed," and a proper supervision of the permit or preventive enforcement means fewer actual violations. After describing the safeguards thrown around permits, the résumé continues:

"The abuse of allowing overdrafts has been practically eliminated. During the quarter ended March 1, 1923, only 372 overdrafts out of a total of 145,000 withdrawals were noted, and in no instance was the number of gallons allowed in excess of the basic permit more than four. In 1920 whisky withdrawals aggregated 12,389,929 gallons. In 1921, during which period the present Administration, with the new ideas of organization, more adequate supervision, new regulations and various safeguards, had charge for only six months, withdrawals aggregated 3,143,945 gallons and during the past calendar year, 1922, withdrawals of medicinal whisky aggregated but 1,819,888 gallons."

The total permits issued from June, 1921, through March, 1923, were 190,580, of which 1,865 were revoked. Three hundred and forty suits were started on bonds.

There were 38,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bond July 1, 1922, and approximately 19,000,000 gallons now are on deposit in concentration warehouses. Since Dec. 1, 1922, 175,000 barrels have been moved to concentration warehouses without a single theft in transit.

**Industrial Alcohol Production.**

Production of industrial alcohol amounted to 44,047,442 gallons from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921; 41,091,776 gallons between July 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, and 48,857,894 gallons between July 1, 1922, and March 31, 1923.

"The figures of gross production of industrial alcohol in the country clearly show that the production and use have closely followed the lines of commercial activity and that the drop from 44,000,000 to 41,000,000 was due to the depression of a year ago," says the report. "The present year's figures clearly reflect the general business improvement throughout the country.

"The number of plants now qualified to produce alcohol is practically the same as two years ago, being approximately seven in number, but at present they are working at a greater capacity than they were two years ago. This clearly demonstrates that the administration of the alcohol laws by this unit has in no way interfered with normal commercial processes."

Discussing sacramental wines, the Commissioner says:

"During 1920 and 1921, and up to the latter part of 1922, there were no indictments brought against rabbis and clergy for violation of the law. During the past six months there has been a reaction and a marked change in the attitude of the courts. Three convictions have been secured. Thirty-six cases are pending.

"The first injunction secured against a rabbi was in California, the Court ruling in this case that wines belonging to a congregation and seized while in the possession of an alleged rabbi may properly be confiscated, on the theory that a congregation is responsible for the acts of its agents."

The Commissioner adds that "effective provisions have been provided for terminating the abuses practiced by alleged rabbis and others" by strict regulations.

**Breaking Up Bootleggers' Dens.**

Conspiracy provisions of the Federal Criminal Code have been employed wherever possible to "break up organized dens of bootleggers," the statement says. Between Oct. 1, 1922, and April 30, 1923, 254 indictments were found in conspiracy cases; there were 147 convictions, $223,967 was imposed in fines, and 13 years and 21 days' sentences were imposed.

According to Commissioner Haynes, 1,100 breweries were operating in the United States at the time of the passage of the National Prohibition Act. Three hundred and eighty breweries were operating in December, 1921, and 604 are operating today. From June, 1921, through March 31, 1923, ninety-eight brewers were convicted, fourteen sent to jail, $252,000 fines imposed and seventy breweries closed.

Since Nov. 23, 1921, there has been no lawful manufacture of whisky. Distillery warehouses seized from July 1, 1921, to April 30, 1923, were twenty-two; distilleres convicted were thirteen.

Commissioner Haynes, who has charge of narcotic drug enforcement, says that "the United States has been divided into fifteen narcotic divisions under the Harrison Narcotic law, resulting in 65 per cent. more convictions than the year previous, sentences imposed aggregating 2,814 years.

"The increased activities on the part of trained investigators caused a decided decrease in drug addiction during the year," says the report. "Although intended as a moral measure and not a revenue-creating measure, it has resulted in collections turned into the United States Treasury aggregating $571,465 in excess of actual expenditures for the year 1921, and in 1922 actual collections turned into the Treasury, in excess of actual expenditures, totaled $610,311.13."

## FARMER KILLS HIMSELF.

### Swallows Poison When Ordered to Vacate Farm.

NEWTON, N. J., June 10.—Clutching in his hand a notice he had received a couple of days ago to vacate the farm on which he, his wife and their seven children had lived for more than a year, John R. Smith swallowed paris green in the bedroom of his home today, dying almost immediately, according to Coroner James W. Mills.

Smith, who was 41 years of age, received a notice from the owner that he would have to vacate the property before the 15th of the month. His wife and their eldest daughter were away for a visit to relatives in Pennsylvania.

The Coroner learned that Smith had talked with neighbors during the day and intimated he was planning to end his life, and urged them to look after his children.

## TRY HOLD-UP, FLEE IN TAXI.

### Two Accused of Assaulting Man and Wife Return—Caught After Chase.

Two young men attempted to hold up the soda and cigar store of Daniel Silverzweib, 500 East Eighty-first Street, early last night. While one talked with Mrs. Silverzweib at one side of the store, the other demanded money of the proprietor. When Silverzweib said he had none he was knocked down. As the wife started running to her husband's aid, she, too, was knocked down with a blow on the jaw. The assailants escaped in a taxicab.

An alarm was sent to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and Patrolmen Richard Graham and John Rafferty responded. While they were questioning the couple, the woman suddenly screamed and pointed to two men in the crowd outside.

"These are the men," she cried. After a chase of several blocks, they were caught and locked up on a charge of attempted robbery.

# ANTI-BLAINE SLOGAN APPLIED TO SMITH

## Phrase "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" Repeated by Pastor on Dry Law Repeal.

## SEES AMENDMENT IN PERIL

### Dr. Bailey, in Brooklyn Church Bulletin, Warns of Move to End Prohibition.

The phrase, "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," to the original use of which by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, in 1884, has been generally attributed the defeated of James G. Blaine for President, was revived yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Edwin D. Bailey, pastor of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and applied to Governor Alfred E. Smith.

As used by Dr. Burchard, the phrase applied to the Democratic Party. As used by Dr. Bailey, it was the caption for an editorial in his parish paper, the Prospect Heights Bulletin, commenting upon Governor Smith's action in signing the Cuvillier bill repealing the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition Enforcement act. Copies of The Bulletin were distributed to members of the congregation at the morning service.

The editorial under the heading, "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," said:

"This combination now rules at Albany and is headed for Washington. Governor Smith, a Roman Catholic, Tammanyite Governor, has signed the bill repealing the prohibition enforcement law. There is no disguising the fact that this is part of the program to nullify the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution, not by direct action, but by subterfuge.

"The author of the repeal bill says this is the beginning of the end of prohibition. Governor Smith tries to soften the effect of his action by professing zeal for the enforcement of the Volstead law and by reading President Harding a lecture about the duty of the United States Government to suppress violations of the law.

"With a Roman Catholic President in power Rome will become the winner, and America will be run by Rome. This is the program. Rum and Romanism are leagued together to put this plan across. It is liable to succeed unless steps are taken immediately to counteract it. The good people must wake up and take united and energetic action at once or prohibition and American democracy are doomed.

"The men at the head of this movement for nullification are astute and powerful politicians, and they have abundance of money at their command."

## ROOSEVELT CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID

### *Bishop Burgess and 1,500 at Ceremonies at Memorial Site in Forest Hills.*

The cornerstone of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Church at Forest Hills was laid yesterday by the Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island. More than 1,500 persons witnessed the ceremonies.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt sent a telegram of regret, stating that due to the President's vacation he could not attend. He said: "The Memorial seems to me to be in perfect consonance with my father's ideal of life."

Preceding the laying of the cornerstone, Bishop Burgess led a procession in which were pastors from all parts of Brooklyn and Long Island. Herman Hagedorn, Trustee, Secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and Director of the Roosevelt Bureau of Research, spoke of the virtues of the late Colonel.

The Memorial Church will be of the English Gothic type of the fourteenth century, 94 feet long by 22 feet. In the seventy-foot steeple will be a large window on which will be portrayed incidents in the life of Theodore Roosevelt.

The cost of the building will be $125,000. It is expected to be finished in September.

## TREATED 924,418 PATIENTS.

### W. F. Morgan Tells Work of United Hospitals—Many Nurses Trained.

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the United Hospital Fund, in a statement to be issued today, declared that, in addition to treating 201,271 patients last year in the hospitals of the fund and 723,147 additional patients in the dispensaries, the fifty-seven institutions played a most important part in the training of nurses.

"New York City has become the greatest centre in the world for training nurses," he said. "In the nurses' training schools of the hospitals under the fund more nurses train than in any other similar group of institutions in the world. Four thousand one hundred and seventy-eight nurses are on duty in these hospitals now, a daily average of more than one nurse for every two patients treated. Last year, in the general hospitals alone, the daily average of nurses was 2,112, caring for a daily average of 3,314 patients.

"Young women come from all parts of the United States, Canada and even from foreign countries for the training offered here.

"Nursing is the right hand of medicine, and the hospitals of the United Hospital Fund, with their exceptional opportunities for training in general, special and chronic and convalescent institutions, not only offer the highest grade of care and treatment to the rich and poor alike, but through the trained women they turn out and exert an important effect on the profession of nursing and the care of the sick throughout the entire country and, to a degree, abroad as well."

# FIRST TWO SHIPS IN OBEY NEW DRY RULE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

to see that no craft of any description or tonnage is permitted to get into the inlets along the Jersey coast without the first passing inspection by the Coast Guard.

In his orders to the Guardsmen, Edward Clifford, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, warned the Guards to maintain a close scrutiny on Manhattan fishing vessels. The Treasury officials indicated that they believed that the small fisher craft had been responsible for many cases of fine Scotch finding their way into New York City, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the liquor being buried deep between fish. Many such ships were in Cape May harbor yesterday, having been driven in by the strong gales that swept the coast on Saturday night, but all the skippers denied ever having engaged in the rum running trade.

**Six Federal Judges to Hear Cases.**

As the result of a conference between Federal District Attorney Ralph C. Greene of Brooklyn and the Federal judges now sitting in that borough, it was predicted that at least six United States judges would be sitting in Federal liquor cases in Brooklyn before the end of the month. The additional judges will be enlisted in an effort to clear the calendar of the more than 1,000 prohibition cases which have accumulated in the last few months.

**Dr. Reisner Attacks "Wets."**

Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, West 178th Street, near Broadway, turned his fire on the "wets" last night. He said that his investigations convinced him that the saloons were reopening and that the proprietors were following Corporation Counsel Nicholson "in his opinion that the police have no right to bother them," rather than "Governor Smith's stiff words of mere affirmation that the law is in force."

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, spoke last night at the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. He was asked to comment on Mayor Hylan's letter to Palmer Canfield, Federal Prohibition Director of New York State, in which the Mayor told Mr. Canfield to go to work and accused him of seeking to shift the burden of dry enforcement to the municipality. Mr. Anderson's only remark was:

"I guess we got under the Mayor's skin."

# SMASH UP SALOON IN NEAR-BEER RAGE

## Proprietor Says His Refusal to Serve Strong Drink to Trio Resulted in Rampage.

## THREE HELD FOR WRECKING

### Mirror, Windows, Chairs and Tables in Eighty-Seventh Street Bar Are Demolished.

Because he refused to serve drinks containing more than the Volstead law limit of one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, Charles Veitz saw his saloon at 501 East Eighty-seventh Street wrecked last night. Thomas Enright, 23, of Rowan Place, Woodside, L. I.; Charles Ox, 27, of 208 East Eighty-seventh Street, and John McMahon, 27, of 1,476 Lexington Avenue were arrested on a charge of malicious mischief.

According to Veitz, the trio demanded drinks with an intonation that, in his opinion, for something stronger than he was willing to serve.

One of the men, Veitz told the police, threw a chair at him. Veitz dodged and the chair shattered a mirror.

"This is no way to treat cash customers," cried another as he broke a window with his fist, Veitz declared.

Veitz said these actions were the prelude to a general wrecking of the premises. Bottles of "near beer," thrown with force, completed the demolition of the mirror Veitz said. Three plate-glass windows and the glass in the door were broken, and practically every table and chair in the place was smashed. Broken glass showered down on Veitz as he crouched behind the bar.

Policeman Uhlfelder heard the racket and with the aid of two other policemen arrested Enright, Ox and McMahon, who were badly cut on the hands by the broken glass. Dr. Boyer of Bellevue Hospital bandaged their cuts.

## STATEN ISLAND GANG BEATS POLICE ATHLETE

### *Officer, After Wounds Are Tested, Arrests Two Charged as His Assailants.*

Patrolman Robert M. Porter, police athlete and wrestler, of the Stapleton Station, Staten Island, was put down for the count yesterday by five men who, he said, were creating a disturbance near St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Rosebank, while services were going on. Porter told them to "move on," and took the ringleader by the arm when the others attacked him from behind. He was thrown to the pavement, and the gang beat him into unconsciousness with his own stick, according to the officer.

Porter was treated at the Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, but, refusing to stay, pluckily set out with Patrolman Vopell of the same precinct to get his men. He found the ringleader, he reported, in Frederick Coranato, 18, at 178 St. Mary's Avenue. He arrested him and his brother, Thomas, 26. Both were locked up at the West New Brighton Station, charged with felonious assault, and Porter continued search for his other three assailants.

Porter, a "rookie" officer on post five months, is rated the "strong man" of the Richmond precincts. Though only a welterweight, he is usually chosen for the dangerous work of bringing in aliens from the Rosebank district who may be wanted for extradition.

## DRIVES CAR AT POLICEMAN.

### Though Knocked Ten Feet, Officer Captures Negro Dice Player.

Patrolman Patrick McDonough, on patrol duty in West Ninety-ninth Street, early yesterday found a crap game in progress. As he walked up to the crowd one player, a negro, sprang into an automobile, and, shouting, "I'm going and you're going, too," drove the car at the policeman.

A glancing blow from the machine knocked McDonough ten feet. The automobile struck a building and was badly damaged. The policeman jumped up and caught the negro, who had been injured by broken glass.

Both McDonough and the negro, who said he was Alonzo B. Lloyd, a chauffeur of 38 West 139th Street, were attended by Dr. Julius of the Knickerbocker Hospital. Lloyd was held in $300 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of assault.

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Ideal for summer weather service, due to its sturdiness and shape retaining features $65.

Other summer sack suits at prices down to - - - - - - - - - - - - $40

English straw hats - - - - - $3.50

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# SMITH SAYS BRYAN MISSES HIS POINT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

of New York whether or not the State wanted it, and asks another foolish question, "Did the State protest against that interference with its rights?" It certainly did not, because, before Congress ever submitted any such question, the State itself, by amendment to its own Constitution, enfranchised its women. However, had the Congress of the United States, after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, undertaken to tell the State what particular class of women were to vote and what age they were obliged to attain before they were admitted to the franchise, we would have had the question of State's rights.

"Likewise, the State of New York raises no question about the Eighteenth Amendment. The fact is, the State ratified it. The question raised has reference only to the law enacted by Congress sustaining it.

"Mr. Bryan forgets entirely the history of New York State when he speaks about the election of Governor Hughes in 1906 on a platform which he claims declared in favor of surrender by the State to the Federal Government of the regulation of railroads within the State. The history of the 1906 election shows that the entire Democratic State ticket was elected with the exception of the candidate for Governor, and I do not have to tell any one why that happened.

**"Fanatical Drys and Wets" Blamed.**

"Mr. Bryan is a good deal older man than I am. He was a candidate for member of Congress from the State of Nebraska on an anti-prohibition ticket a good many years before I was old enough to vote. He served a term in Congress and he was for a time Secretary of State and he has had more opportunities to study the Federal Government and its operation than I have had and he knows everything I say is right, but he belongs in the class of fanatical "drys" about whom I spoke in my recent memorandum who will never admit anything. When a fanatic begins to acknowledge the truth his cause is lost.

"Mr. Bryan's narrow reasoning power on this particular subject puts him in the position of misunderstanding entirely the great point at issue. There are fanatical "wets" and there are fanatical "drys," and there is a great mass of citizens between the two who are just as tired of the "wets" as they are of the "drys," and see a possible and constructive solution of this question on a common sense basis. They cannot be overlooked. They are law abiding citizens and respecters of the Constitution and they contain among their ranks men of standing and prominence in every walk of life.

"Laws regulating the personal conduct of the individual have only been successful when they have paralleled a divine commandment. People will suffer regulation of their conduct outside of the commandments when it can be shown to them that such regulation is for the protection of their health or that of their neighbors. As far as strong liquor is concerned, there may enter into this a reasonable contention that its abolition might tend to promote the public health generally, but that cannot be said about liquors of low alcoholic content. It is mainly because the people are unable to understand upon what theory their personal habits are regulated as to the use of beverages they regard as non-intoxicating that it is extremely difficult to get the respect for the law that all law must have to be successful.

"The inherent dishonesty of the Volstead act tends to promote dishonesty in its enforcement.

"We have come to a queer pass in the history of the country when a State or its executive or, for that matter, its humblest citizen, is to be held up to ridicule because he suggests that an act of Congress be amended or altered.

**Calls Volstead Act Hypocritical.**

"Mr. Bryan knows, as well as I do, that the Volstead act is a dishonest and hypocritical interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment. He knows as well as I do that the fanatical "drys" in control of Congress wrote that law to accomplished their narrow and bigoted purposes and not to give honest expression to a constitutional amendment.

"If Mr. Bryan's reasoning is to be followed to its logical conclusion three-quarters of 1 per cent. of alcohol in a beverage intoxicates. Nobody with an ounce of brains believes that. That much alcohol might well be discovered in a lump of sugar, but narrow-minded men must of necessity follow narrow views and it is that same narrow-mindedness which makes them intolerant of the opinion of others on any question, no matter how well founded.

"I speak as the chief executive of a great State which, through its representatives in the Senate and Assembly by a practically unanimous vote at the last session of the Legislature, requested the Congress of the United States to amend the Volstead act in order that we may have a more reasonable interpretation of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

"Mr. Bryan, in effect, says that everybody seeking amendment to the Volstead act represents a liquor interest. Does he deliberately make this charge against the Legislature of the State of New York and its millions of people whom that Legislature represents?

"Mr. Bryan speaks for himself alone, and while he is an eloquent gentleman with a wonderful God-given gift of oratory, he will have to travel some to get any sound-minded person to believe that we are attempting to interfere with the Constitution of the United States when we ask Congress to amend the Volstead act.

"Mr. Bryan throughout the article speaks about my candidacy for public office. Unlike himself, I am not a candidate. When I have been, in the past, I have usually been selected by the people, but in Mr. Bryan's case, a wise and discriminating electorate usually takes care to see that Mr. Bryan stays at home."

## HOLDS SMITH TO BLAME FOR "DRY" VIOLATION

### *Anderson Says "Nullification Beer Act" of 1920 Weakened Mullan-Gage Enforcement.*

Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, speaking yesterday at the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, declared that responsibility for violations of the Mullan-Gage act in this city were up to Governor Smith. He denied that the alcoholic content standard of one-half of 1 percent. had been fired by the "drys."

"More light is thrown upon Governor Smith's probable insincerity and deliberate effort to deceive the people concerning the double jeopardy hoax and the dead issue of States 'rights,' said Mr. Anderson, "by his deliberate effort to put across the falsehood tha tthe one-half of 1 per cent. standard was 'written b ythe fanatical drys,' which he knows to be untrue if he knows enough about the subject to have written his memorandum accompanying his approval of enforcement repeal. The one-half of 1 per cent. standard was fixed by his own 'wet' crowd 'many long years before prohibition was considered a possible national issue. They wrote it into their internal revenue laws to protect themselves in their monopoly under State and Federal tax laws. By so doing they confessed that it was impossible to enforce even regulation, let alone prohibition, with any less rigid standard.

"We are not complaining that the Governor has acted 'wet.' Nobody had a right to expect anything else on his record on the compaign promises made for him by Tammany. The only thing that we object to is that the Governor instead of standing out as a frank, open 'wet,' like he did in his legislative days, when he tried to strike down the protection of churches and school houses against the saloons, opposed efforts to minimize the social evil adjuncts of the old Raines law saloons, and fought every honest local option referendum, now seeks to give the impression that he is unalterably and whole-heartedly for enforcement of the prohibition law, and that his only doubt is as to the means to be employed.

"The Governor's proposition that the saloon should not come back, in defiance of his action which he perfectly well knows would, if carried to its logical conclusion, bring back the saloon or something worse, is calculated to destroy any remnant of reputation that he may have for frankness and straightforwardness on the liquor question. One might have supposed that the Tammany which drove the Governor to the approval of enforcement repeal against whatever prompting he permitted his better nature to give, would at least have allowed a month to go by before it put the Governor in the attitude of trying either ignorantly or wilfully to deceive the people, when they know the Governor is not ignorant on the liquor question.

"The opinion of the Corporation Counsel of New York City, promptly acted upon by the Police Commissioner of New York City, to the effect that there is no legal obligation upon the city to enforce the Federal law is just exactly what everybody, including the Governor, must have known would follow his approval of the repeal. Nullification is no less dangerous because it is called "co-operation." It is merely more dishonest. If he allows the Tammany administration of New York City to get away with this defiance of the assurance about upholding the Federal law it will prove either that he did not mean what he said, or that he is afraid to make good.

"The responsibility for most of whatever violation of the State dry law there has been in New York rests primarily upon Governor Smith. Even New York City took national prohibition seriously until the Governor showed his true nature by approving the nullification beer act of three years ago. The reaction from this prevented his receiving two consecutive terms. Whatever of difficulty there has been in the enforcement of the laws just respond grows out of the condition that was created by the invitation to lawlessness contained in that nullification beer act. The fact the Supreme Court of the United States declared it null and void cannot undo the psychological damage done by it.

"The Governor has further shown his lack of regard for a promise in failing to make any convincing effort to restore the direct primary, which, publicly before he was elected and after he was elected before the Legislatur began, that at heart he does not want the direct primary restored. There are two reasons. One is that the moral sentiment of the State under it would nominate Republican candidates who in the main could be elected. He knows that he probably would go down in defeat before a primary-nominated 'dry' candidate for Governor next time. Also, if there was a direct primary the 'dry' sentiment in the Republican primary is such that the Republican 'wet' bosses with whom the Governor fraternizes would not be able to deliver upon any tacit or implied understanding that exists."

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*The Knickerbockers—Father and Ice*

In Father Knickerbocker's Golden Jubilee of his Five-Boroughs-in-One, so handsomely staged at Grand Central Palace, the pride of Knickerbocker Ice received two tremendous thrills—one because of the Greater City's forward march and one because Knickerbocker Ice has kept the pace.

*In 1898 Knickerbocker had one plant. In 1923 Knickerbocker has twenty-seven plants.*

**Knickerbocker ICE Company**


# N. Y. U. CHANCELLOR URGES WORLD COURT

## In Baccalaureate Sermon He Announces Message to Harding Favoring Plan.

## LAUDS LYMAN ABBOTT

### Dr. William H. Nichols Will Deliver Annual Address to Graduates on Wednesday.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University in his baccalaureate address to the class of 1923, delivered yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Gould Memorial Library at University Heights, announced he had sent word to President Harding that the majority of the Faculty and students favored the World Court plan. It was the first baccalaureate address made by Chancellor Brown since he became head of New York University in 1911.

"I do not undertake to speak with one voice for you, members of the class of 1923, nor for all of my associates in the Council and Faculties of New York University," he said. "This is a true university, with frank divergencies of opinion. But I think I have not gone too far in sending, as I have sent today, a message to President Harding, which reads as follows:

The men and women of New York University, who are meeting today for the baccalaureate exercises of the class of '23, send greetings to the President of the United States. We are impressed with the supreme importance of the foreign relations of this country as powerfully affecting the peace, prosperity and general welfare of the American people. We recognize, moreover, a moral obligation of the nation to the community of nations, to which weight has been added by our historic connections with the rest of mankind. Our departments of law, government, history and politics strongly favor the entrance of the United States into the World Court, and a large body of our Faculty and students concur in this sentiment.

"I trust, that you will feel that in this message I have not unfairly represented the prevailing opinion of New York University. There can be no question that we are generally agreed in this ambition for our country, that she shall be foremost in presenting a good understanding among the nations of men and the peace that depends upon a good understanding."

Chancellor Brown urged the young men to become leaders in thought and action, sustaining the equipment which the University had endeavored to give them during the years they had been studying. He paid a tribute to the type of leadership displayed by Dr. Lyman Abbott who, he said, would have celebrated this month the seventieth anniversary of his graduation from New York University.

"All of you, however narrow the circle of your influence, however limited your leadership, are called upon to contribute that leadership to the nation, for the time will come, under our political system, when every man must make his decision as if the whole burden of Government rested upon his shoulders," Chancellor Brown continued.

"But let me go further and say that it would be a great mistake to consider this subject from a purely national point of view. Nearly a century and a half ago America paid a decent respect to opinions of mankind. We cannot do less today. We must do more. A single phrase from the writings of Washington has been set up as an excuse for everlasting isolation. From his context, too narrowly interpreted, we appeal to the real Washington of larger view, the Washington who helped to build the nation, when the state became too small a unit for safety and development, and who would unquestionably have helped to build a new world when wider relationships became necessary for permanent safety and development."

Dr. William H. Nichols, former President and Chairman of the Board of the General Chemical Company will deliver the annual address to the graduates at the commencement exercises on Wednesday, it was announced yesterday. Dr. Nichols, of the Class of 1870, is now a Councillor of the University.

## ATTACKS A WAR SLOGAN.

### Harbord, at Trinity, Says "World Safe for Democracy" Misleads.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10.—The slogan "Make the world safe for democracy" was misleading and "sent no thinking American to war," declared Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., retired, in the course of an address today at a centennial memorial service at Trinity College in commemoration of Trinity men who have died in American wars since 1823, when the college was founded.

"The drift toward pure democracy, which, once achieved, no nation survives, is in my judgment the most ominous possibility that threatens our representative Government today," General Harbord said.

General Harbord, in developing the thought that the drift toward pure democracy was dangerous, contended that the direct primary, the formation of blocs and the blurring of party lines were indications that the United States was losing sight of the principles of the Constitution. He held that democracy to a certain extent "carries within itself the seeds of its own undoing."

Trinity's annual alumni meeting was held this afternoon and was in honor of Dr. John J. McCook, recently retired after forty years on the Faculty. Dr. McCook was elected a trustee to succeed Ambrose Spencer Murray of New York. Lawson Purdy of New York and John M. Brainard of Portland, Conn., were elected members of the Board of Fellows.

The centennial activities will end tomorrow with the awarding of degrees and will take place on the campus.

## DEFENDS CHANCELLOR DAY.

### Dr. Flint Replies to Upton Sinclair's Attack on "Goose Step."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 10.—Taking his predecessor, the late Chancellor James Roscoe Day, for his theme, Dr. Charles Wesley Flint, preaching his first baccalaureate sermon as Chancellor of Syracuse University, this morning referred to Upton Sinclair's postmortem attack on Dr. Day in "The Goose Step" as a "clownish caricature" and paid glowing tribute to the former Chancellor's Christian faith and works.

"Nor am I willing to allow Upton Sinclair's clownish caricature to stand as the last message on the man whose name for over a quarter of a century has been a synonym for Syracuse and Syracuse University," Chancellor Flint added.

Reviewing phases of Dr. Day's life as Chancellor, Dr. Flint spoke of what he termed the controversial era which introduced his predecessor as a supporter of capital.

"He has been universally accepted as the apostle or champion of capitalism against any and all assaults," Dr. Flint said. "In 'My Neighbor the Workingman,' he gave the labor unions some mighty good advice which might wisely be considered by some of their leaders today."

Chancellor Flint's charge to the graduating class included a strong plea for religious leadership as the greatest need in the world today.

### Report Mrs. Corey's Jewels Found.

LONDON, June 10.—The Exchange Telegraph says that Mrs. William E. Corey has found the jewels she was reported last week to have lost. They were found in her motor car in France.

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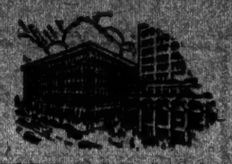

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From the Founder's Writings

*School Yourself Not to Keep Up an Argument*

just because you are sure you are right. By driving on harder and harder you or the other fellow may lose temper and fracture a friendship.

No matter how sure you are that you are right, give the other disputant opportunity to cool off, think and reconsider, and win his continuing regard by your consideration in giving him a chance to put himself right.

(Signed) John Wanamaker

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Exhibits in the Auditorium and in Toy World (Third Gallery, New Building) of Educational Games and Toys, arranged through the courtesy of leading manufacturers.

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*The sort of frocks that you want to buy by the half-dozen, and if you are wise, you do!*

**50 Frocks of Imported Cottons, $25**

*Our $29.50 to $55 grades*

Rodier's printed Milply and Rezo crepe; adorable dotted and cross-barred Swiss, all-over embroidered linens and linen with heavy beads in embroidered motifs—these make most stunning and unusual frocks.

Tiered skirts and quaint uses of white organdie, Valencienne patterned or Irish laces give the Swiss frocks a picturesque air.

Straight and severely simple fashions in the other fabrics.

*The smart colors of the season in both the patterned fabrics and the plain.*

Second Floor, Old Building

**Distinctive Knitted Frocks**

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| Fibre silk | Chiffon alpaca |
| Silk-and-wool | Mohair |

In all the marvelous colors of this season.

In the simple perfectly designed fashions that are invariably worn by the well dressed woman at smart Summer resorts and country clubs.

*Conservatively priced at $25 to $49.50*

Women's Sports Shop, First Floor, Old Building

**White Crepe de Chine Overblouses**

are as important as they can be this season—for the importance of white is only equaled by the importance of overblouses.

**$6.95 to $14.75**

Frilled blouses; pleated blouses; tucked blouses; blouses with lovely laces; or, just the simple tailored blouses for sports wear. Blouses with long sleeves, with short sleeves or with no sleeves at all. In fact, every smart and successful fashion in overblouses presented on this occasion in white.

Second Floor, Old Building

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**New York Exhibition**

*Continues to June 15th*

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| *Photographs* | *Etchings* |
| *and Lithographs* | |

Old prints of New York from $1 to $250.

Some of the old prints are for sale, at low prices, and every one of them has great historical interest as well as the charm of other days.

Here are a few, chosen at random—

Astor Place—The Funeral of Daniel Webster, 1852; $5.

Annual Celebration of Christmas Holiday by the Expressmen of New York, 1856. $3. (Wood cut).

Atheneum Hotel, Broadway; $150.

Wall Street in 1850. This is a very amusing old print in colors, showing a very peaceful and dignified Wall Street, deserted except for a few ladies in shawls and poke bonnets, a gallant rider in a top hat on a gray horse, and a surrey waiting by the curb. $100.

Government House, erected in 1790, at the foot of Broadway, facing the Bowling Green; $30. (In colors.)

Fifth Gallery, New Building

**Garden Benches and Bird Baths**

**$15**

*Of genuine crushed marble in itnes which follow the works of world-famed sculptors*

Three things commend them to the heart of any garden:

—their price, for many of them were purchased from a manufacturer who had over-produced and was glad to let us have them at a low figure;

—their durability, for they may be left out in "winter and rough weather" without danger of cracking or crumbling;

—their appearance, for they are well-proportioned to blend their old ivory or Plymouth Rock gray tones with the verdure of the garden's depths.

**$28 Benches, $15**

42 in. long, 18 in. wide, 16 in. high, straight lines, decorated supports, border of egg and dart design around seat.

**$24 Bird Baths, $15**

With graduated bowls, allowing small birds to bathe in shallower depths, inviting robins and finches to deeper waters.

*Also of Crushed Marble*

Flower pots, fountains, bird baths, flower boxes, curved benches, lions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bronze Sun Dials | Gazing Globes |
| $6.50 to $15 | $5 to $25 |

Second Gallery, New Building

# PRESSMEN THREATEN A NEWSPAPER STRIKE

## Local Union Votes to Call One Unless Undefined Matters in Dispute Are Settled.

## NEEDS NATIONAL SANCTION

### And Will Ask It of the Higher Officers Today—Talk of Quitting on 48 Hours' Notice.

The members of New York Newspaper Web Printing Pressmen's Union No. 25, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Yorkville Casino, authorized their officers to serve notice on the publishers of the New York newspapers that the union members would be withdrawn from the newspaper plants, subject to the sanction of the international officers, unless a settlement of questions raised by them is reached. The resolution did not detail the matters in dispute.

The pressmen voted also to comply with the laws of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, whose sanction is required before a strike can be called.

After the meeting David Simons, President of the local union, said it had been voted that if George L. Berry, International President, and the International's Board of Directors should sanction the declaration of a strike the publishers would be asked to meet the union committee within forty-eight hours. Failure to meet the union officials within that time, said Mr. Simons, would mean a strike of pressmen on all New York newspapers.

**Directors Embarrassed Berry Says.**

Mr. Berry at the Waldorf last night asserted, however, that no time ultimatum to the publishers had been voted. He said a suggestion had been made from the floor that an ultimatum be served with the strike sanction but it had not been acted upon.

Mr Simons announced that the "strike vote received the support of 83 per cent. of the 1,900 members present." The union is said to have 2,000 members.

Mr. Berry said last night that only 1,000 members attended the meeting and voted and that the "strike vote" was given by a little more than 800 members or about one-half of the union membership.

"The union put the Board of Directors in an embarrassing position," said Mr. Berry.

He went on to deny a statement of Mr. Simons that the publishers had recently rejected a new proposal for a three-year agreement suggested by Mr. Berry. The rejection was technical, Mr. Berry said, and the publishers left the door open to further negotiation.

The publishers, said Mr. Berry, had asked him what guarantees he could give that an agreement entered into by the local union would be lived up to, whether any points that could not be settled by conciliation would be referred to arbitration and whether the Manton and Hand findings would be lived up to until the date of expiration of the Manton agreement.

To the first question, Mr. Berry said, he had replied that the international union would be behind the agreement. He made no categorical reply to the second, he said, but pointed out to the publishers that the had always favored conciliation. To the last question he had answered that the international union would do all in its power to have the Manton and Hand findings carried out by the local union.

A reporter asked Mr. Berry what would happen if the local union indulged in a "vacation." He replied that in the event of a "vacation" the international's law was the same as in the case of calling an illegal strike; in either event the local would automatically surrendered its charter.

A committee of the local union will meet at its headquarters in the World Building at 8 A. M. today. At 11 o'clock the committee will confer with President Berry and the international officers of the union at the Waldorf. At this conference the committee will officially notify the international officers of yesterday's action and will ask for a "strike sanction."

**Three Alternatives Voted On.**

The official ballot upon which yesterday's meeting voted contained three alternative proposals. The first asked that the local union committee be authorized to negotiate with the publishers, and if an agreement could not be made whether the issue should be submitted to arbitration.

The second proposition, said to have been favored by National President Berry, but which, like the first, was rejected, read:

Shall the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America or their proxies, who shall be members of Local Union 25, be authorized, with full power, to proceed in the negotiations with the New York Publishers' Association and the consummation of a contract between said association and the New York Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union 25, I. P. P. A. U. of N. A., with the understanding that the local committee of eight of said New York Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union 25, I. P. P. A. U. of N. A., act in an advisory capacity with the International Board of Directors?

Proposition No. 3, which was adopted, was as follows:

Shall the officers of New York Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union, No. 25, I. P. P. A. U. of N. A., be authorized and directed to serve notice upon publishers, within a time limit to be determined by said local officers, that strike action has been taken and if settlement is not made that membership of union will be withdrawn, it being understood that the laws of the international union with reference to strike action shall be complied with?

President Berry and officers of the international union took part in the debate that preceded the formal balloting. It was said that Mr. Simons favored the third proposition as President Berry did the second. When the vote was taken the doors were locked and nobody was permitted to enter or leave the hall.

A canvass of the ballots revealed that the third proposition had been carried. It was then suggested that the publishers be given twenty-four hours, after formal notice of strike action, to confer with the union on a new agreement, but one of the members urged that President Berry be given time in which "to play a possible trump card."

When Lloyd Jones, executive representative of the Publishers' Association of New York, was informed of the action taken at the meeting, he said that the publishers would await official notification of the union's action.

"So far as the publishers are concerned, they don't know anything about it," said Mr. Jones.

## POLICE MATRON'S SON SHOT

### Boy Wounded When Pistol Is Accidentally Discharged.

John O'Connor, 14, of 354 Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, was shot through the back and left arm yesterday when he and Isadore Scallone, 15, of 4,324 Fourth Avenue, South Brooklyn, were examining a revolver which was discharged in a hallway at 4,819 Third Avenue. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said he would recover. Young Scallone was held pending investigation, although O'Connor exonerated him of any blame. Both boys said they had found the revolver, and had not known it was loaded.

O'Connor is the son of Mrs. Loretta O'Connor, police matron at the Oak Street Station, Manhattan.


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*These suits were the most notable new fashion seen at the Belmont races.*

59.50

Single or double breasted simple sack coats, with notched collar and a button hole in the lapel for the wearing of the ultra chic gardenia.

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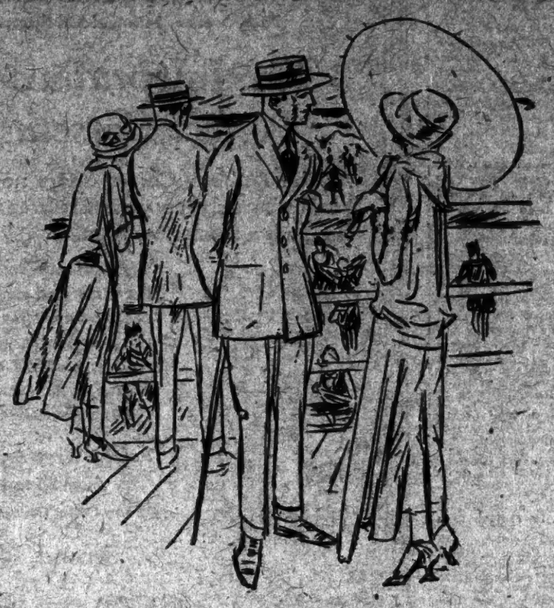

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*Men's Mohair Suits*

—the lightest suits made, providing a man with solid hot weather comfort at very moderate cost

We have left everything in the way of trimming out in order to insure minimum weight, while on the other hand we have put every ounce of our skill into the making, with the result that the lines of the models possess all the grace and ease typical of our woolen suits.

Single breasted models in black and blue with stripings, and a splendid assortment of light colorings

*Coat and Trousers* . . . 16.50 *to* 38.00

*Fifth Floor*

TO BEGIN THIS MONDAY MORNING

*An Extraordinary Sale of 2,500 Pairs Men's*

*Street & Sports Oxfords*

at the exceptionally low price of

5.95

**Eight Different Styles of Calfskin Street Oxfords**

in black or the popular Summer shades of tan. Brogue or conservative models to choose from. Sizes 5 to 12.

**The Sports Oxfords** come in seven distinct styles. Carefully made of smoked horsehide or light tan or cherry calfskin trimmed with contrasting saddles. Plain toe or shield tip styles with crepe or studded rubber soles and wedge heels. Some have the new creased vamp. Sizes 5 to 12. Wonderful values! *Fifth Floor*

Important Sale of

*Genuine Cowhide and Walrus finished*

*Leather Brief Cases at 3.95*

Nowhere can they be duplicated at this unusually low price!

The smooth-finish cowhide cases come in black, brown or mahogany, and have straps all around, extension lock, and three roomy pockets. Those of walrus-finish leather are equipped with two pockets, straps half way around, and reliable extension lock. Can be had in black or brown. Sizes 11 by 16. *Street Floor*



**McCutcheon's**
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33rd Streets

*Choice Linens for Bridal Gifts*

You can give the bride-to-be no more welcome gift than a selection of Linens from McCutcheon's.

For instance, there's a delightful Italian embroidered Tea Cloth to be had at only $7.50. And for $5, there are always varieties of dainty Madeira Centerpieces. The charm of the Orient itself lurks in a Chinese Tea Set that sells for $13.50. While you may go as high as a Lace Dinner Cloth for $275.00.

Those are in the realm of Fancy Linens. In the more plainly utilitarian Linens, there are lustrous satiny Damask Table Cloths at $6.75 and Napkins at $6.00 a dozen. And we must not forget the Guest Towels—charming bits of fine Linen and faultless handiwork at $5.00.

*As a gift that combines beauty with usefulness, you'll scarcely find anything more apropos than McCutcheon Linen.*



True Style Results From Inspiration Rather Than Perspiration!

Skilled labor makes a good shoe, and money can supply eye-catching dew-dabs— ~ ~

But all the money and hard work in the world can't put STYLE into a shoe. ~ ~ ~

A true style creator is born rather than made, and his skill is more heritage than hear-say.

The designer of LONDON CHARACTER SHOES is a stylist rather than a stealist, and is recognized as probably the foremost creator of shoe styles in all America. ~ ~

The present season's models evidence that smart English touch.

London CHARACTER SHOES

1480 BROADWAY
276 W. 125th STREET
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86 SCHIFF PARKWAY
Mail Orders: 110 DUANE ST.

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Business Opportunities (bank and business references required), Page 25.

Automobile Exchange (doubtful advertisements excluded), Page 29.


Solsilka Shirts
*by Manhattan*
$7.50

The beauties of silk made more beautiful and sturdier by an interweaving with the virtues of fine cotton—that's Solsilka. Our new presentations in Solsilka enhance the "Manhattan" reputation for the designing and patterning of smart shirtings. Other Manhattan Shirts $2.50 to $11.

Wallach Bros
Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
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*Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes*

Developing and printing that has satisfied others for over 25 years will surely satisfy you. Popular prices

**WILLOUGHBY**
*Cameras---Supplies*
110 W. 32 St. Opp. Gimbels — 118 W. 44 ST. Opp. Belasco Thea.

**Your Regular Dealer**

won't sell you a substitute for a CREX Grass Rug. He knows that only CREX are made of the tough wire grass, twisted and woven to insure long wear and satisfaction.

Don't be misled. Specify CREX. It will protect you against straw matting and unsanitary foreign imitations.

**CREX GRASS RUGS**
MADE IN U.S.A.

1173—Silver-plated pitcher (beaker,) 2 qt. capacity, $16.50

**KINSHIP**

BRIDES and silver have a long and romantic kinship. For the charm of good silver and plate seems to be as unending as the story of romance, and as inevitable and expected as the happy ending itself.

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"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
FIFTH AVENUE AT 39TH ST.

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Auctioneers and Appraisers Inc.
45-47 WEST 57TH STREET.

PUBLIC AUCTION
Closing Sale of the Season
THE STOCK OF
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Comprising Antique Furniture, Painted Living Room, Dining Room and Overstuffed Furniture, Boudoir Chairs, Table and Floor Lamps, Brocades, Hangings, Old Iron Ware, Balconies, Gates, Benches, Torcheres, etc., about 600 lots in all.

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# CAPITAL CONFERENCE ON ALIEN PROPERTY

## Canadian Ministers Arrive for Parley With American Officials.

## SEEK BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT

### Proposals to Be Made on Seizures by Both Governments During the War.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Two Canadian officials, Ministers, A. B. Copp, Secretary of State, and Sir Lomer Gouin of the Department of Justice, arrived here today to confer with American officials over the adjustment of property seized by the Alien Property Custodian during the war. The dispute has been under negotiation for many months and it is believed this conference, which will be held with Secretary Hughes and Alien Property Custodian Miller, will lead to an adjustment. They will have lunch tomorrow with Secretary Hughes and may visit President Harding.

Numerous properties of Germans, residents of Canada and holding property there, were seized during the war. Likewise the Canadian Government seized property owned by German nationals of American origin. Thus far the two Governments have been unable to reach a decision as to how these properties shall be returned. The Alien Property Custodian says that the biggest holdings represent securities of the Canadian Pacific Railroad owned by German nationals domiciled in Canada. In the opinion of Alien Property Custodian Miller, a rule to restore these properties to the original owners can be arrived at by the conferences which begin this week.

# CALLS PATERSON PASTOR.

## Second Presbyterian Church Here Invites Dr. Louis Vanden Burg.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PATERSON, N. J., June 10.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Vanden Burg, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, this city, announced to his congregation today that he had received an invitation to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, New York City. He stated he had not reached a decision as yet. Deep regret was expressed on all sides at the thought of losing Dr. Vanden Burg.

A committee of four officers in Second Church came to Paterson yesterday and invited him in the name of the congregation to the Manhattan pastorate. These were William Thomson, Charles W. Smith, James Anderson and George W. Jacques.

If Dr. Vanden Burg accepts he will succeed the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson, resigned a few months ago to accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church in Boston.

The call to Dr. Vanden Burg carries with it a salary of $6,000 and the four-story stone manse at 10 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Dr. Vanden Burg was born forty-six years ago in Chicago. He was educated in Hope College, Holland, Mich., being graduated in the Class of 1897, and in Princeton Theological Seminary, being graduated in the Class of 1900. He is married.

# 7 KILLED, MANY HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

the young men who tried to escape from the wrecked car were caught. Three occupants of the second machine were injured, one of them—a 60-year-old woman—critically.

The car belonged to Mortimer L. Sweeney, a dentist of 257 West Eighty-sixth Street. The occupants, Walter Tice, 30 years old, of 501 West 133d Street, and John Corr, 18, of 59 West 126th Street, said that Sweeney had given permission to them to use it. Driving south on Amsterdam Avenue, at La Salle Place the machine "sideswiped" another driven by George Schera, a dentist, of 1,640 Macombs Road, the Bronx, throwing Schera, his wife, Henrietta, 29, and Anna Leffler, 60, of 351 West 141st Street, to the street.

The car swung across the street, wrecked a police danger signal set up in front of an apartment house into which a runaway surface car had crashed Thursday night, and then swerved to the southeast corner and through the window of the Beakes Dairy Company, 1,311 Amsterdam Avenue.

Leaving the car in the window, Tice and Corr ran down the street. Patrolman Joseph Condon, of the West 100th Street Station, after them. When Condon saw they were gaining on him he fired several shots and they halted. Tice was held in $2,500 bail on a charge of assault by Magistrate Edgar V. Frethingham in West Side Court, and Corr was held in $500 bail on a charge of acting in concert with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Schera and Mrs. Leffler were taken to Knickerbocker Hospital. Mrs. Leffler sustained internal injuries, and her condition was said to be critical.

Mrs. Louise Toncichi, 37, of 152 Sherman Avenue, was seriously injured by the overturning of a taxicab in front of the Century Theatre on Central Park West last evening. With her husband, Joseph, and her son, Claude, Mrs. Toncichi was on her way to a theatre in the taxi, which was driven by Victor Supper, who, by a coincidence, also lives at 152 Sherman Avenue, although he did not know Mr. and Mrs. Toncichi.

According to Supper, the sun suddenly dazzled him, and before he could stop the taxi he drove it into another parked in front of the Century Theatre. Toncichi and the boy were thrown clear, but Mrs. Toncichi was buried in the wreckage. She was taken out by Patrolman Sullivan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and sent to Roosevelt Hospital suffering from a fractured pelvis and internal injuries. The others escaped with light injuries. Miss Ethel Jacobs, a lawyer, of 525 West 152d Street, who was in the second machine, was thrown from the seat and suffered cuts and bruises and shock. Supper was arrested for assault and reckless driving.

William Miller, 32, of 172 East 202d Street, the Bronx, was run down by an automobile twice yesterday at the same place. The first time he was struck, at Fordham Road and Cambreling Avenue. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, but left when it was found that his injuries were not serious. An hour later he was brought back to the hospital with his left arm broken. Returning to the scene of the first accident, he had been knocked down again.

Five persons, including two New Yorkers, were injured when their automobile overturned on White Horse Pike, near Egg Harbor, N. J. They were Reuben Sudack, 34, of 3,623 Market Street, Philadelphia, owner of the car; his wife, Celia, 27; Philip Singer, 31, 113th Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan; his wife, Sarah; and Mrs. Hattie Bloomfield, 38, of 3,618 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia.

According to members of the party, the accident happened when a car coming in the opposite direction swung out of line, forcing Sudack to swerve abruptly. The driver of the other machine did not stop. Leaking gasoline caught fire and Sudack, before he could get out from the overturned machine, was badly burned about his face and hands. The others escaped with cuts and bruises.

Laura Scott, 37, of 2,067 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, was taken to Fordham Hospital with injuries to her left hip after she had been struck by an automobile in the neighborhood where she lives. William Scott, 38, of 561 East 139th Street, the Bronx, had his right shoulder dislocated when he was thrown from a truck at Garden Street and Prospect Avenue. Mollie Belen, 27, of 47 East 139th Street, the Bronx, was run down while crossing Fifth Avenue at 105th Street and was taken to Fifth Avenue Hospital with injuries to her left leg.

# WANTS "SIMPLE" ENVOYS.

## Madden Tells Diplomat He Opposes Building American Embassies.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Representative Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, has informed a leading American diplomat that he is against the United States building expensive legations and embassies abroad.

Mr. Madden, in the last days of the last Congress, attacked large appropriations for American embassies. He received recently a long communication from an American Ambassador defending the move to dignify America by building and owning substantial homes for her representatives. Mr. Madden had expressed the hope that the United States would take the lead some time in adopting a policy of appointing men to the diplomatic service on account of their brains rather than because of their contributions to the Democratic or Republican campaign funds.

The diplomat's appeal suggested that larger salaries and embassies maintained by the Government would overcome Mr. Madden's objections to the present system. He pointed out the obligations to entertain frequently at heavy cost and urged the need of more commodious quarters and allowances to enable the foreign representatives to maintain their standing and dignity on the same plane with the diplomats of other countries.

When asked what he thought of the pomp and ceremony of the social side of diplomacy, Mr. Madden said:

"I do not agree that palatial surroundings are essential to the merit of a case. I am simple-minded enough to think that a good case simply stated, cutting out the fog and mystery of diplomacy and the elegance of surroundings, is more likely to be carried to a successful conclusion.

"The record of service rendered, and not the manner of appointment, must be the measure by which men should be judged. I have long since realized that men in public life must not expect to receive the plaudits of the public, and, as to adequate compensation, that is not to be thought of."


**McCutcheon's**
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

*The Importance of Perfect Corseting*

At the Redfern Corset Shop, now with McCutcheon's, every personal corseting problem finds a satisfactory solution.

*The Redfern Wrap-Around* fits trimly and gives the flat back you must have to wear the new frocks gracefully. And it controls even full figures without revealing its presence beneath the dress.

*Redfern Wrap-Arounds are from $5 to $35*
Every Corset Correctly Fitted

*Second Floor*

*Annual*
# Clearance Sale
## Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits

The balance of this season's stock of fancy suits in sizes 35 to 42 chest measure at decided price concessions.

Suits that were formerly priced up to $70.

*Sale Prices*
$39.50 and $47.50

Young Men's Prep Suits, especially designed for young men's first long trouser suits. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Formerly priced up to $50.

*Sale Prices*
$24.50 and $32.50

*None of the above goods will be sent on approval, exchanged, nor can they be returned for credit.*

**DE PINNA**
*5th Avenue at 50th Street*

# Zonite!

## *The Greatest of all Antiseptics*

### *What It Is*

ZONITE is a concentrated, stabilized and perfected form of the Carrel-Dakin Solution. The Carrel-Dakin Solution is an antiseptic developed during the World War by two eminent scientists. War hospital records show that it reduced amputations and deaths from infection over seventy per cent and saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of desperately wounded men. It has been adopted and is in daily use by the medical profession and in hospitals throughout the civilized world.

By standard laboratory tests Zonite has more than three times the germicidal strength of pure carbolic acid. It has about seventy-five times the germicidal strength of peroxide of hydrogen and forty times the germicidal strength of any solution of carbolic acid, iodine, bichloride of mercury, etc., that can be applied with safety to the human body.

In addition to its high germicidal efficiency, Zonite is non-poisonous, non-irritating, non-caustic and healing. It can be used freely and frequently on the delicate membranes and tissues of the human body without harm.

### *What It Does*

*For Preventing Contagious Diseases*

Until the discovery of this form of antiseptic, it was impossible to introduce freely into the mouth and nose any antiseptic solution at sufficient strength to destroy disease germs effectively. It is in the prevention of germ diseases, therefore, that Zonite finds one of its greatest fields of usefulness. During epidemics of colds, grippe, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, sore throat and other respiratory diseases, when every sneeze and draft scatters millions of germs, Zonite should be used frequently as a throat spray and nasal douche.

*For Cuts and Wounds*

Zonite should be promptly applied to a fresh cut or wound to destroy the germs which cause blood poisoning and other similar forms of infection. In addition to acting as a disinfectant, it will shorten the process of healing and greatly reduce the usual pain and inflammation.

*As a Mouth Wash*

A solution of one teaspoonful Zonite added to one-quarter glass of water used night and morning as a mouth wash will destroy breath odors and act as an excellent preventive against pyorrhea. Dental authorities have stated that the daily use of Zonite in this manner, together with regular dental inspections, reduces the likelihood of contracting this disease to a minimum.

*Sore Throat*

Nearly all the ailments of the throat are due to bacterial infections. Prompt relief, therefore, can not be obtained without the use of an effective germicide. One part Zonite to five parts water as a gargle or throat spray usually clears up and controls throat infections. In severe cases, especially when ulcerations are present, the throat should be swabbed with pure Zonite and your physician called. Begin treatment promptly when symptoms first appear.

*For Burns, Scalds and Blisters*

Zonite is especially valuable in the treatment of burns, scalds and blisters. It prevents infection, aids in removing charred or dead tissue, helps to reduce inflammation, and accelerates healing. It also lessens scars and disfigurations that are apt to follow wounds of this character.

*For Personal Hygiene*

Zonite is the ideal antiseptic for personal hygiene. Poisonous caustic compounds, such as bichloride of mercury, phenol and cresol solutions, etc., are tremendously harmful when used regularly for douche medication. Any physician will verify this statement. Write for the Zonite booklet on personal hygiene for women.

*For Dandruff*

Dandruff (seborrhea sicca) and many other scalp irritations are due to bacterial infection. Zonite has proved remarkably effective in removing these annoying conditions. It kills the micro-organisms, dissolves and removes the scaling incrustations and exercises a stimulating and tonic effect on the scalp tissues and hair follicles.

*For Catarrh*

Zonite affords a most efficient local treatment for this condition. Used as a nasal spray it quickly loosens the hardened incrustations of mucous matter, clears up the nasal passages and soothes and heals congested membranes. Note—Atomizer fittings in which Zonite is used must be of hard rubber.

*Rash, Skin Eruptions*

There are numerous kinds of skin eruptions classed as eczema. Many of these yield readily to the application of Zonite. A few trials will demonstrate whether or not the antiseptic will be of service. Chronic skin troubles and skin troubles induced by system disorders should receive the attention of a physician.

*For Old Sores*

Zonite is remarkably effective in healing old sores and slow healing wounds. Used in a strong solution it will aid in dissolving dead tissue and removing proud flesh. By killing the germs, it stops the discharge of pus, rendering the sore clean and healthy. A milder solution used daily will aid in rapid healing.

*Poison Ivy*

In cases of poison ivy and similar plant poisoning, Zonite is perhaps the most effective remedial agent known to materia medica. It acts with extraordinary promptness in cleansing up the inflammation and restoring the skin to a normal condition.

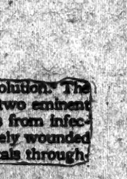
*For Insect Bites*

As a relief from bee stings, mosquito bites, chiggers and many other insect bites, Zonite is particularly effective. If promptly used, the antiseptic will lessen the pain and reduce swelling and irritation.

*Bad Breath (halitosis)*

Breath odors are usually caused by a bacteriological condition of the mouth. Zonite is the one form of antiseptic with real germicidal power that can be used freely in the mouth. Its effect is far more thorough and far more lasting than pleasant tasting mouth washes heretofore used for this purpose.

*For Body Odors*



Objectionable body odors are caused by a germ (bacterium foetidum) which infects the sweat glands of the arm-pits, feet, etc. A scientific body deodorant must not only dispel the odor but destroy the germs which cause it. Deodorants which merely replace one odor with another or clog the pores are harmful and insufficient. Zonite kills the germs, destroys body odors promptly and effectively and leaves no odor of its own.

*Rids the Home of Deadly Poisons*

It is no longer necessary to keep the skull and crossbones type of antiseptic in the home. Zonite, while highly germicidal, can cause no fatal accident. It also supplants pleasant tasting mouth washes and gargles, heretofore in general use, that according to government reports, have no detectable germicidal power. Zonite is a clear, colorless liquid that does not stain and leaves no odor. It is the last word of science on the subject of antiseptics. Ask your druggist for the Zonite "Handbook on Antiseptics," which describes fully the protection which the antiseptic brings to the home.

ZONITE PRODUCTS CO., 342 Madison Ave., New York City

*A Clearance of*
# Women's Twill Suits

**$29.50**

Two-piece suits made of twill in navy blue, tan or black, some with box coats, others with tie-jackets. Straight or wrap-around skirts.

THIRD FLOOR

*Lord & Taylor*
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE FITZROY 4900

PECK & PECK

The Cairngorm has distinguished itself by appearing in popularity in men's sweaters, though designed primarily for women.

**CAIRNGORM**
*A sweater with a very peculiar origin*

IF YOU have ever trod the slopes of Cairngorm Mountain up in Banffshire, you have seen lodged in the bedrock hundreds of quartz pebbles of peculiar color and brilliancy. Those peculiar colors have been captured by the weavers of Scotland, and the result is a new sport sweater that is as wild as any Highland landscape and is as full of the outdoor spirit as a Scotch house party in the quail season. $25

**PECK & PECK**
587 Fifth Avenue — 501 Fifth Avenue
Chicago Toronto Montreal Detroit Palm Beach

# ROOSEVELT MEDALS AWARDED TO THREE

## General Leonard Wood, Henry F. Osborn and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler Are Chosen.

### HARDING TO PRESENT THEM

**Exercises Will Be Held at White House on Flag Day—Wood Will Be Represented.**

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines; Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum of Natural History, and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, known as a pioneer among social workers, have been chosen by the trustees of the Roosevelt Memorial Association to receive the gold medal of the association for work in three different fields of activity associated with the career of Theodore Roosevelt.

Miss Schuyler was awarded the medal for "the promotion of the welfare of women and children," Professor Osborn for "the promotion of the study of natural history" and General Wood for "the promotion of the national defense." President Harding will present the medals at the White House on Flag Day, Thursday, June 14. The medal for General Wood will be received by a specially appointed representative.

The awards were announced yesterday by William Boyce Thompson, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Those chosen for the honors were selected by the Executive Committee acting upon the recommendations of a special committee consisting of Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; Oscar S. Straus, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet; Mrs. C. Grant La Farge and Colonel William Boyce Thompson.

Miss Schuyler organized the Women's Division of the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, founded and directed the New York State Charities Aid Association, founded the first American training school for nurses, established the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and was widely known for many forms of social service. She is 78 years old, a great-great-granddaughter of General Philip Schuyler and the great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton.

Professor Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, which has largely expanded under his leadership, is known also as a scientist and investigator, particularly in the fields of zoology and paleontology, and has made many contributions to the study of evolution.

Major General Wood was Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1910 to 1914, and took a leading part in establishing training camps for officers before this country entered the war. He was Colonel of the Rough Riders, with which Colonel Roosevelt served as Lieutenant Colonel. Later he was Governor of Cuba, where he gained the knowledge and reputation which led to his appointment as Governor of the Philippines.

# AMUNDSEN AUXILIARY EXPEDITIONS GATHER

## *Two Have Just Reached Spitzbergen; Third Leaves Hamburg—Airplanes Part of Equipment.*

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—A party organized to aid Amundsen's North Pole expedition left Hamburg yesterday aboard the Norwegian steamer Mercur. It carried a large Junker airplane, which will hurry to Amundsen's aid if he should fail to reach the Pole in his own much smaller machine. The Junker machine is in charge of two of the most experienced German pilots. It is a monoplane, built entirely of aluminum, and has 185 horsepower. Like Amundsen's machine, it is provided with apparatus for wireless telegraph.

Professor Wegener is accompanying the expedition to make meteorological observations.

This morning another Junker airplane left Hamburg for Christiania, from which both machines will fly to Spitzbergen, there to await news from Amundsen.

CHRISTIANIA, June 10 (Associated Press).—The steamer Fiint, having on board a party which will go to the relief of Captain Roald Amundsen, if this should be necessary, during his flight from Wainwright, Alaska, to Spitzbergen, the latter part of this month, arrived in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, Saturday. The steamer Fram, in which Amundsen made the trip to the South Pole, arrived there today. Two seaplanes which are floating alongside the Fiint are being put in readiness for a flight northward. The Fram will follow the seaplanes to King's Bay and then proceed farther north.

Herr Hammer, the German Consul, who is arranging the relief expedition for Amundsen, left Hamburg this morning for Christiania in an airplane, accompanied by two German airmen. The plane met with an accident and was obliged to land on the island of Falster, Denmark.

### RIDICULES PERSHING STORY

**Berlin Paper Says Legend Makers Got Alsatian History Mixed.**

BERLIN, June 10.—Since the war the Germans have repeatedly tried to undermine faith in romantic stories surrounding the entrance of the United States into the struggle. The latest attempt in this direction pertains to the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F. himself.

At the time General Pershing was appointed to the command of America's fighters in Europe, says the Vossische Zeitung, his "press agent" discovered that the General's grandfather had emigrated to the United States from Kolmar, Alsace. His great-grandfather, so the original story went, on his deathbed expressed to this emigrant son the hope that some day one of the latter's descendants would return to "free our Alsatian land from its oppressors."

Hitherto, adds the newspaper, it has always been supposed that this reference was to the Germans, "no editor or reader ever stopping to think that the Alsatian ancestor, who died some hundred years ago could only have regarded the French as the oppressors of the homeland, and that 'Black Jack' would not have been there in 1870 to fulfill the last wish of his grandfather."

# OFFER $126,000,000 BONDS FOR AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

not heretofore been published. It is shown, on the basis of the present revenues from Austrian customs and her tobacco monopoly, that $50,000,000 annually is accruing from these sources against the $13,600,000 required annually for interest charges and sinking fund sufficient to amortize the loan by maturity. It also describes in detail the plan of rehabilitation, the conditions leading to its adoption and other points of interest to the investor. In part, Dr. Zimmerman's statement follows:

"During the period from the Armistice to the Autumn of 1922, while Austria was struggling to establish its new democratic form of government on a working basis and to adjust its economic life to the conditions arising from the disruption of an economic unit which had been in existence for centuries, Government finances not unnaturally steadily deteriorated. Although Austria was the recipient of relief credits and gifts of supplies from abroad on a large scale, all of the expenditures had been consumed for current needs, without any improvement in the country's financial position. Inflation continued to increase and the paper crown steadily declined in value, due to the continuous issue of uncovered currency. The unsound currency situation had strongly deterrent effects on the revival of industry, which in turn, reacted unfavorably on the Government's budget receipts; in brief, Austria was in the grip of a vicious circle of cause and effect from which it might have proved almost impossible for her to extricate herself unaided.

"The end of this period is marked by September, 1922, when, at the request of Austria, a comprehensive plan for the financial and economic rehabilitation of Austria, formulated by the League of Nations, was adopted by the representatives of the chief countries of Europe.

**The Plan of Rehabilitation.**

"The basis for the plan is the political integrity and economic independence of Austria and the declaration (Protocol No. 1 of Oct. 4, 1922), designed to maintain it. Aided by the confidence which this declaration has created, the Austrian Government has instituted a program of reform in order to ensure the balancing of its budget by the end of 1924. This program of reform includes:

The reduction of ministries, simplifying their organization and eliminating overlapping. This measure is in an advanced state of execution.

Reorganization or eventual transfer to private management of State industrial enterprises.

The reduction in the number of State employes, the number of whom was reduced by about 36,500 between Oct. 1, 1922, and May 28, 1923, as part of the program for the release of 100,000 employes prior to July 1, 1924.

The enactment of legislation providing for increased revenues from indirect taxation, customs duties and duties of other kinds and the introduction of a turnover tax. These measures have been introduced with success.

"In the meantime, during this period of transition, the excess of the Government's expenditures over the revenues available from normal resources, estimated at not to exceed about 500,000,000 Austrian gold crowns, will be met from the proceeds of the Austrian Government guaranteed loan, 1923-1943. In addition, advances from several foreign Governments aggregating about 130,000,000 Austrian gold crowns and made in 1923 by anticipation of this loan, are to be refunded with bonds of the loan, issued in the currencies of the respective lending countries.

"In flation through note issues for the Government's account definitely stopped on Nov. 18, 1922; since then additional notes have been issued only against cover in gold or in foreign balances in stable currencies. A bank of issue, independent of Government control and having the sole power of note issue and been established, with capital of 30,000,000 Austrian gold crowns subscribed in Austria, and has been functioning since Jan. 2, 1923. On the 25d of May, 1923, the ratio of reserves (gold and foreign exchange balances) to note circulation (the latter in paper crowns being calculated in gold crowns, according to the statutes of the bank, at the average rate of the preceding half year) was more than 35 per cent.

**Crown Has Been Stabilized.**

"As a result of the monetary measures taken, the Austrian crown has been stabilized; its exchange value, during the last seven months, has deviated hardly at all from the level established in October, 1922.

"A protocol has been signed by the European Governments directly interested, including the neighboring States of Italy and of Czechoslovakia, to insure the economic and political independence of Austria. Under the terms of this protocol, No. 1, dated Oct. 4, 1922, the signatory States declared: 'That they will respect the political independence, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Autria; that they will not seek to obtain any special or exclusive economic or financial advantage calculated directly or indirectly to compromise that independence.'

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Austria on its part, undertakes, in accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain, not to alienate its independence; it will abstain from any negotiations or from any economic or financial engagement calculated directly or indirectly to compromise this independence.'

"The guarantee which has been given with respect to the bonds of this loan on behalf of eight of the principal nations of Europe gives these nations a very definite interest in assisting in the maintenance of Austria's political and economic position.

"The success of today's offering will be closely observed by bankers and underwriting houses generally, who regard the issue as a sort of pioneer in the work of world reconstruction. The character of the entire investment market will be largely influenced and, if the present issue is quickly subscribed, it is expected other issues will be brought out.

One feature of the Austrian reconstruction loan is that it sets a precedent in history of victorious nations coming to the aid of a one-time enemy. For that reason it is regarded as a loan having sentimental weight as well as being a straight business proposition.

# LOAN ENABLES AUSTRIA TO BALANCE BUDGET

## *So Chancellor Seipel Says, Praising American Investors' Willingness to Participate.*

VIENNA, June 10 (Associated Press).—Chancellor Seipel today informed the correspondents that a guaranteed loan to Austria from all sources aggregating $175,000,000 was now virtually assured. After the payment of various interim loans there would be left about $75,000,000 in Dr. Zimmerman's hands for use in the next eighteen months, as the Government requires, for balancing the budget.

After dealing with the enormous moral effect of having such a reserve, the Chancellor concluded:

"The happiest circumstance and the best augury for the future is the fact that the people of the United States have been moved to extend their support to Austria in her effort."

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—When Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, was asked by American correspondents in London to comment on the Austrian loan he answered as follows:

"You, having perhaps a different angle of opinion to that of people in this country, have done me the honor to ask my view of the filing of the Austrian loan. Ever since the armistice people in Europe have naturally been thinking of their great losses. This is true not only to individuals, but of nations. They have thought of yesterday and have almost feared to think of tomorrow.

"The point of greatest importance in this Austrian loan is that the people of that country have stopped looking backward and are now looking forward. People sometimes forget that when an individual or a nation once puts the past and its losses behind it and turns toward the future great elements of strength appear. Within Austria great elements of strength are already appearing. With some help from the outside, which in financial matters the democratic world, bent on co-operation, was not only willing, but anxious, to supply, the new Austrian Republic has convinced the investors of the world that, whatever its past, it is now deserving of credit. Consequently credit has been forthcoming.

"This may be seen in the fact that the loan is being simultaneously placed in the leading countries of the world—a fact which is evidence, too, that the investors of the allied countries are not only able, but willing, to join hands with those in the countries which they used to call enemy.

"The successful issue of the Austrian loan, therefore, cannot but mean the closing of the old and the opening of a new chapter. Nine years ago the war was brought forth in Austria; today peace, in the real sense of the word, begins in Austria. Considering all that has passed, what greater claim could I make to you on behalf of Austria?"

## Imported Cotton Fabrics

*Reduced for Clearance*

**At 35c Yard**—White checked batiste. Very fine quality for summer lingerie. Formerly sold at a much higher price.

**At 50c Yard**—French and English eponges. Rich, soft fabrics so wonderfully adapted to summer street and sports frocks. In plaids, checks and plain color.

**At 65c Yard**—White dotted lace voile. A dainty summer fabric that launders beautifully.

**At 95c to $1.25 Yard**—Fine soft crepes and voiles. Plain and figured in colors and those color combinations found only in fine imported novelties.

The special selling of St. Gall dotted Swiss in a wide range of desirable colors, continues this week. 75c yard.

SECOND FLOOR

## Silk Crepes $2.75

*In 35 Smart Shades*

Crepe de Chine and Canton Crepe—These are the sort of heavy, soft crepes that make delightful summer frocks and blouses. And for children's clothes they are equally suitable. Quality is very important in buying silk crepes, but color means quite as much this season. With this in mind we have assembled thirty-five of the smartest summer shades in this display. These include maize, platinum grey, beige, cocoa, otter, African brown, copper, emerald, pomegranate red, powder blue, flesh, peach, black and white. The width is 40 inches.

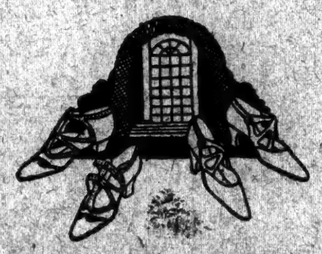
GROUND FLOOR

## Children's Frocks $1.50

*Of Shadow Lawn*

These cool little dresses are made in a simple, sleeveless style that launders easily. The material is a good quality of shadow lawn. Fine organdie ruffles, picoted in black, are used to trim the round neck, arms and down the side front. They are shown in the pastel shades you would choose for a child. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

FOURTH FLOOR



## Field Mouse Kid

*The Newest in Women's Shoes*

$12.75

*Lord & Taylor* introduces the very newest color in footwear for women—Field Mouse kid, a soft adaptable shade between tan and grey. We are showing it in several strap and sandal styles, all made of soft kid. Two-strap sandal and cross strap styles. Two sketched above. A particularly good model combining comfort with real style is the two-strap with rounded toe.

*Champagne and Grey Too*

Other kid pumps are found in champagne and light or dark grey, shades that are appearing most often in smart gatherings this season.

SECOND FLOOR

# *Lord & Taylor*

FIFTH AVENUE

TELEPHONE FITZROY 1900

## Embroidered Georgette Frocks $19.75

Women's frocks for hot weather wear. Deliciously cool and loose and light. They have an embroidered dot and white ribbon sash of a contrasting color. Black on white, white on navy or white on black.

THIRD FLOOR

## Skirt and Jacket of Silk Eponge

*Make a Smart Sports Costume*

**Skirts**

Silk eponge is a fascinating material for sports. In white, sand or grey with a white thread running through lovely colors, grey, pheasant, sand, dust, navy, buttercup, thrush, as well as white. A joyful discovery for the woman who seeks a change from crepe de Chine. $13.50

**Blouses**

Jackets of silk eponge are sleeveless, bound with grosgrain ribbon and they are found in the same lovely colors as the skirt, $9.75

Worn with a voile over-blouse trimmed with Irish lace, such as that sketched left, this jacket and skirt makes a charming costume $8.50

THIRD FLOOR

## Women's Capes and Coats $29.50 and $39.50

An unusual collection and in summer colors as well as black. There are silk crepe and fibre silk; also twill materials. Some are collared with summer furs. These are all most unusual values.

THIRD FLOOR

*Sketched, from left to right, striped batiste, cretonne and dotted voile.*

*A Special Purchase, Specially Priced*

## New Porch Frocks $6.95

Cretonne in gay patterns and brilliant colors made in the most delightful styles. Dotted voile and figured batiste cut on simple lines with white collars and cuffs. Tissue checked in summer shades. Sizes incomplete.

Other frocks for porch and garden wear made of voile, linen or tissue gingham are marked from $2.95 to $11.95

SECOND FLOOR

*Store Your Furs Now in Our Storage Vaults*

*At Clearance*

## French Room Hats $10 to $25

All the hats in our French Room have been radically reduced for final clearance. Original models are included in this reduction, copies and adaptations. Straws, ribbons and silks are the materials. There are styles for every taste.

FOURTH FLOOR

## Cool Lingerie for Summer

Soft, serviceable materials are made into the coolest, most comfortable of undergarments trimmed with dainty lace and hemstitched.

Nightgowns and envelope and step-in chemises trimmed with plain hemstitching, entirely hand-made, are $1.95

Nightgowns trimmed with real filet lace, hand-made throughout, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95

A Georgette Negligee, $19.75—Two-tone Georgette crepe is effectively trimmed with ruffles of self material to make a most attractive summer negligee.

Costume Slips—Made with hip-deep shadow-proof hems. These slips are white sateen, $2.95, or radium silk in white or street shades, $6.95

SECOND FLOOR

## Summer Underwear of Fine Glove Silk

Three items for your summer wardrobe with three points in their favor—quality, colors and price.

$1.95—Vests with bodice tops and picot edge. Sizes 36 to 42.

$2.75—Step in pantie. Amply cut, reinforced seams and picot edge. Sizes 5, 6 and 7.

$2.95—Bloomer. Cut full, nicely reinforced. Sizes 5, 6 and 7.

These garments are shown in peach, orchid and flesh color.

GROUND FLOOR

## Newport Sets

*Glove Silk Scarf and Mitts*

Stepping back to the period of 1860 we have borrowed adorable frilled mitts, and from the sports costume of today we choose brilliantly colored Deauville 'kerchiefs. These we combine and call the Newport Set—the effect is at once demure and gay. The scarves are solid color with a border and inset band of plaited silk. The white mitts have white frills or colored frills to match the scarf.

These sets are shown in American beauty, Copen, orchid, emerald, maize, Lanvin green, black and white and many others. Set, $12.50; separate scarf, $10; separate mitts, pair, $2.50

GROUND FLOOR

## Sheer Silk Hose $2.25

The narrow spliced sole makes this a very suitable style for wear with low cut-out sandals and pumps. And in a summer when color means so much in footwear, these clear fine gauge hose are conspicuous by their range of desirable shades. These include beige, light aluminum, grey, caster, rose-taupe, faun, taupe, nude and black. The feet are all silk and the hem is faced with fine lisle.

GROUND FLOOR

# PAPER
*fact 97*

As wrappers or envelopes for men's soft collars, handkerchiefs, or ladies' hairnets, Buckeye Cover Papers in Substance No. 50 have many unique advantages.

Being unusually strong it offers splendid protection; and a shade with sales value can be chosen from its twelve attractive colors.

*Samples on request*

LINDENMEYR
32 Bleecker Street, New York
Telephone SPRING 9600



*Recipe*

# #21

**Fried Cheese Balls**

**You will use this one time and again.**

One cup Kraft American Cheese—rubbed through grater, 1½ tablespoons flour, two egg whites, salt, pepper and cracker crumbs. Beat the egg whites, add flour, cheese, and seasonings. Shape into balls, and roll in fine cracker crumbs. Fry in deep fat. If desired, the mixture may be dropped from a spoon into the fat without rolling in crumbs.

*4 varieties: American, Pimento, Swiss and Brick, sold by the slice, pound or loaf*

8 VARIETIES IN TINS

KRAFT CHEESE IN LOAVES IN TINS

Look for This Label

**Thick Lustrous Hair Kept So By Cuticura**

At night touch spots of dandruff and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Keep your scalp clean and healthy and your hair should be luxuriant.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 6K, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



ADVERTISEMENT.

**ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**

*The Antiseptic, Healing Powder*

**USE IT IN THE MORNING**

And walk all day in comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe. For corns bunions and callouses, blisters and sore spots.

At night, after excessive dancing or walking, sprinkle it in the foot-bath. Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE for hot, tired, aching, swollen, smarting, tender, perspiring feet. Those who use Allen's Foot-Ease have solved their foot troubles.

Over 1,000,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by the United States Army and Navy during the war.

Trial package and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll sent FREE. Address

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

In a Flash, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE



**Current History Magazine**

*JUNE ISSUE*

On news stands, 35 cents.

A magazine with 30 important articles on Contemporary History of World-Wide Interesting Events written by eminent men of America and Europe.


# HARD FIGHT AHEAD IN WORLD DRUG WAR

## American Success at Opium Conference Not Conclusive, Mrs. Wright Warns.

## LEAGUE HAS YET TO ACT

### Calling of Another Convention Is Necessary to Give Practical Effect to Principles, if Accepted.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—The recent success of the American delegation at the Opium Conference is not to be considered a conclusive victory in the war on drugs, Mrs. Hamilton Wright said to a NEW YORK TIMES representative tonight. Mrs. Wright, a member of the American delegation, has for several years carried on the work of her husband, the late Dr. Hamilton Wright, who was responsible for The Hague Opium Convention.

"We were successful in our mission to Geneva," Mrs. Wright went on, "but the important result of our work is the fact that a point of contact at least has been established between the United States and other powers party to The Hague convention.

"We must not forget, however, that neither the Council nor the Assembly of the League of Nations has yet accepted our principles. When they are accepted by those bodies then our real fight will just commence.

**Another Conference Advised.**

"Resolutions passed by the Advisory Committee regarding our principles advise the calling of a conference, perhaps next Fall or Winter, to settle upon a practical way of putting our principles into effect. It is further advised that countries in which drugs are manufactured and countries in which opium and the coca leaf are produced, as well as countries having territories in which prepared opium is permitted temporarily under Chapter II. of the convention, be invited.

"An effort then will be made to limit drugs to be manufactured—the amount of opium and coca leaf to be imported for medicinal and scientific use and to limit production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to an amount required for medicinal and scientific use, though this would not apply to production for export to countries in which the smoking of opium is temporarily permitted under Chapter II. of the convention.

"An effort will also be made to come to some agreement for the reduction of amounts of raw opium to be imported for smoking purposes into countries where it is permitted under the convention.

"This is to be a hard fight. Several nations are now producing each more than the world needs of manufactured drugs. India in accepting our principles already has made the reservation that the use of raw opium according to established practice in India and production for such use are not illegitimate. She carries on a profitable trade with Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and North Borneo. It is true that her representative at the Geneva conference declared she would export to these territories no more than they demanded, and that Great Britain's representative agreed that the demand of these territories should be progressively limited. But it was written in The Hague convention that the use of opium in these territories should be gradually diminished, and it is stated to be greater now than at that time.

**Turkey Brightest Ray of Hope.**

"Our brightest ray of hope at the moment is Turkey. I have been told by the Turk officials at Lausanne that they are writing an acceptance of the opium convention to the treaty and that as they expect to join the League of Nations they will come under the regulations of that body. Furthermore they declare they are not particularly partial to the cultivation of opium and if they can get any sort of assurance that will warrant such action they will substitute another industry for opium production.

"Persia, too, is giving signs of lining up on our side to the extent of accepting American principles.

"The outlook is better than it has been in some years, but the United States will have to back our fight every inch of the way if we are going to win. Since the war and the death of Dr. Wright, leadership in the movement has gradually been slipping from us, and by the action of the Treaty of Versailles in placing the jurisdiction of the convention in the hands of the League of Nations the United States seemed definitely severed from direct contact with work it commenced. This was proving disastrous to the movement.

"This difficulty has now been bridged over. Our participation, however, does not mean that the United States is definitely committed to this particular association. Her permanent co-operation must depend entirely upon the practical results achieved and the good faith shown by the Governments with which we are associated."

# TWO RAILWAYS RAISE PAY.

## 22,000 Wayworkers on Western Systems Are Affected.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 10.—Voluntary wage increases on three railroads were announced tonight by A. F. Stout, Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways and Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.

Approximately 22,000 maintenance men on the Missouri Pacific and the Illinois Central railways are affected. As of June 1, 13,800 employes of the Illinois Central have been granted pay increases—$5 monthly to foreman, 3 cents an hour to mechanics, ¼ cent to 1½ cents to laborers, and 1 cent an hour to helpers.

The Missouri Pacific advance involves 8,000 men and is effective July 1. Foremen are to get an increase of from $5.80 to $10 a month, mechanics 3 cents an hour and laborers from 1 to 2 cents an hour.

A wage dispute between the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad, and its maintenance of way men has been withdrawn from the United States Railroad Labor Board, Mr. Stout said, but details of the settlement were lacking.

# TO DECIDE FLAG USAGE.

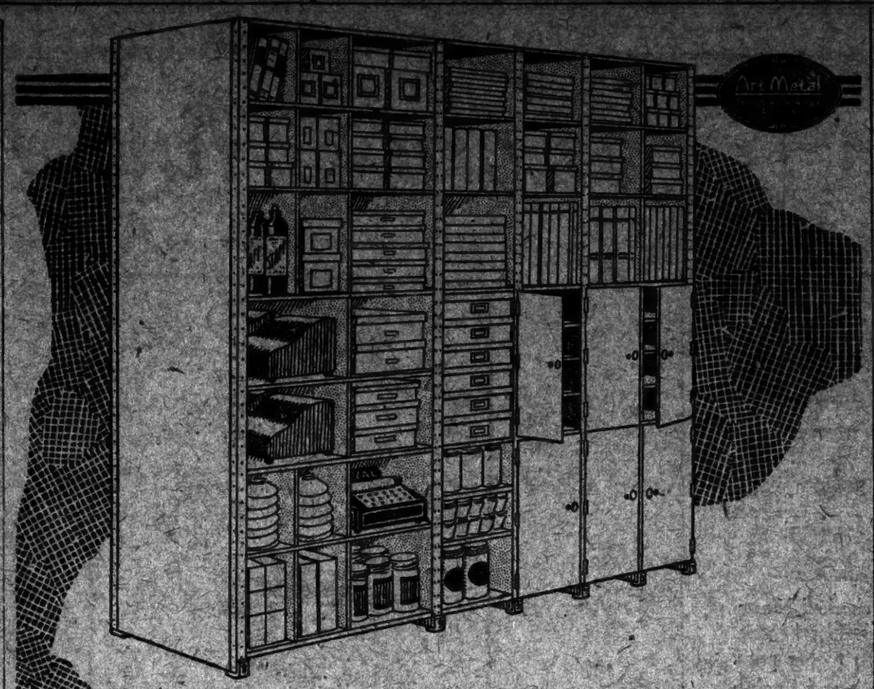
## President Harding Calls Conference to Fix Rules for Civilians.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Announcement was made today by the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion that President Harding would open a conference here on Thursday "to compile a code of civilian usage for the American flag."

While the meeting will be held under the auspices of the commission, the announcement said, it will be attended by delegates selected by many national patriotic organizations who "will agree upon the manner in which the flag should and should not be used for ceremonies and decorations."

When the code is drafted it is planned to have the patriotic organizations "educate the nation at large to the proper flag usage as officially adopted."

Unusual interest in the purpose of the conference has been aroused here, the statement added, by the "many improprieties committed by Washingtonians" in decorating the national capital for the Harding Convention last week.

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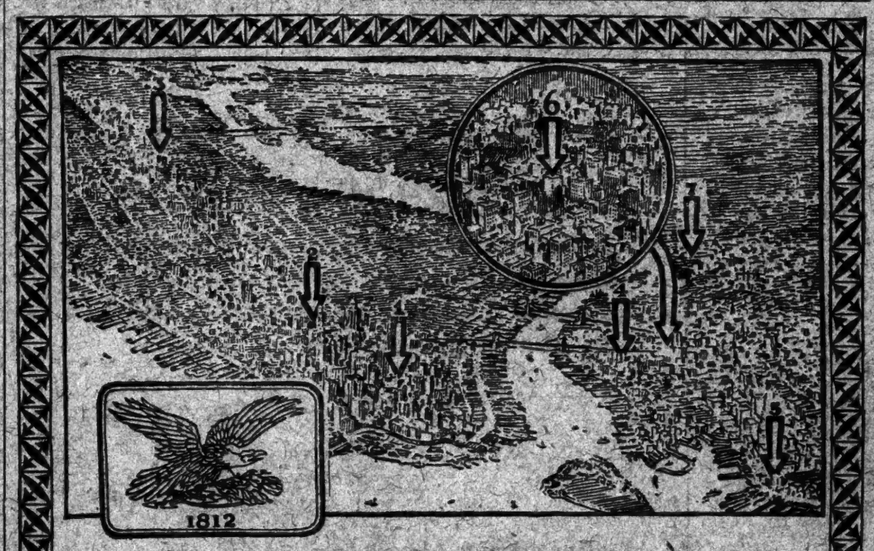


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*Chances of Third Parties*

What are the chances for success of a third party in 1924? Richard Barry tells of past failures—with one notable success, in 1860, when the Republican Party, headed by Abraham Lincoln, rode into troublous power.

*The Building Boss's Story*—A superintendent of construction gives his experiences covering twenty years of putting up other people's houses.

*Lloyd George's Greatest Preacher*—Sketch of the life and works of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who had a congregation of six thousand.

*Nikita Balieff's Impressions of New York*—How the interlocutor of the Chauve-Souris regards the city and its inhabitants.

*Are We a Nation of Lawbreakers?*—W. H. Blumenthal analyzes the situation and discusses some of the laws still on the statute books but not enforced.

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# YANKS BEAT INDIANS BEFORE 55,000, 8-7

## Ward's Single in Ninth Wins Game After Smith's Homer in Eighth Ties Score.

## HOYT DRIVEN FROM MOUND

### Brower Gets Two Circuit Clouts and Wambganss and Myatt Each Connect for One.

## RUTH MAKES GREAT PLAY

### Cuts Down Sewell's Fierce Smash With Leaping Back-Hand Catch Over Left Shoulder.

The Yankees took a tight grip on themselves yesterday and beat the Cleveland Indians, winning the best game of the season in the Stadium by a ninth-inning rally and breaking a losing streak that had extended over more than a week. The score at the end was 8 to 7.

The crowd crept dangerously close to the world's records that the Yankees set in their early-season games. According to the official word of Edward G. Barrow, who is the business manager and secretary of the Yanks, the paid admissions totaled 52,000. Allowing at least 3,000 for complimentary passes, newspaper men and others popularly described as "deadheads," the total attendance was about 55,000, making it the third biggest crowd that ever has poured into the Yankee Stadium.

The fans stormed the gates an hour before game time, but there was little confusion. Grand stand and bleacher seats went like the proverbial hot cakes, but at 3 o'clock there were still long queues of fans in front of the reserved ticket windows. As late as the second and third innings people were still filing into the park, and the athletes were almost completely surrounded by a ring of humanity. The only empty seats were in the bleachers, the mezzanine tier and a few of the boxes.

And every mother's son among the 55,000 went home voting the game worth the price of admission. It was a nip-and-tuck, tooth-and-nail affair, with the Yanks getting five runs behind, sweeping gallantly to within one run of the Indians, tying it in the eighth and winning out in the ninth.

Deacon Scott almost lost the game with two errors! Babe Ruth and Elmer Smith rescued it from the burning, and Aaron Ward won it in the ninth with a single after the Yanks had filled the bases. Those were the gorgeous heroes of a great game.

**Smith Successful Pinch Hitter.**

Smith tied the score all by himself. He batted for Scott in the eighth and pumped a homer into the short right field bleachers, the ball dropping a few feet inside the foul line and just over the edge of the bleachers. As a pinch hitter Elmer was perfection itself. One time at bat, one hit and one run represents the very essence of the pinch-hitting art.

Ward was what Smith had helped to win. In the ninth Stanley Coveleskie, the Shamokin Bob, walked Witt—had started intentionally, and Ruth was intentionally passed, amid general groans and hoots from the populace. Wally Pipp made the nearest thing to a single. He rammed a grounder near second base which Wambganss dug from the earth cleverly and threw to Sewell for a force on Ruth, Witt reaching third.

Coveleskie didn't try very hard against Babe Mousel. He gave the California beanpole four straight balls and filled the bases, preferring to take a chance on Ward, who hadn't hit all afternoon. But Aaron lined a rugged single to left and Witt came in with the winning run.

Don't overlook Babe Ruth when the bay leaves are being passed out. In the sixth inning the Babe made the greatest catch he has ever made in a Yankee uniform. It was a classic. Starting the sixth, Joey Sewell whistled a savage fly to right field. It looked like a homer. But Ruth flied up the embankment, backed against the right field screen, leaped upward and backward, and, while still high in the air, made a back hand catch of the ball over his left shoulder just as the drive was falling into the bleachers.

That bit of brazen thievery cut off at least one run, for Myatt and Coveleskie followed with singles that scored one tally and would have scored more if Babe hadn't performed that bit of legerdemain. When the slugger came into the dugout he got the greatest reception a New York crowd has given him since the day in 1921 when he hit his fifty-ninth home run.

**Indians Hit Four Homers.**

It looked melancholy for the New Yorkers in the first five innings. The Indians developed an incurable weakness for hitting home runs, and, one started, they didn't stop until they had hit four of the four-base drives. Bill Wambganss started it in the third when he clouted one to left centre for the maximum limit, with Jamieson on first base by virtue of Scott's bobble of his easy grounder. After the side should have been retired Frank Brower, the Cleveland first baseman, punched the ball into the right field bleachers for another homer, giving the Indians three runs, only one of which was earned.

All this was against Waite Hoyt, the perennial schoolboy from Flatbush. Further damage was suffered in the fourth when Myatt lined a nasty drive into the stand inside the left field line. In the fifth Hoyt walked Speaker, with two out, and Brower, a fiend in human form, followed immediately with a gigantic hoist between Witt and Mousel. Sliding safely into the plate, Brower injured his right knee and had to quit the field.

The early innings, except the third, were a total waste for the Yanks. But in the third Hofmann singled to right and Hoyt walked. Witt filed to Speaker, but Dugan cracked a single to centre, scoring Hofmann, Ruth was passed, crowding the lines, and on Pipp's out to Brower Hoyt scored.

The Indians put over their seventh run in the sixth, after Ruth had made his gorgeous catch. Myatt singled to right with two out, and Coveleskie did the same to right centre. Ruth and Mousel loafed on the hit, and Myatt, catching them off guard, scored all the way from first.

The Yanks fought onward and upward in the sixth and almost reached the heights of a tie score. As it was, they fell only one notch short. Ruth was safe when Coveleskie dropped Guisto's throw to first on a tap down first base way. Pipp's single to right sent the Babe to second, and Meusel's force of Pipp shoved him to third.

**Indians Wobble in the Field.**

At which interesting point the Indians broke out into a perfect rash of errors. Young Mr. Lutzke, Speaker's third baseman, fielded Ward's easy grounder, but threw high to Wambganss at second, Ruth scoring and Meusel being safe. Just to show that it was no accident, Lutzke did the same thing over again. Scott hit to him, and this time he drew Wambganss off second, all hands being safe.

With the bases full, Freddy Hofmann qualified completely for the halo class by slapping a terrific two-bagger over Jamieson's head in left. This swept the bases clean of human occupants and put the Yanks only a run behind.

The latter deficiency Mr. Elmer Smith attended to in the eighth, and Mr. Aaron Ward added the last artistic touches in the ninth. The chief beneficiary was Sad Sam Jones, who relieved Hoyt and got credit for the game.

Just a word for jumping Joe Dugan. In the ninth, after Jamieson had singled with one out, Wambganss slashed a torrid grounder to Mr. Dugan's left. He jumped forward, scooped the ball up with his glove—a marvelous stop—and then uncorked a snap throw to Ward which beat Jamieson to second by the proverbial eyelash. Ward wheeled and flung to Pipp for a double play that has few equals.

It was a great game and a great crowd. The bigger the throng, the better the Yanks. They broke a losing streak and tied the series with the Indians.

The score:

| NEW YORK (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | CLEVELAND (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Witt,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Jamieson,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Dugan,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Wamb'ns,2b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ruth,rf | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Speaker,cf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Pipp,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | Brower,rf-lb | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Meusel,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Guisto,1b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Ward,2b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | Summa,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Scott,ss | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | J. Sewell,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Schang,c | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Lutzke,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| McNally,ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Myatt,c | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Hofmann,c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | Coveleskie,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hoyt,p | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Bentdricks | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Jones,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Total | 35 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 15 | Total | 36 | 7 | 9 | *26 | 13 |

*Two out when winning run was scored.
aBatted for Scott in eighth.
bBatted for Hoyt in fifth.

Errors—New York 3 (Scott 2, Hofmann); Cleveland 4 (J. Sewell, Lutzke 2, Coveleskie).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —8 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |

Two base hit—Hofmann. Home runs—Wambganss, Brower (2), Myatt. Sacrifice—Dugan. Double play—Dugan, Ward and Pipp. Left on bases—New York 7, Cleveland 4. Bases on balls—Off Hoyt 2, Coveleskie 6. Hits—Off Hoyt 5 in 5 innings, Jones 4 in 4. Winning pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Ormsby, Dinneen and Connolly. Time of game—1:55.

# SENATORS BEAT BROWNS.

## Bunch Hits Off Van Gilder in Fourth Inning and Win, 5-3.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Washington bunched hits off Van Gilder in the fourth inning and took the second game of the series from the St. Louis Browns today, 5 to 3. Zachary was touched for twelve hits, but was strong in the pinches. The Senators made three double plays.

The score:

| WASHINGTON (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | ST. LOUIS (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Tobin,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Peckinpaugh,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Gerber,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Goslin,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Jacobson,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Judge,1b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | Williams,lf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Bluege,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | McManus,3b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Ledbetter,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Severeid,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Harris,2b | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 4 | Schlt'ner,1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| Ruel,c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Ezzell,2b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Zachary,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Van Gilder,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 31 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 14 | Total | 32 | 3 | 12 | 24 | 13 |

Errors—St. Louis 1 (Gerber); Washington 1 (Goslin).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | —3 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Syracuse at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Reading.
Other clubs not scheduled.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New Haven 3, Springfield 2.
Albany 10, Pittsfield 3.
Waterbury 1, Hartford 0.
Worcester 6, Bridgeport 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford | 23 | 12 | .676 |
| New Haven | 22 | 12 | .646 |
| Springfield | 21 | 16 | .568 |
| Waterbury | 21 | 19 | .525 |
| Albany | 19 | 20 | .487 |
| Worcester | 18 | 20 | .474 |
| Bridgeport | 18 | 23 | .361 |
| Pittsfield | 10 | 25 | .286 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Milwaukee 4, Toledo 3. (First game).
Toledo 4, Milwaukee 3. (Second game.).
Columbus 7, Kansas City 4.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 30 | 9 | .769 |
| St. Paul | 31 | 14 | .689 |
| Columbus | 25 | 21 | .543 |
| Louisville | 24 | 22 | .522 |
| Milwaukee | 19 | 29 | .396 |
| Indianapolis | 17 | 28 | .378 |
| Minneapolis | 17 | 28 | .378 |
| Toledo | 10 | 27 | .272 |

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New Orleans 4, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 2.
Mobile at Memphis, wet grounds.
Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nashville | 29 | 20 | .592 |
| New Orleans | 27 | 25 | .519 |
| Atlanta | 27 | 25 | .519 |
| Chattanooga | 24 | 23 | .511 |
| Mobile | 22 | 23 | .488 |
| Memphis | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Birmingham | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Little Rock | 16 | 29 | .356 |

# Caught at the Plate.

Lutzke made a couple of handsome stops and throws at third base, but his failure in the sixth was embarrassing to Speaker. The Indians, incidentally, made four errors in that one inning, and none of the Yanks' four runs was earned.

A big delegation of Cincinnati Shriners sat along the third base side and popped up the game with their band, which played all kinds of tunes. A vocalist stood on the top of the Yankee bench and sang songs, and later a flutist appeared to add to the harmony.

Miller Huggins, who comes from Cincinnati, was presented with a bouquet of roses in the first inning, and the Shriners' band played "Auld Lang Syne" as a tribute to Miller.

Everett Scott committed two errors and made one other bad play which won't show in the records, dropping the ball in the second while starting a throw to first for a clear double play.

Brower's home runs were on consecutive trips to the plate. And then he made an unnecessary slide to the plate and had to be carried off, although he made a game effort to resume playing at first base.

Coveleskie wouldn't pitch to Ruth. He gave him three bases on balls, and all three were more or less intentional.

A good throw by Scott would have stopped Wambganss at the plate on his homer in the third. Scott's heave was wide of the plate and hopped over Hofmann's head.

Herb Pennock and Gus Marton will probably pitch the third game today.

# BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York 8, Cleveland 7.
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
Other clubs not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Brooklyn at St. Louis, rain.
Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 31 | 18 | .633 |
| Philadelphia | 26 | 20 | .565 |
| Cleveland | 26 | 22 | .542 |
| Detroit | 23 | 25 | .479 |
| St. Louis | 21 | 25 | .457 |
| Washington | 21 | 26 | .447 |
| Boston | 17 | 23 | .425 |
| Chicago | 17 | 25 | .405 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 34 | 14 | .708 |
| Pittsburgh | 27 | 20 | .574 |
| Brooklyn | 25 | 21 | .543 |
| Cincinnati | 25 | 22 | .532 |
| St. Louis | 25 | 23 | .521 |
| Chicago | 25 | 24 | .510 |
| Boston | 17 | 32 | .347 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 35 | .271 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.

# SKEETERS BEATEN TWICE BY NEWARK

## Bears Capture Opening Game of Double-Header, 6-5—Take Second by 11-3 Score.

## RALLY IN 8TH WINS FIRST

### Anderson's Double Scores Deciding Run—Hanson and Tecarr Are Pounded Hard.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—Newark defeated the Jersey City Skeeters in both ends of a double header here this afternoon. The scores were 6 to 5 and 11 to 3. The Bears used their hits to good advantage in both contests. In the first game they made only six safeties, to fourteen for the Skeeters. In the second game the home players connected for thirteen hits, while the visitors made twelve.

Baldwin went the full route for the Bears in the first game and, although batted hard, managed to keep the hits pretty well scattered. The Bears made two runs in the first inning, and three more in the fifth after the Skeeters had tied the score in the second and had taken the lead in the fourth. The Skeeters again tied the count in the eighth with two runs, but the Bears came back with one in their half of the same inning and won the game. The deciding run was scored on Brainard's single, Wiggelsworth's sacrifice and Anderson's double.

After the Skeeters had taken a lead of three runs in the first two innings of the second game, the Bears scored two in the third and three more in the fourth. They added another in the sixth and then clinched the game with five tallies in the seventh. Hanson, who pitched the first six innings for Jersey City, was found for eight hits, and Tecarr, who finished the game, yielded five more. See pitched the full game for the Bears and also made two hits.

Wagner, the Skeeters' centrefielder, made four hits in the first game and one in the second. Brainard led the Bears' attack in the second contest with two singles and a double.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

| NEWARK (I.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | JERSEY CITY (I.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whitman,rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Wolfe,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Zitzman,2b | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Donelson,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Honig,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Jacobs,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Brainard,2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Holt,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Wiggle'th,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Wagner,cf | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Anders'n,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Freitag,c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miller,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Getz,3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Devine,c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | Ray,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Baldwin,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Zollers,p | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 36 | 6 | 6 | 27 | 12 | Total | 37 | 5 | 14 | 24 | 12 |

Errors—Newark 1 (Anderson), Jersey City 1 (Wolfe).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| Jersey City | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Two-base hits—Wiggleworth, Zitzman, Freitag, Anderson. Three-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifices—Ray, Wiggleworth. Double play—Baldwin, Anderson and Miller. Left on bases—Newark 5; Jersey City 9. Bases on balls—Off Baldwin 1, Zollers 1. Struck out—By Baldwin 6, Zollers 1. Hit by pitcher—By Zollers (Zitzman). Umpires—Gaston, Magerkurth, Vangraflin. Time of game—1:50.

SECOND GAME.

| NEWARK (I.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | JERSEY CITY (I.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whitman,rf | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Wolfe,ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Zitzman,2b,lf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Donelson,rf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Honig,lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Jacobs,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| S'rman,ss,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Holt,1b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Brainard,2b | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Wagner,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Wig'w'th,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Freitag,c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Anderson,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Getz,2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Miller,1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Luque,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Devine,c | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Hanson,p | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| a Greenawalt | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tecarr,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fitzsim'ns,lf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | McCrea, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ste,p | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Total | 36 | 11 | 13 | 27 | 10 | Total | 38 | 3 | 12 | 24 | 8 |

a Batted for Anderson in eighth.

Errors—Newark 1 (Anderson), Jersey City 3 (Wagner 2, Lucey).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | —11 | |
| Jersey City | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 | |

Two-base hits—Getz, Brainard, Wiggleworth. Three-base hits—Jacobs, See. Stolen bases—Devine, Zitzman, Sherlidan. Double plays—Holt and Wagner; Wiggleworth and Zitzman. Left on bases—Newark 8, Jersey City 2. Bases on balls—Off See 1, Hanson 4. Struck out—By See 1, Hanson 4. Hits—Off Hanson 8 in 6 innings, Tecarr 5 in 2. Wild pitches—Hanson. Passed balls—Freitag. Winning pitcher—See. Losing pitcher—Hanson. Umpires—Magerkurth, Gaston and Vangraflin. Time of game—2:00.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

At Baltimore.

| | | | | | | | | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —6 11 3 |
| Reading | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —1 6 1 |

Batteries—Thomas and Cobb; Mamaux and Lynn.

At Syracuse.

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—3 | 7 1 |
| Toronto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—1 | 6 2 |

Batteries—Reinhart and Niebergall; Taylor, Summers and Vincent.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | —8 | 15 | 2 |
| Syracuse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 | 5 | 1 |

Batteries—Thomas and Hill, Vincent; Riviere, Hill, Ward, Bailey and McKee.

Seven innings by agreement.

At Rochester.

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2—7 | 11 2 |
| Rochester | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0—5 | 10 2 |

Batteries—Mohart, Reddy and Urban; Wisner and Lake, McAvoy.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R.H.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —3 | 5 | 0 | |
| Rochester | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 | 4 | 1 | | |

Batteries—Heitman and Urban; Littrell and Lake.

Six innings by agreement.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 32 | 14 | .696 |
| Baltimore | 30 | 16 | .652 |
| Reading | 26 | 21 | .553 |
| Toronto | 22 | 20 | .535 |
| Buffalo | 21 | 23 | .477 |
| Newark | 19 | 26 | .422 |
| Jersey City | 18 | 30 | .375 |
| Syracuse | 15 | 31 | .326 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Syracuse at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Reading.
Other clubs not scheduled.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New Haven 3, Springfield 2.
Albany 10, Pittsfield 3.
Waterbury 1, Hartford 0.
Worcester 6, Bridgeport 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford | 23 | 12 | .676 |
| New Haven | 22 | 12 | .646 |
| Springfield | 21 | 16 | .568 |
| Waterbury | 21 | 19 | .525 |
| Albany | 19 | 20 | .487 |
| Worcester | 18 | 20 | .474 |
| Bridgeport | 18 | 23 | .361 |
| Pittsfield | 10 | 25 | .286 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Milwaukee 4, Toledo 3. (First game).
Toledo 4, Milwaukee 3. (Second game.).
Columbus 7, Kansas City 4.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 30 | 9 | .769 |
| St. Paul | 31 | 14 | .689 |
| Columbus | 25 | 21 | .543 |
| Louisville | 24 | 22 | .522 |
| Milwaukee | 19 | 29 | .396 |
| Indianapolis | 17 | 28 | .378 |
| Minneapolis | 17 | 28 | .378 |
| Toledo | 10 | 27 | .272 |

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New Orleans 4, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 2.
Mobile at Memphis, wet grounds.
Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nashville | 29 | 20 | .592 |
| New Orleans | 27 | 25 | .519 |
| Atlanta | 27 | 25 | .519 |
| Chattanooga | 24 | 23 | .511 |
| Mobile | 22 | 23 | .488 |
| Memphis | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Birmingham | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Little Rock | 16 | 29 | .356 |

# GIANTS AND PIRATES WIN.

## Major League Teams Are Victors in Sunday Exhibition Games.

PITTSBURGH, June 10.—Both New York and Pittsburgh won their Sunday lay-over games while waiting to resume their four-game series here tomorrow.

The Giants defeated the Sharon (Pa.) Elks at Sharon, 11 to 1, while the Pirates were winning from the Mingo Athletic Club at Steubenville, Ohio. The score was 6 to 5.

*Five Leading Batsmen in Each Major League*

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| Player and Club. | G. | A. | B. | R. | H. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heilmann, Detroit. | 143 | 154 | 36 | 68 | | .442 |
| Rogell, Boston | 50 | 60 | 13 | 20 | | .370 |
| Burns, Boston | 40 | 102 | 23 | 38 | | .368 |
| Jamieson, Cleveland | 47 | 139 | 29 | 68 | | .362 |
| Rice, Washington | 57 | 193 | 46 | 67 | | .359 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| Player and Club. | G. | A. | B. | R. | H. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, Brooklyn | 44 | 168 | 32 | 69 | | .411 |
| Grimm, Pittsburgh | 45 | 166 | 29 | 65 | | .392 |
| Bottomley, St. Louis | 42 | 165 | 30 | 73 | | .374 |
| Mokan, Philadelphia | 55 | 181 | 36 | 49 | | .374 |
| Hornsby, St. Louis | 37 | 103 | 20 | 37 | | .370 |

# LUQUE HOLDS PHILS, AND REDS TRIUMPH

## Cincinnati Pitcher Wins Seventh Game Out of Eight Starts—Score Is 2-1.

CINCINNATI, June 10. — Luque's effective pitching enabled the Reds to take the second game of the series from Philadelphia today, 2 to 1. Glazner also pitched well, except in the third inning, when three hits and an error by Sand gave Cincinnati its two runs. An error by Caveney in the fourth, followed by two hits, saved the Phillies from a shutout. It was the seventh victory for Luque out of eight starts this season.

The score:

| CINCINNATI (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | PHILADELPHIA (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mokan,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Daubert,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 3 | Leach,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Bohne,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | Walker,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roush,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Tierney,2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Duncan,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Holke,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Pinelli,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Wilson, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Caveney,ss | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Sand,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Wingo,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | a-Wr'gleton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luque,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Rapp,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | | | | Glazner, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 29 | 2 | 8 | 27 | 14 | Total | 32 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 14 |

a Batted for Sand in ninth.

Errors—Cincinnati 2 (Pinelli, Caveney), Philadelphia 3 (Walker, Sand, Rapp).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 | |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 | |

Two-base hit—Duncan. Three-base hit—Caveney. Stolen bases—Bohne, Pinelli, Tierney. Sacrifice—Luque. Double plays—Daubert, Caveney and Luque; Caveney and Bohne; Rapp, Tierney and Holke; Tierney, Sand and Holke. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 7. Bases on balls—Off Luque 2, Glazner 3. Struck out—By Luque 1, Glazner 2. Umpires—Quigley and Pfirman. Time of game—1:35.

# CUBS SHUT OUT BRAVES.

## Aldridge Outpitches Genewich and Wins for Chicago, 3 to 0.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Vic Aldridge outpitched Joe Genewich today and Chicago shut out Boston, 3 to 0. Genewich had one bad inning, the second, when the Cubs bunched four of their six hits, which included two triples, and scored all their runs.

Aldridge kept the Braves' hits scattered and struck out nine men. He was given great support, the fielding of Grantham being especially good.

The score:

| CHICAGO (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A | BOSTON (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statz,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Powell,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Hollocher,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Southw'rth,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gr'ntham,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | Bescobl,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| O'Farrell,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | McInnis,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Friberg,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | b-Smith,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller,lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Felix,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Heathcote,rf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | Ford,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hartnett,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | J.Smith,ss | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Aldridge,p | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Genewich,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | a-Bagwell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 28 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 8 | Oeschger,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Total | 32 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 13 |

aBatted for Genewich in Eighth.

Errors—Chicago 0, Boston 1 (Bescobl).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x—3 | |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 | |

Two-base hit—Ford. Three-base hits—Friberg, Hartnett. Stolen base—Heathcote. Sacrifices—Miller, Hollocher. Left on base—Boston 7, Chicago 1. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge 2, Genewich 1. Struck out—By Aldridge 9, Genewich 2. Hits—Off Genewich 5 in 7 innings, Oeschger 1 in 1. Losing pitcher—Genewich. Umpires—McCormick and Hart. Time of game—1:40.

# YALE OARSMEN ON CRUISE.

## Varsity Squad Takes Trip on Sound in Harkness Yacht.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 10.—This morning the Yale varsity squad and the managerial staff were guests on the Cytheria, the yacht owned by E. H. Harkness. A cruise around Fisher's Island and Montauge Point, Long Island, was the order of the day.

The men made no attempts to go in swimming as the air and water were cold. Coach Leader did not make the trip, as he returned to New Haven last night for the week-end. The freshmen were disappointed in their cruise as it was necessary for General W. W. Skiddy to go to New York last night and he was unable to be host on his yacht Runabout today. Instead they used the launches for a ride up river.

# COLUMBIA CREWS REST.

## Coach Rice Rules No Drills for Sundays—Hard Work Ahead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 10. — Columbia's crews in training at Crumb Elbow rested today. Abiding by an old rule of Coach Jim Rice, no drills are scheduled for Sundays and the Morningside eights had a day of peace, begun by a trip to church in Highlands in the morning.

Looking ahead to a full week of intensive drills with the long pulls upstream in late afternoons, Coach Rice allowed his charges an extra favor last night. They crossed the river to see the movies here in a body.

The coming week-end will probably witness the arrival of the Pennsylvania crews. Until then the Blue and White oarsmen will be in sole possession of the course in their training for the intercollegiates on June 23.

# MITCHELL DOUBLE VICTOR.

## Wins 100-Yard Dash and 500-Yard Run in St. Anselm's Games.

John Mitchell won the 100-yard dash and the 500-yard

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# AMERICAN GOLFERS HOPEFUL AT TROON

### Confident Despite Unfavorable Weather and Rule Barring Ribbed Irons.

### 212 IN QUALIFYING TODAY

### British Believe Hagen and Sarazen Are Most Dangerous Contenders for Open Championship.

TROON, Scotland, June 10 (Associated Press).—Cold winds were blowing in from sea upon the Ayrshire coast tonight, rattling the bedroom windows of the two hundred and twenty-two golfers as they went to sleep tonight, each with hope, faint or strong, that the play in which he will begin to participate tomorrow morning may carry him by Friday night to the glory of owning the title of British open champion.

Today being Sunday no one played golf at Troon, but being the eve of the first test for the championship, every one talked golf. From the wealth of words there came one distinct impression—the impression that Walter Hagen, one of the American contingent, still stands first among the favorites to win the honor. There was a feeling that if Hagen does not win, Gene Sarazen, another man from overseas, will. There are other dreaded golf masters among the dozen American entrants, but it is these two the British feel their representatives must conquer if they are to win back the trophy which for the past two years has been taken away from them by visitors from the United States.

The eleventh-hour prohibition act which legislators of the Royal and Ancient Committee enacted against the punched and slotted clubs of the Americans has not weakened the confidence of the players who have crossed the ocean in quest of the open title. The poise of the tall, blue-eyed Hagen today, and his words as well, indicated confidence in the outcome of the tournament. The small black-eyed Sarazen was filled with exuberance.

**Americans Surprise British.**

The attitude of these two prime American players brought surprise to their hosts, who did not see how they could maintain their nonchalant air when the seers of the Royal and Ancient Committee had taken their pet mashies away from them on the ground that the jagged punches or corrugations on the faces of their clubs constituted "artificial aid" to their artistry.

Those who have gathered here for the tournament seemed surprised that the fierce and noisy winds which came in the wake of today's rain evoked no signs of fear in the little group of determined Americans. There has been a rather well-founded idea that the weather helped to whip the American amateurs at the championship tournament at Deal, and the natives seem inclined to imagine that worse weather here will favor their own chances of repelling this second invasion of overseas golfers. But Hagen, Sarazen and their compatriots say they know a thing or two about driving the ball into a gale and holding it to the line, even if under the softer skies of their homeland they have not had as much practice in their phase of the game as the English and the Scots.

Jim Barnes and Macdonald Smith are ranked next to Hagen and Sarazen as the most dangerous of the American players. George Duncan is regarded by the British as their best bet, with Abe Mitchell second. There is considerable wagering going on, with Hagen and Mitchell the favorites, and with the odds lengthening greatly for such players as Harry Vardon, Edward Ray and Roger Wethered, the amateur champion.

**To Play on Two Courses.**

The qualifying round, eighteen holes tomorrow and eighteen Tuesday, will be played over two courses, known as the new course and the municipal course. Each player will make a round on both of them. The eighty survivors of the qualifying round will play in the championship match at seventy-two holes over the old course, which skirts the chilly sea.

The Americans who will play on the new course tomorrow and their order of play is: Walter Hagen, British champion; George Aulbach, Boston; Harry Brown, Mexico City; Jim Barnes, Pelham Manor, and Charles Hoffner, Philadelphia. On the municipal course they will tee up as follows: Macdonald Smith, California; E. W. Clarke, Asheville, N. C.; Johnny Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y.; Leo Diegel, Washington, and Gene Sarazen, the American open champion. Joe Kirkwood, the Australian, and Tommy D. Armour, also on the American team, will play respectively over the new course and the municipal course. The order of the above play will be reversed on Tuesday.

All the players expressed pleasure at seeing the rain today, as the greens, smooth and speedy, were hard, making approach shots difficult. The bright sunshine and the afternoon winds, however, probably gave back to the greens whatever speed they lost in being wet down by the rainfall.

Glasgow is only fifty miles away from Troon, and special trains and motor cars are expected to bring thousands of spectators here tomorrow to watch the best players of the United States, England, Scotland, France, South Africa and Sundry other places vie for the championship.

**Action of Americans Praised.**

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—"It is a good thing," says The Daily News, "that the rules of the Golf Committee have declared that the punching of big holes with jagged edges on the face of golf clubs is illegal. It is better still that the American golfers who have been operating thus on their mashies and mashie niblicks as deadly preparation for the coming open championship have loyally and instantly accepted the decision.

"Americans, as we know too well, are quite capable of winning an open championship without the aid of ingenious illegal devices. It would have been unfortunate if, after winning it again, their victory was attributed (at least in whispered conversation in the clubhouse) not to their superior skill, but to an improper passion for hole punching."

The banning of the clubs was a bombshell to the Americans, and until they understood the position they were men with a strong grievance. The trouble has arisen not because the Americans have punched their clubs, but because they leave the edges sharp enough to cut into the ball. The effect of this is that an extreme backspin is imparted to the ball and it stops almost dead from the pitch.

At first the Americans thought they would have to scrap all their clubs, but when they were informed that it was only necessary to file the edges of the punch marks smooth they were more or less satisfied, though they rightly pointed out that they had been allowed to play with the clubs in tournaments without their legality being questioned.

Hagen told me that his only complaint was that St. Andrews had not given the ruling sooner. "We will have to go out and play with the clubs in the championship without even a trial shot," he said. He admitted that the punched club was more effective for stopping the ball than a ribbed one which was barred two years ago.

"We have gone to the extreme," Hagen remarked, "and it cannot be questioned that the ruling of the authorities is fair as well as correct. I do not think it will affect our chances. In fact, they may be improved, because at Troon the trouble is not so much to stop the ball as to get it up to the hole."

Leo Diegel said he was sorry he had brought the clubs and that he would not have done so if he had understood the position.

"It looks as if we were trying to steal a march on the British players," Diegel concluded.

## *Ambassador Herrick Is Now French Jockey Club Member*

PARIS, June 10.—The Jockey Club, which is reputed the most exclusive of its kind in the world, has admitted its fourth American member, Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador who was nominated by Hugh C. Wallace, former Ambassador. The other American members are Frederick Allen, former Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Westchester, and Robert W. Goelet of New York. The fact that a man may own a racing stable and be a notable figure on the turf has nothing to do with the requirements for membership in this club, which is largely composed of heads of aristocratic families.

# WOMEN GOLF STARS START PLAY TODAY

### Leading Players to Appear in Metropolitan Championship Tournament.

More than one hundred entries have been received for the annual championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, which will start at the Westchester Biltmore Country Club this morning and last throughout the week. The pairings and starting times reveal the fact that with the single exception of Miss Marion Hollins, former national champion, not a single one of the stars is missing from the list.

Miss Hollins, after illness had kept her out of several of the major events in 1922, took a trip to California this Winter and there appeared to be completely restored to good health. Then she came East and played in the Women's North and South at Pinehurst, going to the final, where she met defeat at the hands of Miss Glenna Collett, the 20-year-old national champion. After that, however, Miss Hollins was advised to forsake golf until next Fall, and will doubtless not compete in any tournament until the national comes along.

In the list of players is Miss Stirling, several-time national titleholder who, in her first year as a resident of the metropolitan district, gained the most coveted honor that the district has to bestow. Miss Georgianne M. Bishop of Brooklawn, who is a former district champion, and Mrs. Quentin F. Feltner of South Shore Field, a many-time winner, will also be among the starters, as will Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of Greenwich, former national champion.

The starting times and pairings follow:

8:30—Mrs. A. McDonald, Cherry Valley, and Mrs. H. T. Eschwege, Englewood.
8:35—Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Siwanoy, and Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich.
8:40—Mrs. Irving Brown, Knickerbocker, and Mrs. Walter McGowan, Glen Ridge.
8:45—Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, and Miss Florence Lowe, Piping Rock.
8:50—Miss Marion M. Otsley, Nassau, and Miss Katherine E. Ingalls, Piping Rock.
9:00—Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, and Mrs. J. H. Drake, North County.
9:05—Mrs. P. Y. Brudage, Pomonok, and Mrs. J. O. Morris, Pomonok.
9:10—Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hills, and Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock.
9:15—Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn, and Mrs. G. F. Feltner, South Shore Field.
9:20—Mrs. H. R. Guggenheim, Engineers, and Mrs. C. W. McIlhose, Raritan Valley.
9:25—Mrs. G. E. Hite Jr., Apawamis, and Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock.
9:30—Mrs. Edmund A. Guggenheim, Engineers, and Mrs. L. W. Halk, Hackensack.
9:35—Mrs. F. E. DuBois, Englewood, and Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich.
9:40—Mrs. Courtland Smith, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. C. M. Fair, Nassau.
9:45—Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Westchester Biltmore, and Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley.
9:50—Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, and Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack.
9:55—Mrs. W. L. Case, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. A. M. Nowak, Soundview.
10:00—Miss Alexa Stirling, North Hempstead, and Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock.
10:05—Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. C. C. Martin, Englewood.
10:10—Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. W. G. Lesher, Apawamis.
10:15—Mrs. J. H. Lapham, Apawamis, and Mrs. Jay Lee, Hackensack.
10:20—Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, and Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie.
10:25—Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, and Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Hollywood.
10:30—Mrs. C. F. Murnane, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. W. W. Peake, Apawamis.
10:35—Mrs. Charles M. Pratt, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. C. A. Slosson, Greenwich.
10:40—Mrs. T. S. B. Neilson, Hackensack, and Mrs. R. O. Smith, Engineers.
10:45—Mrs. Seward Prosser, Englewood, and Mrs. W. L. Whittemore, Englewood.
10:50—Mrs. C. P. Waterhouse, Ardsley, and Mrs. C. R. Childs, Englewood.
10:55—Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches, and Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Pomonok.
11:00—Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Green Meadow, and Mrs. W. D. Goss Jr., Baltusrol.
11:05—Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Piping Rock, and Mrs. Sidney Wilde, Fairview.
11:10—Mrs. George Gardner, Garden City, and Mrs. Vance McCarthy, Siwanoy.
11:15—Miss MacMahon, Sleepy Hollow, and Mrs. F. A. Herzog, Oak Ridge.
11:20—Miss E. N. Toerge, Nassau, and Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Pomonok.
11:25—Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview, and Miss Elsie Sellck, Glen Ridge.
11:30—Miss Marion Wallach, Century, and Mrs. G. W. Hill, St. Albans.
11:35—Mrs. N. M. Spanier, St. Albans, and Mrs. John Langlands, Yountakah.
11:40—Mrs. H. S. Haney, N. Y. A. C., and Mrs. A. L. Bernheim, Century.
11:45—Mrs. E. O. Challenger, Westchester Biltmore, and Mrs. Saul F. Dribben, Fairview.
11:50—Mrs. C. M. Bacon, Scarsdale, and Mrs. M. S. DaCosta, Dunwoodie.
11:55—Miss Martha Parker, Westchester Hills, and Miss Ruth Shattuck, Apawamis.
12:00—Mrs. H. S. Grattan, Garden City, and Mrs. R. F. Decker, Canoe Brook.
12:05—Mrs. Emma Patteson, Canoe Brook, and Miss E. Seligman, Century.
12:10—Miss W. Cullen, Canoe Brook, and Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County.
12:15—Miss V. Holzderber, Westchester Biltmore, and Miss B. F. Yates, Westchester Hills.
12:20—Miss Adele Marsh, Glen Ridge, and Miss Murial Smith, Hackensack.
12:25—Mrs. DeWitt Peterkin, Cherry Valley, and Mrs. Lee Richardson, N. Y. G. C.
12:30—Mrs. L. J. Grumbach, Hollywood, and Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Greenwich.
12:35—Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, and Mrs. N. M. Garland, Engineers.
12:40—Mrs. J. C. Fireman, Bellecliff, and Mrs. Greta W. Savage, Deal.
12:45—Miss A. Jastrowski, Century, and Mrs. H. D. Noonan, Westchester Biltmore.
12:50—Miss Madeline Chandler, N. Y. G. C., and Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Soundview.
12:55—Mrs. E. Seligman, Westchester Biltmore, and Miss Edwin Josephy, Fairview.
1:00—Mrs. Fred Steinhardt, Fairview, and Mrs. J. A. McCreery, Greenwich.
1:05—Mrs. G. E. Studwell, Ardsley, and Miss N. Berdu, Spring Lake.
1:10—Mrs. R. Percy Thompson, Westchester Biltmore, and Mrs. E. C. MacMillan, N. Y. G. C.

No player shall be eligible to compete for the amateur championship of the association unless she is a bona-fide member of the district covered by the association and a member in good standing of a club belonging to the association.

### BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Conditions; two-year-olds; five furlongs, straight course. Apolcry 115 pounds, ¶Maxie 111, Polynesia 118, *The World 111, Chemesaria 118. ¶J. E. Madden entry.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Trevizoot 137 pounds, Patisslere 140, †Letterman 137, Jagger 142, *Draft 132, †**Pirie Gold 130, Leytzer 137, *Parlays 132. †Greentree Stable entry.

THIRD RACE—The Garden City Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Batterses 95 pounds, †Lit. Chief 116, Paul Jones 104, Lally 100, Modo 107, †Knobbie 117, Playfellow 110, Two Feathers 98, Irish Brigadier 98, Sea Cove 94. †Rancocas Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE — The Harlem Selling; three-year-olds and upward; mile. William Tell 104 pounds, King Albert 117, Homestretch 106, High Prince 100, Edward Gray 102, Avalanche 100, Flying Cloud 117.

FIFTH RACE—Conditions; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs; main course. Lanjus 115 pounds, Nantucket 112, Lally 119, Mary Patricia 107, Mawrcoron 115, The Gregorian 100, Canaque 108, Coeur de Lion 108, Rock Salt 108, MacDuff 107.

SIXTH RACE—Maidens; three-year-olds and upward; mile. Electron 112 pounds; Cimru 107, Rosa Yeta 107, Doctor Whitehurst 112, Sky Draper 115, †Spread Eagle 112, Errand Boy 112, Purity 112, Demijohn 112, †The Aracanian 115. †A. K. Macomber entry.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
**Apprentice allowance of ten pounds claimed.

# YOSHELL IS VICTOR; REACHES NET FINAL

### Defeats Tremaine in Brooklyn Tennis Title Tournament, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

### TO PLAY FRANK ANDERSON

### Championship Will Be at Stake When Rivals Clash on Court Next Sunday.

S. Howard Voshell of the Pomonok Country Club reached the final round of the Brooklyn lawn tennis championship tournament yesterday, defeating H. C. Tremaine in the semi-finals in convincing fashion at 6—2, 6—0, 6—3. He will meet Frank T. Anderson, who gained his final bracket on Saturday, in the concluding match next Sunday. Anderson is entered in the New England championships at Hartford this week, and for that reason the final was put over until his return.

The match yesterday was played before a large gallery that overflowed the Terrace Club's grand stand. A strong wind, blowing directly down upon the court, interfered with the play considerably and made it difficult for the players to stroke in their accustomed manner. Voshell, in the face of the wind resistance, resorted to a heavily undercut slice stroke that gave his opponent the greatest difficulty when it got over the net. Frequently he sliced too sharply, with the result that he missed the ball entirely, but when he got the sphere across Tremaine was fooled by the amount of cut imparted and almost never got his racquet on the ball cleanly.

Voshell played at a fast pace throughout the three sets, in spite of the fact that he was limping from a tendon strain, suffered on Saturday, when he figured in two of the victories scored by New York in the Church Cup matches. He crowded the net at every opportunity and never failed to follow in behind his service, which gave Tremaine the greatest difficulty. So great was the break on the second ball, as well as the first, that he could barely get it back across the net, where Voshell was waiting to kill off his returns with his decisive smashes overhead.

**Strokes With Severity.**

The Long Island player stroked with uncompromising severity at all times. No matter from what position he made his shot, whether he was on the run to the back court or rushing to the net, his return was always an attacking shot. His overhead smashes from the baseline were particularly brilliant. On several occasions he ran from the net to the back court for a lob and smashed the ball for placement aces when it seemed hardly possible that he could get back a safe return.

Voshell completely dominated the play in the first set, when he took the first five games in a row. He captured the first at love with a brilliant exhibition at the net, winning the first two points on service, the third with a neatly angled volley, and the fourth with a kill. Tremaine ran into a lead of 40—0 in the second and then dropped five straight points, two of them on double faults. He put up enough opposition to make Voshell travel at an interesting pace, but he was not consistent and fell down on the easiest of shots. When he attempted to make his way to the net, Voshell brought him up short with clean passing shots wide of his outstretched racquet.

Voshell's sharp-breaking service earned the third game for him, his opponent twice returning the ball out of court and once into the net. The fourth game was the longest of the set. Voshell went into a lead of 40—30 when Tremaine double faulted, but a pretty passing shot by the latter, as Voshell closed in, brought the score to deuce. Tremaine deuced it again at 5-all after the sharpest rally of the match, in which both men ran to all corners of the court to make one striking recovery after another. Two nets by Tremaine gave the game to Voshell. The Long Island player took the fifth on four errors.

**Voshell Breaks Through.**

Tremaine won his first game in the sixth when Voshell became erratic, and then broke through for the seventh with two placement aces, followed by an out and a double fault by Voshell. The latter brought the set to an end by breaking through for the third time in the frame in the eighth, Tremaine's failure on a kill, followed by a double fault, enabling him to win the game at 5—3.

The Long Islander ran through six straight games for the second set, three of them going to deuce. Most of his points were gained on errors, with his service and changes of length contributing the others. He went to 40—30 in the third and fourth, but in both games dropped three points in succession. In the sixth, he had the advantage as a result of two errors by Voshell on easy shots at the net. But again he failed to make the most of his opportunity, losing four out of the five succeeding points.

Not until he had lost the first three games did Tremaine get started in the third set. He made error after error, failing to return the easiest of shots. In the second game he led at 40—15, only to drive out of the confines three times, after which Voshell sent across a placement ace. In the fourth game, Tremaine caught his opponent out of position for the second point, and after being passed at the net, took the next three on errors for his first game. Voshell captured the fifth at love and then Tremaine took two in a row, breaking through in the seventh.

**Tremaine's Error Costly.**

Voshell returned the favor in the eighth and then made his delivery effective in the ninth, which was a deuce game, after double faulting twice, beautifully made lob gave him the advantage, and Tremaine's error off service gave him the game.

The point score:

FIRST SET.

| | | | | | | | | | Games. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voshell | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5—6 | 31 | |
| Tremaine | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3—4 | 21 | |

SECOND SET.

| | | | | | | | | | Games. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voshell | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7—6 | | | 29 | |
| Tremaine | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5—0 | | | 14 | |

THIRD SET.

| | | | | | | | | | Games | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voshell | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 5—6 | 32 | |
| Tremaine | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5—3 | 23 | |

In an exhibition doubles match following the singles play, Frank T. Anderson and his brother Fred defeated Voshell and Tremaine in straight sets at 6—0, 7—5. The strong net attack of the Brooklyn pair, combined with their speeding service and greater freshness, enabled them to rush through their opponents in the first set without the loss of a game. In the second frame they ran into a lead of 5—2 when Voshell halted the attack with brilliant playing at the net, where he volleied and hammered overhead in the most conclusive fashion. After their opponents had pulled up 1 to 5 all, the Andersons took the next two games for the set at 7—5.

## CRUICKSHANK GOLF VICTOR.

### Pairs With Walsh and Defeats O'Hara and Glenny, 7 and 5.

In a foursome match played yesterday on the municipal golf course at Pelham Bay, Robert Cruickshank, professional, and Dick Walsh, amateur, and recent winner of the municipal championship at Van Cortlandt Park, defeated Pat O'Hara, professional, and North and South open champion in 1922, and W. T. Glenny, Plainfield amateur, 7 up and 5 to play.

Marty O'Loughlin, the Plainfield professional, was to have been paired with Glenny, but he was unable to play, and at the last minute O'Hara volunteered to substitute for him.

## *Le Capucin Wins French Derby From Niceas and Sir Galahad*

CHANTILLY, France, June 10.—Le Capucin, ridden by F. Williams, today won the Jockey Club prize, known as the French Derby. Niceas was second and Sir Galahad, with McGee, the American jockey, in the saddle, third. Le Capucin got off badly and won in a driving finish. The largest crowd in many years witnessed the race. Le Capucin, by winning, brought his owner, Jacques Desgorces, 206,000 francs and paid his backers 3 to 1. Again today there was much lamenting of the fact that fashion was submerged by "mere people who desired to see the race." It was common talk that no one dresses any more for Chantilly, where formerly the Spring fashions were launched.

# ORSER WINS JUNIOR MET. TENNIS TITLE

### Stuyvesant Player Defeats Phillips in Long Match for Championship.

Horace Orser of Stuyvesant High School won the Metropolitan junior lawn tennis championship yesterday, when he defeated Russell Phillips of the Staten Island Academy in the final round of the tournament on the courts of the New York Tennis Club, 238th Street and Broadway. The match went to five sets, the scores being, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Orser played the more aggressive tennis of the two and was on the attack almost constantly. He was never content to wait for the points to be handed him on errors, but went out to earn them with strong forcing shots and frequent rushes to the net. His work within the service court was attended with good results. When he succeeded in reaching the net he could depended upon to put the ball away with sharply angled volleys well out of reach of the other's racquets, or with high bounding smashes overhead.

Phillips was content to remain in the back court always entirely, depending upon his steadiness in the driving exchanges to win the points for him. He almost never went forward, unless drawn up by the other's shortening of length, and there was little steam behind his strokes. It was not aggressive tennis of the sort that his opponent was playing. Orser captured the first set by a good margin. It did not take him long to get his strokes to going at their best, and his work at the net in this frame was as good as at any time in the five sets. The second set was a close affair with little to choose between the two youths. Orser was not as steady as he had been at the outset and failed to keep within the confines of the court. His errors enabled Phillips to come through the winner in the set at 7—5.

The third set was a repetition of the first. Orser followed in behind every forcing shot, preferring to make his stand at the net and decide the points quickly rather than to engage in deep court driving sessions. He repeatedly found the openings in his opponent's territory with his crisply made volley shots and handled lobs in clear fashion.

After dropping the third set at 6—3, Phillips settled down to his steadiest tennis in the fourth. On the few occasions that he came forward he showed the ability to handle the other's returns in a manner that warranted his playing the net more frequently. But the Staten Island youth preferred the driving game, and it was through his persistent getting the ball back and waiting for the other to err that he won the set at 6—4.

The fifth and deciding frame was very one-sided. Orser was getting his forehand drives across with such pace and depth that his opponent was having difficulty in handling them. Phillips was forced to send back defensive returns and the Stuyvesant High School player was always waiting at the net to finish them off, which he did with a minimum of errors. Orser allowed his opponent but games in the set, bringing the match to an end at 6—2.

## *86 ATHLETES RECEIVE INSIGNIA AT PRINCETON*

### *Members of Major and Minor Teams Honored—81 Yearlings Get Numerals.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Athletic insignia awards have been made to eighty-six members of Princeton major and minor teams for competition this season, it was announced here today.

Of this number thirty-five were given the straight "P." The four managers of next year's varsity teams are included in this number, as well as thirteen members of the baseball team who played in the Harvard or Yale contests. Twelve men who rowed on the crew against either of the Big Three rivals were also given "P's" and the remaining six went to men who took a first or second place in the Harvard track meet.

The other forty-seven awards were given to members of the second baseball team, the 150-pound crew, the junior varsity eight and the lacrosse twelve. In addition to these awards, eighty-one freshmen were given their numerals. Varsity "P's" for major sport managers were as follows: H. K. Twitchell of Brooklyn, N. Y., for football; L. P. Yandell of New York City, crew manager; D. D. Stauffer of Scottdale, Pa., track manager, and S. Lanier of New York City, baseball manager.

Straight letters were given the following members of the baseball team: M. Berg of Newark, J. M. Boohecker of Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. W. Caldwell of Yonkers, R. W. Carney, H. E. Cook of Arlington, N. Y.; J. C Cooper of Baltimore, P. Euwer of Jeanette, Pa.; J. P. Fleming of Lawrenceville, N. J.; J. Marsballl of New York City, K. B. Smith of Montclair, N. J., and R. Stinson of Baltimore.

To members of the track team who were placed first or second in the Harvard meet the same award was given. The names follow: S. C. Conger of Mexico City, Mexico; F. D. Drews of Chicago, H. C. Emery of New York City, J. W. Gordon of St. Louis, H. W. Hitcrot of Brookline, Mass., and H. C. Pole of Hot Springs, Va.

The twelve men who received their varsity "P's" for rowing in the Yale or Harvard crew races were C. L. Austin of Port Chester, N. Y.; G. W. Burnham of New York City, F. E. Burke of Forest Hills, L. I.; F. H. Connor, W. G. Dyer of New York City, C. T. Jackson of New York City, R. W. Laidlaw of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; R. W. McClenahan of Cairo, Egypt; N. T. Montgomery of New York City, J. T. Pirie of New York City, E. C. Wilcox of Englewood, N. J., and J. S. Wright of Philadelphia.

## NEW YORK ELEVEN WINS.

### Advances in Soccer Cup Play by Defeating Bay Ridge, 3-0.

Defeating the Bay Ridge Football Club by the score of 3 goals to 0 at New York Oval yesterday, the New York Football Club advanced into the fourth round of the annual cup competition of the Southern New York State Football Association.

Throughout the first period there was no scoring, but in the second half the National League players asserted themselves and more than most of the play.

# VAN VLIET WINNER IN JERSEY TENNIS

### Mercur Also Reaches the Fifth Round in Play for State Championship.

Two players reached the fifth round of the New Jersey State championship singles yesterday on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club. They were Captain R. C. Van Vliet of Camp Dix and Fred Mercur of Lehigh University. Both played through three rounds in gaining their outermost brackets. In the fourth round Van Vliet scored a surprising victory over Hugh Oakley, defeating him easily in the first set at 6—2, and taking the second at 11—9. Mercur, after taking the first set of his fourth-round match with R. W. Seabury at 6—3, also was extended to 11—9 before he could capture the second.

Armand L. Bruneau of Brooklyn was erroneously reported defeated in the first round on Saturday. Instead of losing to Captain D. T. Rosenthal at 6—0, 6—1, he defeated the Army man by that score. Yesterday Bruneau advanced to the fourth round by putting out Kei Okuno, the Japanese, at 4—6, 6—4, 8—6, and Ernest Thomas at 6—1, 6—3. One of the early upsets of the play was the defeat of Kenneth D. Fisher of Brooklyn by Kenneth Appel, one of the younger players. Fisher lost in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3.

Among the survivors of the third round were Anton Von Bernuth, Harlem champion, who defeated R. M. Kirkland; Percy L. Kynaston, who put out Walter Abels; Lindsey Dunham, who unexpectedly defeated Reginald Talmage of the Terrace Club at 7—5, 6—2, 9—8; eGrald Emerson, Captain of the Columbia University team, and Paul Martin.

The summaries:

Second Round—D. W. Rose defeated George S. Groesbeck, 6—2, 7—5; A. R. Wight defeated J. Wright Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Captain R. C. Van Vliet defeated George C. Whitlock, 6—3, 7—5; Henry Wieltier defeated E. S. McCord, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Wallace McBurney defeated H. A. Harrison, 6—3, 6—3; R. M. Kirkland defeated I. Baitchik, 8—7, 6—4; F. L. MacWatty defeated William H. Ruxton, 6—1, 6—1; H. G. Horvitt defeated G. A. Andrews, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3; Armand L. Bunneau defeated Kei Okuno, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6; Percy L. Kynaston defeated E. H. Ely, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1; Fritz Mercur won from Henry H. Bassford by default; C. W. Warner defeated A. Grulich, 6—4, 6—4; J. G. Hall defeated R. A. Cook, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; Gerald Emerson defeated R. H. Marshall, 9—6, 7—9, 6—2; F. C. Koss defeated J. R. Van Duyne, 6—4, 6—1; E. E. McLean defeated H. D. Ewing Jr., 8—6, 6—1, 6—4; Kennat Appel defeated W. M. Priest, 4—6, 6—2, 8—3; Kenneth E. Fisher defeated Clarence Brown, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round—S. E. Palmer defeated A. R. Wight, 6—3, 6—2; Capt. R. C. Van Vliet defeated Henry Wieltier, 6—0, 6—2; Hugh Oakley defeated Wallace McBurney, 6—1, 5—6, 6—3; Anton F. Von Bernuth defeated R. M. Kirkland, 6—3, 6—2; L. G. French defeated Frank McWatty, 6—3, 6—4; Armand Grunean defeated Ernest Thomas, 6—1, 6—3; Percy A. Kynaston defeated Walter Abels, 6—3, 6—0; Lindsey Dunham defeated Reginald Talmage, 7—5, 2—6, 6—0; Fred Mercur defeated C. W. Warner, 6—0, 6—0; R. W. Seabury defeated J. G. Hall, 6—1, 6—3; Gerald Emerson defeated J. B. Reese, 6—1, 6—4; Carl Riesinger defeated F. C. Koss, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Paul Martin defeated E. E. McLean, 6—1, 6—3; Kenneth Appel defeated Kenneth E. Fisher, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Captain R. C. Van Vliet defeated Hugh Oakley, 6—2, 11—9; Fred Mercur defeated R. W. Seabury, 6—3, 11—9.

## *BASSFORD IS BEATEN BY BOWMAN AT TENNIS*

### *Loses Final in Briarcliff Invitation Tournament by 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 10.—Herbert L. Bowman, New York and New Jersey State champion, won the one-day invitation lawn tennis tournament at Briarcliff Lodge today, defeating Henry H. Bassford in the final round, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Six players competed in a round-robin to determine the finalist. They were, in addition to Bassford and Bowman, Dr. William Rosenbaum, A. J. Ostendorf, Alex Iler and Henry Steinkamp.

Best of matches were played in the preliminary rounds. Bowman and Iler drew byes and were placed in the second round, where Bowman defeated Iler at 6—0. In the first round, Bassford defeated Ostendorf at 6—3, and Dr. Rosenbaum put out Steinkamp at 6—4. Bassford and Dr. Rosenbaum then came together in the second round, and the former won at 6—3, earning the right to meet Bowman in the final.

The match between the State champion and Bassford was close and interesting all the way. Both men played at the net frequently, with Bowman showing the more decisive overhead. Bassford's quickness in sending the ball back made it difficult for the other to get within the service court in time, and his fast crossing shots caught the State champion out of position again and again. In the second set Bassford was going at his best and found the openings in a fashion that was most puzzling to Bowman. The latter found it almost impossible to anticipate the other's shots, so quickly were they made and with such accuracy. Bassford won the set at 6—2.

The third set was nip and tuck throughout Bowman's overhead work bringing him out on top by the same score as in the first frame, 6—4. Dr. Rosenbaum and Iler won the doubles tournament defeating Bassford and Steinkamp in the final round, 6—2, 6—4.

The summaries:

Singles—First round—Henry H. Bassford defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Henry Steinkamp, 6—4.

Second Round—Herbert L. Bowman defeated Alex Iler, 6—4; Bassford defeated Rosenbaum, 6—3.

Final Round—Bowman defeated Bassford, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Doubles—Final—Rosenbaum and Iler defeated Bassford and Steinkamp, 6—2, 6—4.

### LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. xLady Vennie, 97 pounds; Sister Josella, 102; xKindred, 102; xRustem, 103; xOld Top, 102; xNuyaka, 107; Fighting Cock, 107; Donegal, 107; O'Kelly, 107; Take All, 107; Alard, 107; Bill O'Flynn, 102; Grandest, 102; xFirst Call, 102; Pawlowa, 102; Macbeth, 112; Lucy Churchill, 103; Long Boat, 101.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,400; for maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Burnt Orange, 112 pounds; Mizanna, 112; Shining Gold, 112; Mida, 112; Mabel Everest, 112; Neil Moore, 112; Ethel Mae, 112; Ruth Mally, 112; Blanche E., 112; Nairobi, 112; Sissie, 112; Bernice Childs, 112; Ima Mint, 112; Twinkle Bell, 112; Lady Marian, 112; Mahjong, 112; Our Optimm, 112.

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,000; allowances for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Prince Til Th, 94 pounds; In Memoriam, 97; Lathrop, 99; Mavourneen, 101; Lady Champ, 104; Excuse Me, 108; Tender Seth, 106; Buster, 108; Granite Wars, 109; Dream of Allah, 110.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; fillies and mares; six furlongs. xKokhanna, 93 pounds; xGlabella, 97; xMary F. Gardner, 98; Cleanure, 98; xMiss Meise, 98; Parmarco, 98; xReliability, 98; xRuby, 103; May Bodine, 103; Lady Gorham, 103; xMiss Petite, 103; xWayward Lady, 107; Be Good, 103; xJou Jou, 107; Martha Fallon, 113; Betty H., 103; Alluring, 98; xDorothy

# 37,000 SEE PIANI VANQUISH SPENCER

## American Cycle Champion Takes First Heat at Newark, but Italian Wins Match.

## DOULLET-GRENDA VICTORS

### Defeat Leene and Lorenz in Mile Team Race—Walker Captures 10-Mile Event.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWARK, June 10.—Willie Spencer, bicycle champion of America, defeated Orlando Piani, Italy's crack rider, in the first heat of a mile match race before the largest crowd of the season at the Velodrome here today, but Piani came back and won the race by winning the second and third heats. Seventeen thousand fans went wild with enthusiasm when Spencer, making his first appearance of the season in Newark, beat the Italian star. The fans have been so used to seeing Piani win that they were overjoyed when the champion came along and beat him, but their joy did not last long, for Piani displayed great speed in winning the second and third heats, which gave him the race.

Piani has now scored eleven match race victories in twelve starts. His only setback was encountered at the hands of Alf Goullet, all-around star, who beat him in a three-cornered match at the opening meet of the New York track in that race Goullet was first, Piani second and Ray Eaton third. Piani has beaten Goullet twice since then.

Spencer won the first heat by outgeneraling Piani and riding from in front. He jumped away a lap and a half from home, and opened up such a big lead that Piani could not overtake him. Piani did close the gap rapidly, but was a foot behind at the finish. The roar and cheering was deafening over Spencer's victory.

Piani rode from in front in winning the second heat, which was only decided by the closest margin. Spencer came down the homestretch at great speed, and to many it looked as if he had nipped Piani at the tape, but the judges ruled the Italian star had won. Piani again rode from in front in the third and deciding heat, and his margin of victory was about six inches. Spencer tried hard to ride around him, but failed.

Alfred Goullet and Alfred Grenda won a mile team match from Gerard Leene of Holland and Willie Lorenz of Germany in two straight heats. Leene just arrived from Holland a few days ago, and rode the race today in place of Peter van Kempen who was injured in a spill in the two-hour team race in New York last Friday night. Goullet outsprinted Leene in the first heat, while Grenda won the second over with Goullet protecting him and fighting off Leene when the Hollander tried to come around.

Palmiro Mori, little Italian rider, defeated Willie Hanley of San Francisco in two straight heats of a two-thirds mile match. Mori rode from the rear in both heats, and had little trouble riding around Hanley. Cecil Walker, who, paired with Alex McBeath, won the two-hour team race in New York last Friday, captured the ten-mile open.

The summaries:

Two-Thirds Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Joe Jacobs, Newark (50 yards); Howard Bryan, Irvington (40 yards) second; Michael Dolan, Bayview Wheelmen (25 yards), third; Otto Hipf, Bayview Wheelmen (35 yards), fourth; Gus Merkle, Newark (20 yards), fifth. Time—1:18 4-5.

One Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by Arthur Spencer, Newark (scratch); Ray Eaton, Newark (scratch), second; Fred Wenzel, Newark (70 yards), third; Fred Spencer, Plainfield (40 yards), fourth; Mario Scorsoni, Italy (40 yards), fifth; Lucien Lesnier, Paris (40 yards), sixth; Alex McBeath, Australia (30 yards), seventh. Time—1:49 4-5.

Two-thirds Mile Match Race, Professional—Palmiro Morin, Italy, vs. William Hanley, San Francisco. Won by Mori. First heat—Won by Mori. Time—1:08 2-5. Last eighth mile—0:12 4-5. Second heat—Won by Mori. Time—1:05 1-5. Last eighth mile—0:12 3-5.

One Mile Team Match Sprint, Professional—Alfred Goullet, Newark, and Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, vs. Gerard Leene, Holland, and Willie Lorenz, Germany. Won by Goullet and Grenda. First heat—Won by Goullet and Grenda. Time—1:34 1-5. Last eighth mile—0:12 3-5. Second heat—Won by Goullet and Grenda. Time—1:34. Last eighth mile—0:12 4-5.

Three Mile Point Race, Professional—Won by Fred Hill, Boston, 18 points; David Lands, Irvington, 7 points, second; Charles Jessup, Newark, 6 points, third; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, 7 points, fourth; Harry Horan, Newark, 6 points, fifth. Time—6:16 4-5.

One Mile and Out Open, Amateur—Won by Arthur Nemo, Unione Sportiva Italiana; William Beck, Newark, second; Carl Humphacher, Bayview Wheelmen, third; Michael Ulrich, Bayview Wheelmen, fourth; Gus Merkle, Newark, fifth; Edward C. Bendt, Unione Sportiva Italia, sixth. Time—5:46 2-5. Distance—Five miles, four laps.

Ten Mile Open, Professional—Won by Cecil Walker, Australia; Clifford Pagworth, Australia, second; Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, third; Alfred Goullet, Newark, fourth; William Moller, Newark, fifth; Reggie McNamara, Newark, sixth; David Lands, Newark, seventh. Time—20:10.

## ELIMINATION YACHT RACES START TODAY

### First of Series for Six-Meter Craft to Be Sailed Off Oyster Bay.

The first races of the elimination series for six-meter yachts will be sailed today, starting at 10 o'clock this morning off Oyster Bay. The trials for the purpose of selecting a team of four to represent America in the races for the British-American Cup that will begin off Ryde, Isle of Wight, on Aug. 4, are being sailed under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Selection Committee has been given a free hand to determine what craft will make up a well-balanced team that will be effective under the conditions which probably will be found in England.

Eight, and possibly nine, yachts will take part in the races starting today. If weather conditions are suitable, two or three races will be sailed each day, the yachts sailing a six-mile course.

The boats which are expected to start are: Commodore W. A. W. Stewart's Montauk and Hawk, Paul L. Hammond's Cygnet, Henry B. Plant's Clytie and Dragonmar, Gordon H. Pirie's Sandpiper, J. F. Birmingham's Lea, A. G. Hasson's Sally-Hoo and possibly John Jacob Astor's Priscilla.

## HAHN DEFEATED TWICE.

### Fails to Overcome Handicap Men in Pastime A. C. Games.

Eddie Hahn found the handicap too much for him in two events in the members' games of the Pastime A. C. held yesterday morning at Macomb's Dam Park. In the three-quarter mile run he finished second to A. Calabrese, to whom he was giving 50 yards, and in the three-mile run he was second to A. M. Cohen, to whom he was allowing 120 yards. In each race Hahn started from scratch. The summaries:

Three-quarter Mile Run (Handicap)—Won by A. Calabrese (60 yards); Eddie Hahn (scratch), second; E. Hoarne (60 yards), third. Time—3:14.

Half-Mile Run (Handicap)—Won by E. Fassett (1 yards); L. Brunner (25 yards), second; E. Hoarne (20 yards), third. Time—2:04 4-5.

Three-Mile Run (Handicap)—Won by J. M. Cohen (120 yards); Eddie Hahn (scratch), second; Charles Arnether (100 yards), third. Time—16:09 2-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Shot—Won by F. O'Connor (8 feet); M. Covil (3 feet), second; T. Colasanto (6 yards), third. Distance—41 feet five inches.

Running High Jump—Won by J. Simms (scratch); F. Bowman (1 inch), second; E. Robbins (scratch), third. Distance—5 feet 4 inches.

## Five Persons Claim to Hold Power of Attorney for Sikl

PARIS, June 10 (Associated Press).—Battling Siki, the Senegalese fighter, announced his departure for New York on June 22. He will fight Morelle in Paris on June 16, but refuses to meet Marcel Nilles July 4, although articles for this fight were duly signed before the French Boxing Federation ten days ago. Siki claims that the man who acted in his behalf in signing this contract was not authorized to do so. There are no less than five men now claiming to hold Siki's power of attorney to transact business for him. The French Federation, however, is investigating the matter and may force Siki to meet Nilles before he leaves for the United States.

# YACHTS IN CLASS P ON REGISTER AGAIN

## Long Island Sound Association's List Includes Only Actual Racing Craft.

This year's list of yachts registered in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound is slightly smaller than the register issued last season, but this is because only craft which engage in actual racing have been catalogued. Last year three New York Yacht Club fifty-footers were included, but as these are not racing, the class has been dropped from the list. There are more forty-footers this year, eight yachts being on the register and most of these have competed in the regattas sailed so far this season.

Four yachts are listed in Class P, a division that did not race last season. The class is not a new one, however, but there is a revived interest in it. Last season the handicap classes were subdivided into divisions, the yachts being classified according to rig. This year the boats will race as one class.

The Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound awards a championship medal to the yacht in each class steered exclusively in all championship races by Corinthian helmsmen and making the highest record according to the plans outlined by the association. In championship races the competing yachts are credited with points based upon the greatest number of starters in each particular class in any championship race of the season. Each yacht in each race receives as many points as the number of yachts she defeats, with one point added for completing the course.

**Many Clubs Have Membership.**

The yacht clubs which are members of the association are the American, Bayside, City Island, Harlem, Hempstead, Horseshoe Harbor, Huguenot, Huntington Bay, Indian Harbor, Knickerbocker, Larchmont, Manhasset Bay, New Haven, New Rochelle, New York Athletic, Norwalk, Orienta, Pequot, Port Washington, Riverside, Sachem's Head, Sea Cliff, Seawanhaka, Corinthian and Stamford.

The President of the association is George Nichols, with C. A. Marsland Vice President; C. Sherman Hoyt, Secretary; Donald M. Cowl, Treasurer; Charles D. M. Mower, Measurer, and W. F. Stephens, Recorder. The Executive Committee is composed of Charles L. Andrews, Adrian Iselin II., Clifford D. Mallory and Philip R. Mallory.

The racing list, with the class, number, yacht and owner, is as follows:

**Division A.**

COURSES 16 TO 20 MILES.

New York Y. C. 40-Foot Class, Sec. Charles L. Andrews, 62 Broadway—2, Cockatoo, Carl O. Foster; 3, Typhoon, William J. Shrich; 4, Mistral, Philip R. Mallory and Clifford D. Mallory; 5, Pampero, Charles L. Andrews; 6, Banshee, Henry C. Maxwell; 8, Rowdy, Stuart C. Shepard; 10, Shawara, C. Sumner Sayles; 12, Sigh, James B. Hayes.

Larchmont Class O, Sec. Herbert M. Cowperthwait, 183 Sixth Avenue—1, Georgia, Herbert M. Cowperthwait; 3, Nimbus, Edward P. Alker; 4, Grey Dawn, Philip H. Johnson; 5, Maiata, Harold Toker; 6, Betty, Dr. Harold L. Foss.

Class P, Sec. F. C. Pfeiffer, 165 Broadway—2, Nanina, J. W. Weyand; 3, Wianno, Hawthorne B. Downe; 27, Ahmeek, Joseph V. Santry; 64, Windward, Gerald W. Ford and William C. Scofield.

**Division B.**

COURSES 11 TO 14 MILES.

New York Y. C. 30-Foot Class, Sec. F. W. Belknap, 41 Park Row—1, Alera, J. W. Knapp; 2, Silhouette, R. H. Ambara; 3, Alida, Wilbur Veitch; 4, Countess, J. B. Dunbaugh; 5, Lea, Orlando Reid; 6, Alice, Gherardi Davis; 8, Carolita, Crosby M. Mitchell; 9, Amerita, E. S. Hall Jr.; 11, Oriole, F. C. Pirie; 12, Okee, J. A. Manistedt; 13, Kinz, W. H. Hoffman; 15, Wanzel, Edmund Lang; 16, Nautilus, J. H. Outley Jr.; 18, Cabin, Cherice B. Trowbridge; 19, Pilt II., Lucien T. Warner.

Handicap Class, Division 1, Sec. C. A. Marsland, 303 Fifth Avenue—1, Revving, Arthur G. Hill; 14, Young Miss, L. D. Schwarze; 16, Little Hope, E. K. Sharp; 17, Azer, C. A. Marsland; 18, Kora, Alfred T. Fraser; 44, Hamilta, W. D. Hamilton; 50, Mashnee, Henry L. Norris and Philip M. Harden; 53, Zingara, John H. Duys Jr.; 65, Duchess, George E. Ratsey.

**Division C.**

COURSES 8 TO 11 MILES.

Long Island Sound Schooner Class—2, Alert, Langley Hawthorne; 3, Moira, Clarkson Covil; 5, Halcyon, Howard Bruning Jr.; 7, Alnac, J. S. Appleby; 8, Allete, Arthur C. Fox.

Handicap Class, Division 2—1, Mink, George B. Granbery; 2, Sally Ann, Dr. A. J. Black; 36, La Cubana, J. W. Edgar; 51, Belle III., Irving Cox.

Class U—2, Badger, W. H. Luthey and J. P. Lalor; 6, Junior, Norman Muhlfeld; 7, Tern, J. J. Biaein; 18, Phantom, L. S. Harsig and L. Werner.

Handicap Class, Division 3—10, Robin Hood III., George E. Gertland; 11, Quakewood III., Charles L. Wrangel; 14, Whim, Edward C. Streeter; 46, Acadian, E. Raymond.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Arrow Class, Sec. W. N. Whitelegg, Greenwich, Conn.—1, Gem, Fido A. G. Hasan; 2, Jack O'Lantern, G. L. Bradish; 3, Snapper, Ward McNerney; 5, Mim, Charles H. Martin; 6, Skipper, Mrs. George Lauder Jr.; 7, Kinpowa, Gordon Raymond.

Pequot Y. C. Class R—16, Gredmar, H. L. Lloyd; 17, Green Goddess, Arthur K. Bourne; 18, Cythia, Robert F. Weed; 19, Gelrian, George W. Gale.

International 6-Metre Class, Sec. C. Sherman Hoyt, 23 West 43d St.—1, Skaid, Frank C. Paine; 2, Montauk, W. A. W. Stewart; 3, Sirius, Jr., de S. Erdman; 4, Tycoon, Edwin Irvin; 5, Cygnet, Paul L. Hammond; 6, Priscilla, Johnston De Forest; 7, Sally-Hoo, Jacob G. Hasan; 8, Clytie, Henry B. Plant; 10, Sandpiper, Gordon H. Pirie; 11, Hawk, C. H. W. Foster; 12, Lea, J. F. Birmingham; 13, Nanina, W. J. Waite; 14, Undertaker, Charles J. Wilson; 15, Dragonmar, Henry B. Plant; 16, Hawk, W. A. W. Stewart.

Class S, Sec. Philip J. Roosevelt, 50 Pine Street—11, Vagrant, Herman Wolkoff; 12, Sachem's Head, Howard C. Smith; 45, Pan, Daniel Bacon; 46, Ellen, Ralph Hills; 48, Tamerlane, H. M. Curtis; 49, Persis, Franklin Remington; 51, Surinam, Philip Roosevelt; 52, Nimbus, Martin J. D. Albertson.

Victory Class, Sec. Donald M. Cowl, 23 West Fourteenth Street—1, Madelon, C. W. Bucks; 2, Black Mist, John Sherman Jr.; 5, Sirene, D. F. Duff; 6, Arzani, A. J. Baresch; 7, Blue Jacket, James B. Ford; 8, W. A. R., Donald M. Cowl; 12, Navigator, F. Trubee Davison; 13, Dale de Malbay, Howard L. Cary; 14, Vindictive, Robert Fraser and George A. Traver; 24, Ida, Barbee, O. C. Schoonmaker; 26, Black Jack, Theodore S. Clark; 27, Rover, Lewis Ian; 28, Gopher, Walter B. Stone.

Glen Cove Yawl Class, Sec. Charles M. Appleby, Glen Cove, Long Island—1, Y. Y., Jack Guthrie Willard; 42, Sunfish, A. E. Wright; 43, Sunbeam, Charles Appleby; 44, Apollo, Alphonse Trapuolo, Albertson, N. Y.

Star Class—Sec. George W. Elder Jr., 160 West 55th St.—1, Vamoose, J. Inslee; 2, Ariel, W. C. Willis; 4, Nereid, Lucius H. Smith; 5, Auring, Wm. Guggenham Jr.; 6, Atlas, W. D. Wright Jr.; 7, Mars, Stuart Soper; 8, Cyrenene, H. T. Kingsbury; 9, Nemesis, Carl F. Bearing; 11, Twinkle, John G. Alley; 12, Mercury, Ralph Comstock; 17, 17, Little Dipper, George A. Garry; 18, Big Dipper, J. Bolmer; 19, Susan, Wm. C. Pierce; 20, Tiger, Lewis Ward; 21, Fire, H. Green; 22, Ruth, J. S. Hendricks; 23, Phantom, Mac L. D. Gunter; 24, Sea Breeze, A. Holden; 25, Jay Bird, Jay Bowker; 26, Pelt, W. Bauer; 27, P. Mac, Peter Mac; 28, Sygnus, Ernest de Pont Jr.; 29, Peacock, Theodore Hastreuck; 32, Snapper, Wm. C. Langley; 33, Leading Lady, Harry Guggenheim; 36, Skylight, Matthew Beck; 38, Crest, H. C. N. Hill; 37, Cents Sense, F. Adler; 39, Banshee, Daniel McLean; 40, Sunbeam, Wind, Wm. J. Kopp; 41, Aquilla, Gerald Curry; 42, Vera, Dr. Hector Jr.; 43, Dawning, George W. Elder Jr.; Henry Meyer; 44, Dragon, George A. Schlosser; 45, North Star, John Olga; 46, Ishkoodah, Bradford Wharton; 50, Wren Minor, E. M. Waite; 51, Sagittia, Morgan Grace; 52, Twinkle, Van Wagoner Finch; 53, Franz M, Van Winkle; 54, Little Bear, J. R. Robinson; 62, Southside Cross, Arthur Knapp Jr.; 63, Scorpio, Wm. R. C. Ney; 64, Nell, Sid Polla, Dr. H. Hurley; 67, White Cloud, T. Sawyer; 68, Miley, Wm. Fredk. W. Teves; 69, Crayling, J. F. Mahon Jr.; 110, George Allen; 112, Moonlight, Louis Kennedy; 116, Gerry, Geo. Bedford; 122, Phyre, Geo. Gerry; Calif; 123, Blue Star, R. C. McNeill; 124, Polo Star, C. T. Bradley; 140, Mala II, S. L. Winkfield; 148, Sea Bird, F. D. Parkman; 150, Vera II, H. H. Eaton.

**Division D.**

COURSES 8 TO 8 MILES.

Handicap Class, Division 4—1, Jane, W. D. Williams; 2, Constance, Edward Growth; 3, Marvel, Edward W. Fisher; 11, Sonali, H. S. Sears; 14, Ida Mae, F. J. Seibert; 40, Mary D. H., C. Dowland.

Orienta Y. C. One-Design Class, Arthur L. Show, Tenafly, Englewood—1, Betty, John A. Hagerty; 4, Scot; 6, Thaya, Arthur L. Show; 8, Alice, Austin S. Griffin.

New Rochelle Y. C. One-Design Class—1, Virginia, A. R. Bastine; 4, Harold, D. Grant.

Seawanhaka Fish Class, Sec. Ray D. Bowers, Bacon 18, D. L. & W. R. R., Hoboken—1, Jo—, Manatee, Albert Stearns; 2, Perviniole, M. A. Foster; 3, Bluefish, Kenneth Putney; 4, Shark, J. P. Sermans; 7, Ced, Chas. E. Pettinos; 8, Anchovy, Francis H. Weld; 10, Whitefish, Alex W. Walsh; 11, Barracuda, V. S. Meyer; 12, Swordfish, Charles Wickes; 14, Snapper, W. M. Roosevelt; 16, Spring, Jr., Geo. K. Hornblower; 18, Tunnies, Chas. G. West; 19, Sea Robin, Dr. Wm. Jones; 20, Sea Robin, H. W. DePorest; 30, Sol, Wm. Lost Jr.; 31, Fly, Arthur Leslie; 32, Sunfish, Nelson Eustis; 33, Minnow, J. S. Williams; 34, Sea Bass, Chas. H. Outerbridge and H. Harvey; 37, Tuna, Jas. H. Otties; 38, D., O'D. Leslie.

Seawanhaka Sailing Canoe Class, Sec. Lee Fryde, 30 Broad Street New York—1, Ice Kip III; 3, Tapperahaun, Herman D. Morgan; 7, Mermaid II, Leo Friedman; 8, Yvonne, Neil Armstrong; 9, Ayesha, Walter Stroud; 10, Bandolo, Lee Fryde; 11, Ka, Edward Ahearn; 12, Amaitsak, Wm. J. Lee; 13, Vic, Victor Tolley.

# Comment on Current Events in Sports.

## TURF

Zev indubitably has proved his right to the title of champion of the three-year-old division of 1923. He has won five races and has been beaten in only one—the Preakness. He started his season by defeating Dominique by the narrowest of margins in the six-furlong Paumonok on the opening day of the Jamaica meeting. He then went on to take part in the first of the season's three-year-old classics and was hopelessly defeated in the Preakness at Pimlico. Thereupon it was declared that Zev was a sprinter only, and he was brought back to his New York stable as not worthy to go on to Louisville for the Kentucky Derby. But Zev, on his return, was started in the Rainbow Handicap, another six-furlong sprint at Jamaica, and with 114 pounds up he again defeated Dominique, this time by the larger margin of two lengths. The time was 1:12, within four-fifths of a second of the track record.

It was reported that Sandy, with an abiding faith in the colt he had ridden, begged that he be sent to try for the Derby. He was, but against the convictions of his connections. How brilliantly Zev confirmed his jockey's confidence in his ability is recent history. The skeptical began to realize that the son of The Finn might, after all, be something more than a sprinter. He had won a race between the two great classics, and also between them he had two long train journeys and one workout at the Derby distance at Churchill Downs. Zev came back home, and one week after his Derby triumph he accounted for the historic Withers at Belmont Park. Finally came the most searching test of all, the mile and three furlongs of the Belmont. Zev sprinted into the lead and he sprinted for a mile. Furthermore, the brown streak had enough left, after running Martingale and Messenger into the ground, to stave off the challenge of Chickvale and Rialto and win with a comfortable margin. The end of all horse racing is to determine the best horse under given conditions. Zev proved in all his races this year save one that he was best. The brown colt is both a sprinter and a distance horse. He has the indomitable courage that carries his sprint to a length that kills off all opposition, and to that adds the stamina and power that carry on still further to hold the early advantage to the final strides and to victory. Zev is a wonderful racehorse. He has brought to his owner the total of $117,800 by his five victories this year and he won $94,465 last year, giving his $142,265 since he made his debut under silks less than twelve months ago. Zev has raced himself into the affections of raceguers and seems destined to be close to the pinnacle in the annals of the American turf.

## SWIMMING

No more conclusive evidence of the striking manner in which the American crawl has revolutionized the art of swimming could be adduced than the 220-yard performances returned by competitors in this country lately.

To one who has studied closely the science of natation, times for 100 yards are not particularly significant. At this distance strength and natural ability play almost as important a role as form. But when it comes to swimming the furlong, good style is essential adequately to exploit physical resources and it has been demonstrated convincingly that any swimmer able to cover 220 yards creditably can learn with practice to hold proportionate pace for the longer regulation courses, so aquatic experts have come to accept this event as the truest gauge of a contestant's skill and potentialities.

Many will recall that when Charlie Daniels of the New York A. C., the first American swimmer to earn international laurels, began to shatter records, he looked upon the world's standard for 220 yards, then bracketed at 2:38 3-5 as the most difficult of the international marks to dislodge. And later, when he succeeded in breaking it, he considered the feat the greatest of his brilliant career.

Little more than ten years have elapsed since, yet today one may name nearly two dozen American swimmers able to beat 2:38 for the furlong, while John Weissmuller of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago has lowered the world's figures to 2:14 and no contestant unable to travel the distance close to 2:20 can be rated of national title calibre in the United States. Actually the American crawl has made its prominent place the international record which Daniels and his fellow champions deemed so hard to wipe out about a decade ago.

And it is the same where the women swimmers are concerned. At the time Vasiliefs withdrew from racing, before the six-beat double trudgeon-crawl had been conceived, the only member of the fair sex who had beaten 3 minutes for the 220 was Fanny Durack, of Australia, then absolutely in a class by herself. Nowadays a number of girls in their teens are displaying greater speed. Indeed, Miss Gertrude Ederle, sixteen-year-old marvel of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, has brought down the world's record to 2:46 4-5 and three other American lassies have done 2:50 or better.

Especially significant is the fact that in foreign countries, where our type of crawl is just beginning to gain general favor, the furlong times have not improved nearly so marvellously. Last year William Harris of Honolulu was able to win the 220-yard championship of Australia in 2:36 3-5, while very few of the European swimmers ever have touched 2:37 and the British record is held by an American, Norman Ross of the Illinois A. C., at 2:34 2-5. Among the foreign mermaids there are four or five credited with doing under 3 minutes, but without exception they are progressive young girls who have learned and adopted our six-beat crawl. The testimony seems conclusive that the dizzying strides made in swimming in recent years are due solely to the latest style of stroke evolved and developed in this country.

## BASEBALL

The trading by the Giants of Earl Smith and Jess Barnes to the Braves last week in exchange for John Watson and Mark Gowdy did not come as a surprise to most baseball men, nor was the deal nearly as important as those which McGraw made at the eleventh hour during the past few seasons. It had been known for some time that the Giants were anxious to get rid of Smith and Barnes. The former had been suspended on several occasions for alleged violations of the club's training rules, and the latter has lost since passed the top of his form. That Smith is a splendid catcher and a hard and timely hitter no one will deny, but he evidently has failed to take his baseball seriously enough to suit McGraw. Early in the Spring the Giants' manager offered to exchange Smith for Catcher Walter Henline of the Phillies, but was unsuccessful, and he has been trying to dispose of the unruly catcher ever since.

The trading of Barnes marks the second passing of a world's series hero of 1921 from the ranks of the Giants this year. Johnny Hawkinson, who started the famous double play in the final game with the Yanks in 1921, was recently sold to the Phillies, who sent him along to the Pirates. It was Barnes who twice took the mound in that series as a relief pitcher and rose to great heights, winning both his games. Since that time, however, he has shown only occasional flashes of his old-time form.

The coming of Gowdy to the Giants may mean that the veteran and hero of the world's series of 1914 will take on a new lease of life. He is far past the height of his long career, but nevertheless he is still a smart and active catcher and knows how to handle pitchers. It is not unlikely that he will prove a strong addition to the ranks of the world's champions. Whether Watson will prove himself capable of taking a turn in the box along with the other regular pitchers remains to be seen. He is not one of the top-notchers of the game but, under the tutelage of McGraw, he may develop into a really valuable pitcher. If he does, it will mean much for the champions' pitching staff, which is none too strong at the present time. The splendid showing of Jack Bentley in Saturday's game against the Pirates has encouraged the followers of the Giants to a great extent, however. After several failures the former star of the Orioles now seems to have reached his normal form. With Bentley in shape and Jack Scott ready to return to the game in the not distant future, the Giants' pitching staff ought to be well fortified for the final drive for the pennant. So far as the rest of the team is concerned, it is still the greatest in the game.

After their long and successful trip, during which they won all but three games, the Yankees have fallen into a slump and have fared poorly since their return to their home field. Their lead over their nearest rivals has been cut to a considerable extent recently, but they still enjoy a margin of four and a half games over the Athletics. At any rate, it behooves the Yanks to take a brace and prevent themselves from slipping any nearer to second place.

## TENNIS

The supremacy of the players of this city over the best of the two other leading tennis centres of the East—Philadelphia and Boston—once more was demonstrated on Saturday, when New York won the Church Cup for the fourth consecutive time and for the fifth time in the six years that it has been played for. Philadelphia, in spite of the fact that it was represented by three of the first five players in the country, one of them the national champion and another a former holder of the title and a member of the Davis Cup team for the last two years, was able to win but three matches out of the nine played with the defenders of the trophy.

To bestow praise upon any individual members of the winning team would perhaps be to minimize the contribution of their fellow players toward the victory, all of whom share equally in the honors of a splendid triumph. But no resentment can be aroused in making special mention of the victories of Francis T. Hunter and Watson M. Washburn, the number two and three men on the local team. In defeating, respectively, Jr. Norris Williams and Wallace F. Johnson, who outrank them by five positions on the national list, they captured two of the matches that the Philadelphians were favored to win and which, had they gone as expected, would have given the visiting team the cup at 6 points to 3.

Hunter is sailing tomorrow for England with Vincent Richards to play in the Wimbledon tournament. The hopes of this country in the "world's championship," which will be played for the last time, rest largely upon the shoulders of William M. Johnston of California, who awaits his countrymen across the ocean and Richards. Hunter's work of late has been so impressive that the former indoor champion is coming to be regarded more and more seriously as a contender for the title. When he is at his best he is a dangerous opponent for any of them, as he showed last year at Seabright, in his crushing victory over Gerald Patterson of Australia, the present holder of the Wimbledon title, and as he demonstrated again on Saturday against Williams. If the New Rochelle man can maintain his present form through the play in the Singles tournament, in which he was a semi-finalist in 1921, there is good reason to look forward to his figuring prominently in both the singles and in the doubles, in which he will be paired with Richards.

## GOLF

The last week has been a notable one in metropolitan golf affairs. The amateur championship question has been settled, and satisfactorily settled, and the district has also retained possession of the Grimson Cup through the defeat of Philadelphia and Boston teams by the New York women. Two more events will command the interest of golfers during the coming week—one abroad, the other in the Westchester country, the British open championship, in which Hagen, Sarazen, Barnes, Farrell and MacDonald Smith are competing, as are a score other American pros of lesser note, will start today at Troon. At the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, located at Rye, the leading lights of the metropolitan district will compete in the women's championship event.

Beyond all question, the worthiest player in the district at the present time captured the metropolitan amateur championship at Siwanoy last week. In Frank W. Dyer of Upper Montclair, the district amateur championship has a capable holder. He is fitting successor to Jess W. Sweetser, the 1922 metropolitan as well as national golf champion, who was forced to allow his title to go by default as a result of his trip to England with the Walker Cup team.

No player in the district, few in the country, is playing any better golf at the present time than is this New Jersey star. After knocking at the door of fame for several years without response, Dyer captured his first big title a year ago, when he came through in the New Jersey State event. That victory gave him what he needed most, confidence in himself, and when the present season opened he was ready to trade shots with any of them. In the New Jersey State he repeated in an impressive fashion and a week later, in the metropolitan, he emerged as the 1923 leader.

As a result of the "slaughter of innocents" that took place in the opening rounds, the survivors in the final stretches were no match for a player of Dyer's ability—but that isn't the point. Against Tiffert in the final Dyer played par golf and par golf at Siwanoy particularly, but almost anywhere else too, will produce victories. As one friend put it, Dyer now has the title which he should have had a few years ago. He is a fine shotmaker and a player whose work in the national this year will be watched with interest by golf fans and with respect by any who happen to get in his path.

The New York women deserve congratulations for the manner in which they triumphed in the Grimson Cup event. Pride in district affairs makes one wish that Miss Alexa Stirling had won the Eastern championship, which was played on the three days preceding the Grimson Cup matches, but the brilliant round that Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, the national champion, turned in the first round of the championship proved too much for the other contestants. A 75 is a good score for a woman player is phenomenal golf. Another year this 20-year-old girl will be almost ready to go over and bring back the British ladies championship. Right now there isn't a player of her ability anywhere in the world. Miss Stirling played fine golf all through the week at Philadelphia and will enter tomorrow's event at Rye as a strong favorite to defend the title which she won for the first time last year.

## YACHTING

Although the official trials for the six-meter yachts, which will begin this morning off Oyster Bay, are for the purpose of picking a team of four American craft to sail against the British on the Solent early in August, the actual results of this week's racing will not conclusively settle which yachts are to make the trip. Probably nine yachts of six-meter rating will cross the starting line in the initial races today, and the committee hopes to be able to hold two and possibly three races a day, the yachts sailing a six-mile course in each contest. It is the task of the Selection Committee, composed of Clinton H. Crane, W. Butler Duncan and Johnston de Forest, to choose the yachts which will defend the British-American Cup, which the American team won last year in the races sailed off Oyster Bay.

But the conditions on Long Island Sound and those under which the yachts will have to sail on the Solent are vastly different. The Selection Committee is fully cognizant of this and will exercise its judgment accordingly. An all-around team of boats is the goal which the committee seeks; a group of four which will be a perfectly balanced combination. Two yachts have been built especially for this season's contest. These are Henry B. Plant's Dragonmar and Commodore W. W. Stewart's Hawk. They are heavy-weather boats, suitable craft for the conditions which probably will be found on the foreign water, and because of this they are favored to gain places on the American team. They have been tuning up for the races for the classes which have already been sailed on the Sound and they have shown up consistently well, even in light air.

The Lea, owned by J. F. Birmingham and sailed by Sherman Hoyt, is an entry regarded as likely to win a berth on the team. The Lea did very well in last year's international races and is especially effective in a light breeze. Which yacht will be the fourth on the team is even more problematical. It may well be the Clytie, owned by Henry B. Plant, or possibly the Cygnet, owned by Paul L. Hammond, although some other contender for the honor may develop during the races this week.

The trials are being sailed under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Following the British-American Cup races, one of the American yachts will go to the Clyde to race against a boat of the Royal Northern Yacht Squadron. The prize will be the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, won last year by the Colin III., one of the invading six-meter boats. The Seawanhaka Club is rightfully anxious to bring the trophy home.

# FEKETE CAPTURES 10,000-METER WALK

## Wins by Fifty Yards in Race at Macomb's Dam Park—Plant Fails to Appear.

Mike Fekete of the Pastime A. C. won the annual 10,000-meter walk held yesterday afternoon at Macomb's Dam Park under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America. Fekete was the virtual scratch man, as Willie Plant, the Morningside A. C.'s champion, failed to appear. The Pastime representative, who won the one-mile in the New York A. C. games two weeks ago, defeating Plant, who found his rival's handicap too great to overcome, was the favorite in yesterday's event.

Fekete, starting from the 2:30 mark, defeated Max Greenberg of the Pastime A. C. by fifty yards. The latter, with a handicap of ten minutes, finished ahead of A. d'Allesandro of the Pastime, who had a handicap of 4:30, by fifty yards. Fekete's time for the approximate distance of six miles and a half was 55 minutes and ten seconds.

Of the nineteen starters eight fell by the wayside. Several of the surviving eleven held on sickly, although they had no chance of finishing anywhere near the front. Among these was Tim O'Connor of St. Anselm's A. C., who won the veterans' two-mile walk held at the park a week ago yesterday over the same course by the Walkers' Club of America. His training in the New York Fire Department enabled O'Connor to hold on to the end of the 10,000-meter race. He at least had the consolation of not finishing last, although he came within only one of doing so. He was four minutes ahead of the eleventh man.

Fekete has seldom walked in better form than he did in winning first prize in yesterday's event. His style at times caught the fancy of the crowd, which filled the stand, lined the course and looked on from the viaduct above the field. Making no apparent effort, he gradually overhauled those in front of him until on the last lap he had only Max Greenberg in front of him. Apparently as fresh as when he started, he went after his tiring clubmate, passing him about two hundred yards from the tape.

The order of finish:

| Name and Club. | Handicap. | Actual Time. |
|---|---|---|
| M. Fekete, Pastime A. C. | 10:00 | 55:10 |
| Max Greenberg, Pastime A. C. | 10:00 | 54:55 |
| A. d'Allesandro, Pastime A. C. | 4:30 | 54:55 |
| P. Wagner, Gleason A. C. | 6:00 | 56:04 |
| C. Eschenbach, Pastime A. C. | 8:30 | 56:28 |
| M. Agersheim, Pastime A. C. | 14:00 | 54:18 |
| H. Greenberg, Pastime A. C. | 11:00 | 54:18 |
| L. Brown, Gleason A. C. | 11:00 | 56:04 |
| A. Kiefer, Pastime A. C. | 8:00 | 58:06 |
| T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C. | 8:00 | 60:26 |
| T. Borowerick, Pastime A. C. | 11:00 | 54:00 |

## COATS ELEVEN WINS TITLE.

### Formally Declared Soccer Champions by Two-Point Margin.

At a meeting of the American Soccer League held at the Hotel Astor yesterday and presided over by W. Lether Lewis of Bethlehem, the J. & P. Coats Football Club of Pawtucket was formally declared winner of the championship, two points in advance of Bethlehem. The champions, however, lost two points by forfeit for failing to meet Bethlehem on May 26.

Last week's game between New York and the Brooklyn Wanderers postponed on account of rain, was awarded to the latter because the New York players arrived 40 minutes late. The annual meeting of the league will be held here on June 23.

### Tyrconnel Celts Win at Soccer.

The Tyrconnel Celts defeated the British Great War Veterans by 3 goals to 0 in the Southern New York Cup tie game at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday. Tyler shot the first goal from a rollup after twenty minutes of play in the first half. Midway in the second half Mooney, from a cross W. Coleman, scored the second goal.

# OCEAN RACE YACHTS READY FOR CONTEST

## Score of Sailing Craft in New London Harbor, Waiting for Signal Tomorrow.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 10.—About twenty sailing yachts have already assembled here, ready to participate in the 662-mile ocean race to Bermuda. They are riding at anchor in the upper and lower harbors. Several more entries are supposed to arrive tomorrow, in ample time to be inspected before the starting signal is given at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning that will send the racers on the long southeast voyage. The start will be made off Harris's Ledge Buoy, about a mile to the southward of New London Light.

The Ada Tice, the power yacht which will be used as the committee boat by officials of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in charge of the start of the race, arrived today with the regatta committee. An inspection of the entries will be held tomorrow at the wharf of the Morris Chapman & Scott Company, near Pequot Colony.

The Bermuda-bound yachtsmen will gather at the Mohican Hotel tomorrow night for a farewell dinner. They will take over the months of their respective yachts, and incidentally there may be a few bets made on the outcome of the contest. Several of the yachts will carry wireless receiving sets in order to catch some time-saving signal from the big Arlington station so as to check up on their chronometers. They will

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1923.

## BRITISH MEDIATION.

The signs are clear that the British Government is seeking to play a new and useful rôle in the matter of German reparations. Last January Mr. BONAR LAW left Paris as one washing his hands of the whole affair. His successor as Prime Minister evidently feels that the policy of detachment is no longer wise or possible. For her own sake, as well as for the benefit of France and the rest of the world, England is bound to do her best to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

Indications of this change of attitude first appeared some weeks ago. Lord CURZON began to read pretty sharp lectures to the German Government. This he did in public. What he sought to do by private diplomatic representation at Berlin we do not yet know. But the result is at least partly seen in the altered tone of the German Government and in the fact that German foreign policy seems now to be endeavoring to orient itself in the direction of London. While the British Foreign Office has been scolding or advising Germany, it has been busy trying to soothe the ruffled feelings of France and to bring about a spirit of heartier co-operation among all the Allies.

Whether this British initiative will prove successful only the event will show. But thus far its working promises well. The French Government is much less precipitate than it was in connection with the last previous German offer. It proceeded to reject that brusquely, without even doing the English Government the grace to consult with it in advance. Now, with regard to the latest German proposals, it is admitted that diplomatic exchanges are taking place between Paris and London. Premier POINCARÉ lets it be understood that this time there is to be no repulse of Germany out of hand. He implies, to be sure, that the reason he does not instantly reject the German offer is that it is so unreasonable as not to require any adverse verdict from him. Nevertheless, his restraint and willingness to hear what England has to say make the outlook distinctly better.

If the main British endeavor is to bring the whole question of German reparations and international debts into a general conference, there is evidently so much to be said for the plan that the French Government feels it hazardous to go before its own people with a flat refusal to consider the scheme. In the diplomatic game upon which Great Britain has now entered afresh she has many strong cards to play. Both the Germans and the French appear to be aware of this. If it comes to something like mediation conceived of in a large way, England will be in a much better position to take the part of an "honest broker" than was BISMARCK at the Congress of Berlin.

## FILL THE COAL BIN EARLY.

"Unless the public puts in its coal now," is the warning of T. L. LEWIS, a Western operator, "it will pay the penalty in higher prices later on." But the public has a short memory for the privations of the Winter of 1922-23. It is inclined to gamble, as usual, on the price of coal in the Autumn. The improvident are unconcerned about empty bins when the mercury begins to climb. They listen approvingly to predictions that the price will be lower "later on." So it was said a year ago, and a Winter of hazardous rationing followed. The public cannot be persuaded to put in the Winter's coal at this season of the year unless it is made to understand that there may be another shortage in November, with no certainty that there will be enough fuel obtainable to go round. It is no secret that the anthracite miners' union is meditating a demand for higher wages upon the expiration of the agreement with the operators on Aug. 31. When there was a deadlock on the question of wages in the Spring of 1922 the United Mine Workers declined arbitration. A strike of several months followed, and the consumers paid for it in cold houses and high prices for driblets of fuel all through the Winter.

There is no assurance that operators and miners will agree in August. The hazard that they won't should send every householder to his dealer. The anthracite now in storage and to be produced before Aug. 31 would not supply the demands of consumers during the Winter to come. In an interview printed recently in The Journal of Commerce Secretary of Labor DAVIS predicted a continuance of operations in the bituminous mines, but he was non-committal about uninterrupted work in the anthracite field. The fact of course is that wage scale agreements in the union bituminous mines run until April 1, 1924. But there is no knowing what demands the anthracite miners will make when their agreement expires. The President can act only when an emergency arises. Congress has given him no authority to work out a program to relieve consumers. Wise householders will take no chances. They will order their coal now. Officials all over the country are urging this course. The importance of avoiding "rush" deliveries of coal is brought out in a report just filed with the United States Coal Commission by the American Railway Association:

> It is clear that if some method could be devised whereby the amount of coal which the country demands could be moved throughout the year in fairly constant quantities the railroads of the country are sufficiently equipped to take care of the demands upon them in a satisfactory manner.
>
> The freight demands upon the transportation companies are heaviest in the Fall of the year. "The coal industry," says this report, "cannot be "put upon a sound basis acceptable "to the American people unless coal "is transported with reasonable "promptness and in the most effi-"cient manner." Last Winter there were at one time many thousands of tons of coal "stalled" along the lines of a leading railroad company near New York, and this coal could not be moved for lack of locomotives. The consumers in this part of the country would promote the distribution of the coal they will need next Winter by ordering their supply during the warm weather. The railroad companies running into New York are facing an increasing freight business with inadequate equipment. It will be impossible to transport coal "with reason-"able promptness and in the most ef-"ficient manner" if emergency demands are made upon the companies in the Fall months.

## THE AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Today the American share of the Guaranteed Loan of the Austrian Government is for the first time offered to investors in this country. The financial terms speak for themselves. The security for the loan would appear to be ample, even apart from the fact that it is guaranteed, as to principal, interest and redemption payments, by eight European Governments, each to the extent of a specified percentage. It is understood that the total allotted to this market, $25,000,000, has been underwritten, and at the sale price, implying a return of more than 8 per cent., there ought to be no difficulty in absorbing the full amount.

These details, while important, are of less public interest than the nature of the whole transaction involved. Here we have at last the sort of international loan, floated in order to meet the temporary exigencies of the countries defeated in the war, of which the bankers at Paris were talking so hopefully a year ago. At that time nothing practical resulted, partly because the security offered was not adequate, and also because it seemed impossible to obtain those internal reforms and that form and degree of financial control which the lending nations felt it necessary to insist upon. Austria has, however, met the conditions. She has called a halt on the process of reckless currency inflation. Since last October the Austrian crown has been effectively stabilized. Moreover, the Austrian Government has sought to cut down public expenditures, has dismissed thousands of superfluous governmental officials and has assented to the appointment of a foreigner, Dr. ALFRED ZIMMERMAN of Holland, as a Commissioner General for Austria to oversee the service of the loan and the administration of the customs and of the tobacco monopoly upon which the sums lent to Austria are secured. The whole means the opening of the door of hope for the Austrian people, and may be held to be the beginning of international co-operation in the entire remaining task of the financial restoration of Europe.

That this great measure of vital relief is due to the League of Nations is one of the proudest claims which that organization can make. But there is no need to labor that point. However the achievement was wrought, its fruition is now in hand and indicates what may yet be done along similar lines for Germany if the German Government and people will display a spirit something like that shown by Austria. We make no doubt that the United States will be ready to extend financial aid to Germany, or any other distressed nation prepared to do everything possible to help itself and re-establish its credit. If the Germans take the Austrian example to heart, the assured success of the Austrian loan may be found to be, in the words of Mr. J. P. MORGAN, "an important step on the road to peace and to normal trade."

## SMITH TO BRYAN.

Of Mr. BRYAN's attack upon Governor SMITH it might almost be said, as it was of a public man in England who wrote a bitter article against an opponent: "He set out to do murder, "but succeeded only in committing "suicide." The personal animosity shown by the gentleman late of Nebraska merely served to bring out in stronger relief the lack of fibre in his reasoning and his ignorance of New York political history. On the latter point Governor SMITH sets him right in the rejoinder printed this morning. And the Governor shows that, if it comes to twitting on facts, he can do it as vigorously as Mr. BRYAN. In one passage of his reply the Governor fires both barrels. Correcting Mr. BRYAN about the State election of 1906 in New York, he remarks that every man on the Democratic ticket was elected except the candidate for Governor, and adds that he does not need to tell anybody "why that happened." That unfortunate candidate was named W. R. HEARST.

## COMMISSIONER WARREN PUTS THE CASE.

"We have come to Mexico to help, not to hinder," said the American Commissioner, CHARLES B. WARREN, in his friendly address to the Aldermen of the Mexican municipalities. Most of them were men of Indian blood and deeply interested, therefore, in agrarian reform, which involved the breaking up of large estates and restitution of lands formerly held in common by the Indian communities. They could understand Mr. WARREN's plea for observance of international law, but only in a general way. Their politicians have told them that Mexico is a sovereign State, but recognizes her obligations to pay her debts and to respect the rights of aliens resident in the country. Yet they are tenacious of what they consider their own rights, especially when there is a conflict with claims made by the aliens, as in the case of land titles. So they must have listened to the American Commissioner intently when he said:

> We have no objection to your deciding as a matter of principle that there shall be a restoration of ejidos (commons, public lands) to villages and municipalities where lands have been improperly taken away from them; that is for you to decide, and the United States does not inquire as to its wisdom. But we do say that in carrying that into execution your people, your Government, owes the obligation to administer strictly and fairly the laws which have been put upon the books by your authorities.

Mr. WARREN has touched upon a controversy which at the present time is the chief obstacle to recognition of the Obregon Government by the United States. It had brought Judge FAYNE and Mr. WARREN to Mexico. The settlement of it was far more difficult than an understanding with regard to the purely diplomatic questions that must be disposed of before a Mexican Ambassador can be received at Washington. The original ejidos date back to the sixteenth century. The Indians worked their lands without interference until the reform laws of JUAREZ were enacted in the nineteenth century. They were aimed at the Church holdings and forbade community ownership of arable land. Communities were obliged to divide tracts held in common among individual members. The Indian was not competent to protect his interests. In many, in fact in most, instances the small proprietors were tricked out of their lands by sharpers, who took advantage of technicalities. The "law of surveys" in an early Diaz Administration proclaimed a date for proof of titles and the recording of them. Indians who had not heard of the new law were ousted from their property because they could show no deeds to it. The despoilment was so widespread that it provoked the revolution of 1910. In Chihuahua no less than 6,000,000 acres were in the possession of the Terrazas family, and there were as many as 8,000 haciendas or large estates in Mexico. The peon had no land to cultivate.

The National Agrarian Commission of the Carranza Government was directed to restore the ejidos. This could not be done unless fraudulent transactions were invalidated. The Constitution of 1917 declared null and void "all the procedures, dispositions, "resolutions, surveys, concessions, "judgments, transactions or auc-"tions which, in whole or in part, "have deprived of their lands, forests "and waters the co-owners, villages, "towns, communities, tribes and "other corporations of people." It was provided that in the absence of claims for restitution "donations" should be made of a certain number of acres to each head of a family. Owners of estates who had no cloud upon their titles could not escape contribution. Parcels of their territory were taken for ejidos. If land reform was not a success under CARRANZA, it was largely because the lawyers were too much for the Constitution. Proof of fraudulent transactions was not always easy. The Obregon Government attacked the problem with greater vigor. According to a recent estimate, 600,000 acres have been restored and 1,500,000 acres donated, but the work is only two-thirds done. In the case of donations proprietors were invited to take depreciated Government bonds in lieu of cash compensation. Often they refused. Foreign Governments have intervened diplomatically in behalf of their citizens whose land was thus taken.

As the ejidos had to be established under an organic law that was arbitrary, and as States like San Luis Potosi, Michoacan, Durango, Zacatecas, Querétaro, Vera Cruz and Coahuila put radical laws on their statute books to speed the reform, proprietors with good titles must have suffered by restitutions, and others obliged to donate lands have complained that they were victims of confiscation. The reformers were more concerned about satisfying their constituents than about providing just laws and respecting them. How shall the legal tangle be undone? It seems to be a problem for the Mexican politicians. Our Commissioners simply insist that justice to American nationals be done.

## THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

Another pillar of morality went crashing to ruin on Friday, when the House of Commons passed by a vote of nearly ten to one the bill providing that Englishwomen may hereafter, like Englishmen, obtain divorce for infidelity alone, instead of having to bring additional charges of cruelty or desertion against their husbands. There is still, of course, the House of Lords—lords spiritual who have convincingly argued in the past that religion and morals must crumble if the husband's fidelity were made as important as the wife's, lords temporal who distrust new things on general principles, the more so perhaps if their own titles are rather new. But sooner or later the Lords will pass the bill and England will be committed to the revolutionary theory of the moral equality of the sexes.

The sentimental and optimistic American—sentimental and optimistic, that is, if he was born before 1900—has never quite been able to understand the hard-headed realism of the English on these matters. Infidelity of husbands, if not exactly taken for granted in England, has at any rate been regarded as a mere foible, like dropping cigarette ashes on the rug. Die-hards in the House of Commons fought desperately for an amendment granting custody of the children to a husband divorced for infidelity alone, arguing that an unfaithful husband was likely to be a better parent than a faithful wife. Doubtless in some cases this is true, but the amendment was beaten, and finally the bill was passed, despite the impatience of Lady ASTOR, who visibly wanted the House to stop talking about the trivial subject of divorce and get on to her own bill to stop sales of liquor to children.

So the mischief is afoot. A gloomy bitter-ender in the House of Commons deplored the evident passing of the old idea, foundation of England's greatness, that "woman was a superior person and man should support her." The right of superiors to support by their inferiors has been the cardinal principle of English society, but the old England is passing away. Englishwomen used to be flattered by the assumption that their virtue was valuable and that of their husbands was not. Now that both are put on the same footing, it is at least a plausible supposition that the result will be to make husbands more faithful rather than wives less faithful.

The English are excessively addicted to moderation. Their old divorce law was absurd and intolerable, yet—in the upper classes at least—desired divorces were obtained by collusive desertions just as they are in New York by collusive and fictitious infidelity. The merry wives of Windsor used to think their way out of situations that would lead the perilous wives of Nassau County to reach for the gun. Doubtless the English home, foundation of civilization, will not be disrupted even by this new measure. The English are used to getting around to needed reforms about fifty years late, in the opinion of hurried persons; yet they endure their climate and pay their debts and hold on to their empire, and in general manage to get along while more precipitate peoples stub their toes.

## GEOGRAPHER SHAW.

Last May Mr. ARTHUR GUITERMAN, author of "The Laughing Muse" and "The Mirthful Lyre," wrote a letter to THE TIMES, quarreling with Mr. BERNARD SHAW's history and geography as displayed in that fine old Bowery melodrama, "The Devil's Disciple." Mr. GUITERMAN forgot that Mr. SHAW is under no obligation to accept bourgeois geography and history. In the play, a British Major, thick-headed and conventional as an Irishman of genius chooses to conceive him when in the act of writing one of those perfectly conventional Surrey "thrillers" that have made him a reputation for originality, says:

> I will undertake to do what we have marched South from Boston to do and what General HOWE has marched North from New York to do—effect a junction at Albany and wipe out the rebel army with our united forces.

Mr. GUITERMAN, unnecessarily, if we may be permitted to say so, rectified some of Mr. SHAW's agreeable geography. That great occasional thinker is not incorrigible. He consents to change:

> BURGOYNE did actually begin in Boston, but SWINDON (our Major) telescopes the campaign out of all reason by saying "South from Boston," as Albany is West of Boston and South of the Hudson River, by which they went around.

New charms arise from the map when Saint BERNARD of the Fabians condescends to improve it. In the revised version, Albany is South of the Hudson. What the deuce is the use of bothering about that? Albany is South of the Mississippi, South of the Gulf of Mexico, if our young friend insists on it. We love him as a reconstructor of the past and present. "BURGOYNE did actually begin at Boston." He certainly did. He got there in 1775, saw the Battle of Bunker Hill and wrote about it in his dramatic way; a better reporter than commander. He went back to England in the Fall of '76; so the actuality of his beginning at Boston in reference to the campaign of 1777 is obvious only to Mr. SHAW.

Another geographical peculiarity not mentioned by Mr. GUITERMAN occurs to all reverent Shavian memories. Mrs. Dudgeon, the pleasant mother of the young Chesterfieldian Satanist of the play, is described in Mr. SHAW's stage directions, which, with his prefaces, are so much more important, interesting and dramatic than his plays, as a "New Hampshire woman." So, BURGOYNE, marching South from Boston, marches North into New Hampshire, as the quickest way of reaching Mr. WILLIAM BARNES's capital, South of the Hudson, according to GEORGIUS AMERICANUS; South of the Orinoco, South of the Amazon, "due South"; South of the Southernmost tip of the South Pole.

Why "pull the map" on the undaunted Columbus, discoverer and regulator of a new world? It is our misfortune not to have, as we usually have, in health and in disease, a copy of "The Devil's Disciple" before us, but are we mistaken in remembering that Mr. SHAW, the incomparable intuitionist, says in his stage directions that General BURGOYNE's forces were called by our stupid Colonial ancestors "The Continentals"? Talent can be measured; genius can't be plumbed. Those New Hampshire streets lighted by oil lamps; that "solicitor"—doesn't he wear yellow riding breeches as all the New England "squires" did?—the furniture, the whole Yankee scene as envisaged by that infallible eye, are beyond praise, beyond history; and Mr. SHAW has as good a right to be above geography as the Emperor SIGISMUND had to be above grammar.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Britishers Who Wallow in Sentiment.**

Judging from several recent novels by British authors of sufficient eminence to be credited with knowing their own people, the old and established conception of the Englishman as a rather stolid person, concealing carefully such few and mild emotions as he has, may or may not have been right in the past, but certainly is wrong now.

In that much-read and much-discussed book, "If Winter Comes," Mr. HUTCHINSON presented as a man to be admired a hero who, when subjected to the strain of arrest and trial on a false charge, fell into a state of hysterical excitement such as might have been natural enough in a schoolgirl under an analogous accusation.

Mr. CONRAD, though not English himself, ought to know Englishmen and presumably does. So it is a case in point that the British Captain in "The Rescue" is a man all compact of sentiment and romance, devoting his life and his ship to the service of two "colored" people, of whom he, as white, was mysteriously fond, and then forgot this strange mission—strange for a British sea captain in the Far East—and proceeded to dangle endlessly in the vicinity of another man's wife, and to indulge in a fine assortment of brainstorms because his love did not prosper. Mr. CONRAD writes of all this beautifully, but—well, some of us who ourselves have seen several British sea captains find this one pretty nearly incredible.

And now comes Captain MAXWELL and offers us in "The Day's Journey"—a book worthy to rank with his best productions of other days—two more than middle-aged Britishers of the upper middle class whose souls are torn all to pieces by loves won and lost in very ordinary ways. These two did prove themselves real fighting men when they went to war, but at home they were as sentimental, and as openly so, as any German.

**They Found Happiness at the Front.**

More than the sentimentality of its two heroes makes "The Day's Journey" a notable book. The chapters in it devoted to the World War are not many, but they bring out, perhaps more clearly than any of the other war books, what the pacifists utterly deny—the fact that there is to war much more than its horrors and its tortures.

What those horrors and tortures are Captain MAXWELL knows rather better than do the pacifists, and he describes this part of war with wonderful vividness. Not less clearly, however, does he picture another side of it. His elderly heroes suffer cruelly; they endure innumerable perils and are worked almost intolerably hard, but just the same they are conscious of a happiness unimagined by them before. Neither of them for the world would have said that he enjoyed the war, but both of them unquestionably did, though in neither was there the slightest personal desire to kill anybody, and they had even less inclination to be killed themselves.

As Captain MAXWELL explains the mystery, what the two men liked in France was their complete relief from all of the troubles and frictions and pressures of life at home; their only responsibility was to obey definite orders, and the companionship they had was entirely masculine. They were almost ludicrously far from being woman-haters, and yet for a while, and for the first time in their lives, relief from all feminine influences was an appreciable element in their new and deep satisfaction.

**He Wants a Rule of Soldiers!**

Mr. FOSS, naturally enough, and exactly as might be expected, thinks of our army and navy as "going through a few drills" and "killing their time away cruising or maintaining the social relations at some isolated post." So he wants the soldiers and sailors put at real work, and the way he would have the officers and the men alike earn their salaries and their pay is in hunting down bootleggers on land and sea.

That anything is accomplished, in peace as in war, by an army and a navy "in being" does not occur to Mr. FOSS, and he has not a little company in Congress as well as out of it. That is why he calmly proposes that both branches of our military service should be employed in doing police duty!

Mr. FOSS probably would be both grieved and offended if told that by making this suggestion he reveals his lack of real Americanism. Yet it is highly un-American to propose such a use of the military forces in any except desperate emergencies, when civilian authority has failed.

His confident assertion that the soldiers and sailors could enforce prohibition if told to do it is like a good many of his assertions when he gets out of his own domain of knowledge and experience.

**Scrambling Radio Messages.**

Attainment of privacy in the sending and receiving of radio messages is announced from California by the big telephone company, so it must be true, the research department of that organization being voracious as well as able. The thing has been done by what, not very intelligibly, is described as "scrambling" the messages when they start and "unscrambling" them at the one point of arrival where facilities for accomplishing that process have been provided.

The device, therefore, seemingly is a new form of the "tuning" from which so much was expected in the earlier days of radio, and by means of which only a little has been done. The messages still go out in all directions, and that involves, for everything except "broadcasting," an enormous waste of energy.

Doing for the etherial vibrations what is effected with electric currents by the guiding wire is yet in the future, but news of the solution of that, as of so many other problems, may come any day and would astonish nobody. Indeed, science, and especially electrical science, with all its gains, has lost the power of exciting either surprise or incredulity. Each of its fast-following marvels is taken now almost as a matter of course.

## BRYN MAWR CONSERVATIVE?

### A Question as to What Radicals Really Think So.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I was much interested today in your report from Philadelphia of the meeting at Bryn Mawr commencement. The principal thing which attracted my attention was the "gentle ridicule" of Dr. Marion Edward Park, President of the college, in her address. She is quoted as saying, "The radicals say Bryn Mawr is too conservative." The fact that the conservatives insist that Bryn Mawr is too radical is well known. But I would like to have the names of any radicals who say that Bryn Mawr is too conservative. It has been my work for some months to keep in touch with the radical situation as best I could. I have been impressed particularly with the efforts the radicals—the Communists acting under directions from Moscow—have been making to get into and work among the educational institutions of this country. It is a fact that they recommend Bryn Mawr College for the education of girls. Bryn Mawr is not alone in this, as there are many American institutions listed by the radicals as places where radical teaching may be secured.

I have recently been criticised by college professors for objecting to conditions which have been permitted openly in Europe since 1848. These criticisms refer to the liberality with which radical speakers and agitators are permitted to function. I must confess that I do object. It is my hope that we will not tolerate in the United States the conditions which have brought Europe to its present situation. Certainly this liberality of permission for radical agitators to agitate is one of the reasons Europe is today in its present condition.

But I certainly would like to know the names of any radicals on earth who have complained that Bryn Mawr is too conservative.

R. M. WHITNEY.
Director The American Defense Society.
Washington, June 8, 1923.

### Fringe on the Flag.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Mr. Coates, protesting against the use of fringe on the flag, in Saturday morning's Times, is both wrong and right, but mostly wrong.

The combination of red, white and blue bunting that makes the emblem of our country is a "flag" when it is intended for use on a mast or flagpole; a "color" when meant to be carried by foot troops, and a "standard" when carried by mounted troops. Colors and standards are always trimmed with fringe as a matter of army regulations and therefore similar civilian "flags" are similarly trimmed. A flag on a mast is never fringed.

Mr. Coates states that "with a fringe it is not the American flag." The army has always supposed it was, and on more than one occasion men have died to save it.

HERBERT WHERATON CONGDON.
New York, June 6, 1923.

## OUR OWN WEATHER.

But yesterday we cast away
All raiment windproof, warm or woolly;
The soda fountains could not play,
With work we filled their time so fully.
The fans came out, and all about
Palm and electric both were busy;
And to the beaches fled a rout
In trolley, limousine or Lizzie!

Last night while deep we sank in sleep—
Torridity delayed our slumber—
The mercury performed a leap
Downward, degrees of dizzying number!

With shivery yawn we roused ere dawn
And sought each blanket sequestrated,
And snugly all about were drawn
Those scorned goods, for a spoons belated!

This morn we start for field or mart
Well fortified against a chilling,
Though well we know ere day depart
Warm drops may from our brow be spilling.

But sh, the guest from South or West
(None of this fib has e'er repented),
We all assure, with loyal zest,
"This weather is unprecedented!"

M. L. UPTON.

## TWO PROSECUTIONS.

### Cases in Court Which Show That Double Jeopardy is Not Imaginary.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The agents of the Anti-Saloon League and the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York have been publishing statements that practically no one is ever prosecuted twice "for the same acts" and that, therefore, the issue of double punishment is a "false" issue and is put forth in bad faith. They have not questioned the instance of double prosecution in the Lanza case. A cursory examination of the Federal reports discloses records of other double prosecutions for the same acts in Federal courts in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Alabama, Ohio and North Dakota, besides the Lanza case which originated in the Federal court for Washington.

These cases are in addition to the eight cases of men arrested and held to bail on Staten Island this year, and immediately rearrested and held to bail by Federal authorities "for the same acts" (N. Y. Herald, Feb. 21, 1923.)

In U. S. v. Peterson, 268 Fed. 864, the Court denied the right of the Government to prosecute a man anew for an act for which he had been convicted in the State court.

In U. S. v. Holt, 270 Fed. 629 (North Dakota), although the Court sustained the legal right of the Government to proceed to a second punishment for the same act, it said: "Repeated jeopardy for the same offense is persecution, repugnant to the Constitution, the principles of the common law, and the genius of our free Government; and as to the enforcement of prohibition every sound reason against that kind of intolerable persecution has intensified force." The Court quoted with approval the following—a rather unusual course, as the quotation is from a dissenting opinion: "It is contrary to the nature and genius of our Government to punish an individual twice for the same offense. * * * It is believed that no Government, regulated by laws, punishes twice criminally the same act. (Italics not in original), and I deeply regret that our Government should be an exception to a great principle of action sanctioned by humanity and justice."

In U. S. v. Bostow, 274 Fed. 555 (S. D. Alabama), Bostow was indicted for violation of the Volstead law and had already been indicted in the State court. The Court sustained the Government's right to a second prosecution.

In U. S. v. Regan, 273 Fed. 727 (New Hampshire), the Court sustained the Government's contention, but said: "I do not decide this question against the defendant without some misgivings, because double punishment is obnoxious to the ordinary conception of right."

In U. S. v. Ratagczak, 275 Fed. 588 (N. D. Ohio), defendant had been acquitted in the State court of Ohio on a charge of having whisky unlawfully in his possession. He was indicted in the Federal court for the same act, and his plea of acquittal was overruled. The Court, said, however, "It is to be regretted that any person may be put in jeopardy or punished twice as the result of the same acts."

In U. S. v. McCan, 281 Fed. 880 (Conn., May, 1922), defendant had been convicted and punished in the State court and, thereafter, was prosecuted in the Federal court for the same act.

Thus, we have illustrations in seven reported cases, including the Lanza case, besides the eight cases arising in the Federal courts in New York and covering States from New Hampshire to Washington. In how many other cases that never found their way into the law reports, defendants may have been submitted without question, or appeal, who can tell?

These cases all show that the head Federal prohibition agent for Kentucky and Tennessee was disclosing the settled policy of the Federal Government when he said: "In the future a policeman or State officer will accompany Federal officers on all raids, so that the cases may be tried first in the State courts. I propose to file cases in the magistrates' and police courts, and, afterward, try the Federal courts."
(NEW YORK TIMES March 18, 1923.)

AUSTEN G. FOX.
New York, June 9, 1923.

## DISAPPEARING WILD FLORA.

### City Dwellers Who Are Overdoing the Back-to-Nature Movement.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Fletcher Cooper in his communication to THE TIMES makes it quite evident that his knowledge of the wanton destruction and the threatened extinction thereby of some of the rare species of our wild flora is very limited. Just what his previous controversy with "A Farmer" that he refers to was I missed reading, but it can have no bearing on some of the claims in his last communication regarding the wild flowers. That Mr. Cooper has such unneighborly neighbors, who deprive him of everything that is not stationary on his country place while his back is turned, is no justification for his defense of the vandalism that is committed along the countryside by picnickers and "joy riders," and of his urging them to continue their ruthless practice of pulling up plants and destroying flowering trees, only to cast them along the roadside after they tire of them.

No true nature lover desires to deprive the city dwellers of the pleasure of picking wild flowers on their visits to the country, when they do so judiciously and do not destroy the whole plants through rough methods. Those who are familiar with our wild plant life know that some of the most beautiful species are no longer to be found along the roadside, and in some sections, where they have not become entirely extinct, can be found only in isolated places. This is due altogether to those who give no thought to tomorrow and to their ignorance of the laws of nature. Many of the disappearing species might be here enumerated, but they would not interest the vandals who are destroying them just for the fun of it.

Permit me to quote from an article on the preservation of wild flowers by Mrs. J. O. Wright, Honorary President of the Fairfield, Conn., Garden Club, in which she states: "We dwellers in both real country or suburbs are coming to realise that the cry 'Back to Nature,' unless it is to be a menace, should carry with it some rules about trespassing and the rights of landowners to their wild things. To the great majority, 'Back to Nature' means liberty to run amuck and tear up any part of the earth or its growth that is movable."

M. C. EBELL, Secretary,
National Association of Gardeners.
New York, June 8, 1923.

### Dry Ship Complication.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Here is a letter I would like to send to President Harding: "As an American citizen, and a prohibitionist at that, I protest against your Treasury Department order and our Government attempting to regulate what foreign vessels shall carry on the high seas, for that is the effect of telling them what liquor they shall bring into port in their regular foreign stores for their crews. First, we stay out of the League of Nations, or any other attempt to help the world, including ourselves, get over the late horrible war, and then we slop over on this trumpery liquor business. What kind of a foreign policy have we got, anyway? In 1812 we went to war with Great Britain for the freedom of the seas, and now we are violating it and our own laws."

HENRY A. BEAVER.
Westfield, N. J., June 4, 1923.

## PRINCETON TO OPEN ARCHITECTURE HALL

### Cyrus McCormick to Present New Building Donated by His Family.

### ELMS TO HONOR NAVAL MEN.

### A Tree for a Sea Fighter of Each American War—Hero of the Last Still Unselected.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Dedication of McCormick Hall, the new School of Architecture Building, and of Memorial Elms to six American naval heroes is to be an outstanding event of the 178th annual commencement exercises at Princeton University, beginning next Friday. The exercises will last five days and will include twenty-five class reunions.

Cyrus McCormick, a member of the family which donated the Architecture Hall, will present the keys of the building to President John Grier Hibben on Saturday morning, June 16. A tablet, inset in one wall of the structure, will be unveiled, commemorating the first endowment contribution toward founding the architectural school, made by the class of 1896 at its twenty-fifth reunion three years ago.

President Hibben will deliver the address of acceptance. Professor E. Raymond Bossange, who will come to Princeton next Fall from the Carnegie Technical Schools to take charge of the School of Architecture, also will speak.

Secretary of the Navy Edwin I. Denby is expected to take part in the dedication of the memorial elms, also on Saturday morning. The trees are to perpetuate the memory of distinguished naval officers of six American wars. They will stand in front of Pyne Hall, one of the new dormitories. Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, retired, former commander of the Princeton naval unit of the class of '18, suggested planting the memorial trees. The class of '18 has donated six memorial tablets, one to accompany each tree, to bear the name of the man to whom the elms are dedicated.

President Hibben and Charles Denby Jr. of the Princeton class of 1923, nephew of the Naval Secretary, also will speak at the exercises. Following the dedication of the trees, Admiral Goodrich will formally announce the names of the officers to whom they are dedicated. The bronze tablets will then be unveiled.

The tablets are to be unveiled by the following persons and will bear these names: To John Paul Jones, by John Grier Hibben Schoen; to Commodore Bainbridge, by Agnes Taylor Pyne; to Commodore Robert F. Stockton, by Miss Martha Stockton; to Admiral Farragut, by William E. Meredith, and to Admiral Dewey, by Barbara Mayor. The sixth tablet eventually will bear the name of an as yet unselected American naval hero of the World War.

## WANTS NEW PIONEERING.

### Butterfield Tells Graduates Nation Must Participate Abroad.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AMHERST, June 10.—President Kenyon L. Butterfield preached a baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the class of 1923 today on "The New Pioneering."

"The great contributions which America has made, the old ideas that we call truly American, are sound and fundamental," he said, "but the new conditions under which they must be applied are radically different from those that obtained when those ideas first began to say.

"There are those who are content with the ideas that seemed to be in the minds of the fathers of the Republic, who assume that in politics, in industry, in our whole theory of living together, the views held a century, or a century and a half ago are still valid. Washington is still quoted concerning political affairs, apparently with the assumption that he would give the same advice today that he gave the people of his time.

America has contributed much to world interests, President Butterfield said, through her peculiar policy of combining aloofness with co-operation.

"In the strict sense of the word we have never been isolationists. Sooner or later America will realize that not only her duty but her interest demands complete participation and thorough-going leadership in arrangements for associated effort and endeavor among the nations. We must learn to live together in a crowded world."

Of America's own political life, the President saw enormous lack of confidence in the leaders and the parties. The enormous expansion of bureaucracy "in the alleged interest of efficiency" he called "decidedly contrary to initiative."

"We are still unwilling to use experts and specialists. We must reform our lines of political activity and learn to meet the new situations. We may even need to recast some of our forms of political machinery.

"We cannot," he added, "continue to boast overmuch of Americanism. We cannot unlock the future's portal with the key of the past. Whether it be rusted from blood or tradition or failure to achieve ideals."

## URGES FIGHT ON HATREDS.

### Bishop Mann Tells Lehigh Class Distrust Rules World Today.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 10.—"The world today is being governed by distrust, and not until there is a new spirit in the world, coming from a new spirit in ourselves, can its ills be cured," the Right Rev. Alexander Mann, Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh, said today in his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at Lehigh University.

"You are going into a world harder, sterner, more complicated, infinitely more sorrowful than the world into which I went when I was graduated from college thirty-five years ago," Bishop Mann said. "It is a world where there is real peril and real fight, not against famine, pestilence and poverty, but against fear, suspicion and hatred.

"You cannot shoot hatred out of men. You cannot instill hope and courage by legislation. What is needed is a new spirit in the world, and that depends upon men turning to the honorable, noble and stainless things of life, the power of new affection. Let us think seldom of our enemies and often of our friends."

The exercises of the fifty-fifth Lehigh class day will be held tomorrow and on Wednesday the largest class in Lehigh's history will be graduated.

## BUSY DAY AT WEST POINT.

### Graduation Ball Tonight Will Follow Exhibitions by Cadets.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—Services in the cadet chapel, both

# KING GEORGE'S NIECE TO WED A SCOTSMAN

## Princess Maud's Betrothal Is Announced to Lord Carnegie, Heir of Earl of Southesk.

## MAY RELINQUISH HER RANK

### Her Fiance's Title Once Was Forfeited for Participating in a Stuart Rebellion.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—The betrothal of the Princess Maud to Lord Carnegie was officially announced tonight.

The Princess Maud is the second daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife.

Lord Carnegie is the eldest son of the Earl of Southesk.

Princess Maud was born in 1893 and spent most of her life quietly with her mother, widow of the Duke of Fife, who lost his life as a consequence of a shipwreck near Gibraltar some years ago.

It was in the Autumn of 1911 that the Duke and Duchess of Fife and their two daughters left in the steamer Delhi to spend the Winter in Egypt. The liner was stranded near Gibraltar and a wireless message soon brought help to the spot. The boat in which the royal party made their escape from the wreck sunk while some distance from the beach and the travelers were thrown into the sea. All were wearing lifebelts and floated, but were terribly buffeted by the waves in the high sea running at the time. Princess Alexandra, the elder daughter, at one time disappeared under the sea.

After some terrible experiences the party got safely ashore, but the Duke of Fife never really recovered from the effects of the immersion. He was taken ill at Abusimbel in the succeeding January and died at the end of the month from congestion of the lungs.

Princess Maud is an expert angler and in this respect has spent many happy hours with King George on the Deeside. She holds a record of having caught the biggest salmon ever taken in the Dee. She is a very strong swimmer and delights in open air life. She is an extremely good linguist, speaking and writing fluently German and Italian.

When the Duchess of Fife was created Princess Royal, the rank of Princess was conferred on her daughters. This brought them within the provision of the Royal Marriage act, and consequently they were unable to marry without the consent of the reigning sovereign.

King George, in an official announcement issued from Buckingham Palace tonight, expresses his great pleasure in announcing the Princess Maud's betrothal and "gladly gives his consent" to her union with Lord Carnegie.

**Carnegie's Title Once Attainted.**

There will thus be a marriage of a niece of the reigning King of England into a family which centuries ago had its estates forfeited to the Crown because its head engaged in the Scottish rebellion of 1715. In 1716 Sir David Carnegie was created Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, and on the accession of Charles I. he was further advanced to the Earldom of Southesk. His youngest daughter became the wife of the great Marquis of Montrose.

The succeeding Earls of Southesk adhered to the Stuart cause for many years and the fifth Earl came out in 1715 in support of the Old Pretender, for which he was attainted. The attainder was not reversed until 1852, when the title was restored. Kinnaird Castle, one of the three seats of the Earl, was burned to the ground in November, 1921, when many books impossible to replace, as well as Raeburn's portrait of Lady Carnegie, valued at £70,000, were lost.

It is also interesting to know that the Earldom of Southesk and the Earldom of Northesk—the head of the latter being now in America seeking to marry Jessica Brown—come from the same stock. The first Earl of Southesk was the first son, and the first Earl of Northesk was the second son of David Carnegie by the latter's second wife.

The fiancé of Princess Maud, Lord Carnegie, is a Captain in the Scots Guards. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, from 1917 to 1919, and was on the personal staff of the Viceroy from 1920 to 1922.

The Princess Maud, who was born in 1893, is a niece of King George V. and a granddaughter of the late King Edward VII. Her father was the late Duke of Fife and her mother King Edward's eldest daughter, who was created Princess Royal by King Edward when that title lapsed with the death of the late Empress Frederick of Germany, Queen Victoria's eldest daughter.

The Princess Maud is an only sister of the Princess Arthur of Connaught, who became Duchess of Fife in her own right on her father's death.

If the precedent of the Princess of Arthur of Connaught is followed, who relinquished her rank of Princess on her marriage to Captain Ramsey, the Princess Maud will be known after her marriage simply as the Lady Carnegie.

**Applebaum-Golding.**

Miss Pearl Golding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Golding of 925 West End Avenue, and Leo H. Applebaum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Applebaum of 207 West 110th Street, were married yesterday at the Hotel Astor. The ceremony was performed by the venerable rabbi, Dr. Philip Klein of the First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek, and Rabbis M. Z. Morgolies and Bernard Drachman. Miss Estelle B. Applebaum, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and the Misses Harriet Golding, Rose Silverstein, Jeanette Hillman and Ruth Lowenstein were bridesmaids. Seymour Golding, brother of the bride, was best man.

**Miss Douw to Wed Ensign Holt.**

Mr. and Mrs. John de Peyster Douw of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of Miss Julia Agnes Douw, a daughter of Mr. Douw and the late Harriet Tate Douw, to Ensign Walter Coler Holt, U. S. N., a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harper Holt of Salisbury, N. C., and Staten Island, N. Y. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

**Brice-Maury Engagement.**

Mr. and Mrs. George Brice of Cross Roads Farm, Far Hill, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ann Elizabeth Brice, to Alfred Blake Maury of Morristown, N. J.

**League of Girls' Clubs Entertains.**

The last tea of the season was given at the New York League of Girls' Clubs, at the League House, 15 East Sixtieth Street, yesterday. The dramatic group added to the entertainment by giving "The Florist Shop." Members of the cast were Irene Reiseman, Helen Neuhauser, Marie Creech, Katherine Kennedy and Rose Diamond.

# SOCIAL NOTES

**New York.**

Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark has come in from Westbury, L. I., and is at the Ambassador for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Black entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Plaza for Mrs. Black's parents, Colonel Henry May and Mrs. May of Washington, who are in town for a brief period before going to Southampton.

Mrs. Clarence Kenyon Jr. has returned to town from her home at Old Point Comfort, Va., and is to be at the Plaza a month before going to York Harbor, Me., for the remainer of the Summer.

Mrs. Crawford Hill and her son, Nathaniel P. Hill, who arrived on the Aquitania, are at the Ritz-Carlton, and the Belgian Ambassador and Mme. de Cartier have arrived there from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw and their daughters the Misses Barbara and Mimi Brokaw are booked to sail tomorrow on the Aquitania.

# MACON STORM CAUSES DAMAGE OF $1,000,000

## Firemen Rescue Nine From Hall Ready to Collapse With Exits Gone.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—Damage estimated at $1,000,000 was caused to property here by a storm that broke at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. More than six inches of rain fell in less than an hour and a half.

While the storm was at its height Curry's Hall in Giles Street was flooded and firemen had to rescue nine persons from the second floor. All exits had been washed away and the building was ready to collapse.

George S. Woodruff and a companion drove an automobile into the under-pass under the Central of Georgia Railway, near the terminal station, when the storm broke to put up side curtains. Before the task was completed the water was up to the bottom of the car. They tried to start the engine and couldn't. In a few minutes the water was up to the top of the car. Woodruff carried his companion out, though the water was up to his neck.

Basements of scores of stores were flooded, the greatest damage being done in the business section. Tonight every available red light in Macon was being used to designate washouts. The city has advertised for 100 laborers to report tomorrow to join regular forces in making repairs.

Rice's mill dam, near here, broke during the storm. Two fire engines, responding to an alarm, became stuck in the mud under a viaduct. There is a 65-foot washout on one division of the Central of Georgia Railway and a similar washout on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad.

# BERNHARDT'S EFFECTS ABOUT TO BE SOLD

## Great Crowd of Admirers View Her Treasurer on Eve of Being Scattered About the Earth.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—The personal possessions of Sarah Bernhardt, which this week will be sold from the auction block, will be scattered to the four corners of the earth. They were today placed upon public exhibition at the Galerie Georges Petit, where from early morning till the closing hour admirers of the great actress thronged to view them.

It was a silent, almost melancholy, crowd that filled the great room to overflowing. Contrary to the custom of French exhibitions the men removed their hats and all conversation was carried on in whispers.

About a long case in the centre of the room filled with theatrical trinkets which they had seen the tragedienne wear in her successive rôles women stood in long silent contemplation. The never diminishing circle moved before the master portrait of the great artiste painted by Clairin, which will not be sold. Before the scores of small portraits presented to Sarah by artists the crowd stood in reverence. This was the most intimate corner of the room, recalling as it did the triumphs of the great actress and the adoration which was lavished upon her from all sides.

In other parts of the room were Chinese porcelains, bronze figures and Buddhas, ancient French and Italian armor, sculptures from the hands of the artiste herself, a famous collection of Italian dolls, cut glass, tapestries, the grand canopied bed, Norman chairs, desks and tables and scores of paintings.

The spectators, as at the recent obsequies of Mme. Bernhardt were from all classes of society and all nationalities. Richly gowned women mingled with poorly dressed women, and in whispered comments there were distinguishable the tongues of half a dozen different nations.

# GOMPERS FIGHTS SPLIT.

## Says Massachusetts Amalgamated's Efforts Divide Labor.

BOSTON, June 10.—The peak of unemployment is past, but the progress made by wage earners is threatened by "those who seek to bring about disunion in the textile and shoe industries of Massachusetts," President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor told union leaders in an address here today.

"The American Federation, after mature deliberation," he said, "has declared that every textile worker, regardless of what branch of the trade he works at, should come under the jurisdiction of the United Textile Workers of America.

"Instead of abiding by that mature judgment, small groups maintaining separate independent units talked about amalgamation and organized a new concern called the Amalgamated Textile Workers. Amalgamation! There has never been a more abused word coined and used to cover up a dark tragedy disguised as in the interests of labor. It is a cloak behind which to hide the real purpose—the destruction of the American trade union movement."

A similar conflict exists in Brockton in the boot and shoe industry, he said.

The action of one of the Boston local unions of telephone operators in refusing to take part in a strike vote of operators throughout New England June 19 was described in a resolution adopted by the State labor leaders as "willful and deliberate trade union treason." The local claimed a membership of 4,000 of the 6,100 greater Boston telephone operators.

# NEAR EAST PATROL DUE.

## Six Destroyers, Expected Here Today, Will Undergo Annual Overhaul

Six United States destroyers, the Hopkins, Overton, Bainbridge, Kane, McFarland and Sturtevant, which have been doing duty in the Near East, were expected at the Navy Yard yesterday from Gibraltar to undergo their annual overhaul, including repairs to the fire-control systems.

A radio message said the destroyers had been delayed by head winds and heavy seas and would reach this port late today. The overhauling will occupy 500 workmen for a month, when, it is expected, the destroyers will rejoin the Mediterranean squadron.

# PIERRE LOTI DIES AT HOME IN FRANCE

## Famous Novelist Traveled the Seas for Forty Years as a Naval Officer.

## HAD MANY ADVENTURES

### His Own History Told in His Stories, Including "Aziyade" and "Le Marriage de Loti."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—Pierre Loti, noted French writer and Academician, died today at his home at Hendaye. His death was sudden.

Loti had been ill for some time, but last Tuesday recovered sufficiently to make the trip to his native Basque country. On Friday he suffered a relapse and sent for his doctor and private secretary. The famous portrayer of Eastern life will be buried in the tomb which he had prepared for himself in the Isle d'Oleron.

Pierre Loti was judged by many critics of literature to be the finest descriptive writer of the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the early days of the twentieth. For forty years he traveled the seas as a French naval officer, visiting all parts of the world. He would record his impressions in novels and other works, wherein he blended facts and faction, autobiography and romance, fantasy and photographic description.

His real name was Louis Marie Julien Viaud. His parents, to whom he was born at Rochefort in January, 1850, were an old Huguenot family. They intended that the son should be a minister, but at 17 he entered the naval school and rose gradually in position until in 1906 he was commissioned a captain.

The itch that sets others to scratching a pen undaunted by rejection slips did not attack Loti, who began to work only because he was persistently dogged by those who wanted him to unfold curious experiences that befell him at Constantinople. To please them he published "Aziyade" at the age of 26.

Once, when asked if his position did not interfere with his literary endeavors, he replied that the opposite was the case—he did all of his writing at sea.

**His Travels in the Orient.**

Most of Loti's travels were in the Orient and most of his books have settings in that part of the world. He spent so much time in the Orient that he often referred to himself as having an Eastern mind.

His visit to the South Seas in the early eighties brought about the production of his "Le Mariage de Loti," which immediately attracted a large following to him. This was thirty years or more before Tahiti became the common hunting ground for authors and scenario writers. Later on he wrote "Le Roman d'un Spahi," and his other works followed rapidly.

Once he got in trouble and was suspended from the navy for a short time because of his exposure in le Figaro of a series of scandals which followed the capture of Hue in the Tonking war through which he served. In 1912 Loti came to America to superintend the rehearsals of "A Daughter of Heaven," a dramatic spectacle of the Orient in which he was co-author with Mlle. Judith Gautier.

Loti was shy, refusing to let photographers snap him aboard ship or at his hotel, professing himself overcome by the bombardment of the reporters' interrogations.

To an interviewer in Paris in 1912 Loti furnished this simple account of the earlier part of his career:

"My father was a registration official at Rochefort. I was brought up in a family strictly Huguenot, on a property belonging to my parents on the Island of Oleron, where I passed my entire childhood. I went to college for a year as a day scholar. I was very unhappy there, but I have told the whole story of my boyhood in my books, and the 'Story of a Child' is my history. My elder brother was a naval officer, and his letters on Polynesia and the Orient gave me a taste for travel that nothing could overcome.

"My family wanted me to become an engineer, but in the end I had my way, and 1870 found me a midshipman. That is how I received the Medal of Honor, I never thought of becoming a writer in those days; in fact, at the naval school I was very poor at composition, but not bad at drawing. One of my comrades, later an Admiral, used to write my French compositions for me, and I used to do his maps and drawings for him.

**Wrote the Story of His Life.**

"About 1875 I was an ensign on the guardship Gladiateur before Constantinople, when I amused myself by writing the story of my life. In 1878 one of my friends, the Comte de Polignac, found among my papers the sheets of this diary, read them and was surprised. He took upon himself to change the proper names, the places given too exactly and the dates, and took the manuscript to Calman-Levy, the publisher. This was 'Aziyade,' published anonymously, but recognized in two months as mine by my comrades.

"Calman-Levy asked for a second book, and I wrote 'Rarahu', or the Marriage of Loti.' The name of Loti was given me by the women of Hayti. As our French names are too difficult for them to pronounce, they christen us as soon as we arrive. Loti is the name of a little flower there.

"My whole history is to be found in my stories, and I can tell you nothing that I have not written."

Loti's stories have been called little more than logbooks of sentiments, of which the strongest is a shrinking from excessive culture, "from modern sham, false luxury, uniformity and imbecility." It is the primitive that attracts him in civilization, scene, race and character. Intensity of passion, resignation, a universal pity, are abiding moral characteristics of his work.

In 1891 Loti was elected to the French Academy in opposition to Zola, whose realism he later denounced. Loti's services to France in the World War brought him this citation:

"Although freed from military obligations by age, he resumed service at the beginning of the war, thus giving a fine example of devotion and patriotism. He has fulfilled several missions under fire."

At the outbreak of the war he volunteered as a ship commander, but his books were against him. In them he had praised Turkish life and customs and had described "India Without the English." The Minister of Marine turned a deaf ear to his appeals, but the Minister of the Interior gave him a confidential post in the Intelligence Department, his bureau later being taken over by the War Department.

# WINGATE WEDDING OFF.

## Princeton Quarterback Expected to Marry Miss Pilsbury Today.

Roy Wilson Wingate Jr., Princeton sophomore and substitute quarterback of the football team, who obtained a license here on Saturday to marry Dorothy Claire Pilsbury of Arlington, N. J., said last night that the wedding had been called off.

The wedding has been arranged to take place at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 11 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Dr. Floyd J. Leach, assistant rector, said last night that he had not been notified of any change in the plans.

# FRIENDS CELEBRATE RETURN OF LOST GIRL

## Ruth Smerling's Mother Denies Reconciliation With Husband—Search for Jennings.

Friends and neighbors crowded the home of Mrs. Emma Smerling, 4,615 Avenue M, Brooklyn, yesterday, to congratulate her upon the safe return of her 8-year-old daughter, Ruth, who was missing two days and a half.

Of Captain Huber F. Jennings, whom Ruth charges with having taken her on a trip that included Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the police have no more definite clue than that furnished by the child, that he was on his way to a city in Virginia to seek employment. Captain John J. McCluskey of the Ninth Detective District has sent out a general alarm for the arrest of Jennings, and Detectives Frank Johnson and James Kenney of the Vanderveer Park Station will be sent after him as soon as he is found.

Carl Smerling, divorced husband of Mrs. Smerling and father of Ruth, left his former wife's home yesterday morning to take up his business trip which he suspended in Baltimore to come here to aid in the search for his child.

From Ruth Mrs. Smerling learned that Captain Jennings started on his journey South on Wednesday, but became lonely when he reached Philadelphia, and returned to Brooklyn to ask her to accompany him on his trip. In Washington, according to Ruth, Jennings met a friend who told him he could not take the child with him and advised sending her home. Ruth said that Jennings gave some money to a train guard and asked him to take care of her until the train reached New York.

Reports of a reconciliation of the parents were denied by Mrs. Smerling.

# SERVICES FOR WAR DEAD.

## Thirteenth Coast Artillery Holds Church Ceremony.

Special memorial services for the fallen heroes of the Thirteenth Coast Artillery command, which were postponed several weeks ago, were held yesterday on the lawn in front of the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church, East Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Charles W. Roeder, pastor of the church and chaplain of the command, officiated at the ceremonies and martial and religious music was played by the artillery band. In his sermon, the rector eulogized the former members of the regiment who fell in recent wars and commended the peace-time activities of the organization.

The command marched to the church from the armory at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, led by Colonel Sydney Grant.

# THREE MANUFACTURERS DIE

## Rochester Loses G. W. Wetmore, J. W. Starandt and A. F. Nellis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 10.—Three prominent manufacturers were claimed by death here in the last twenty-four hours. They are George W. Wetmore, President of the Shinola Company; John W. Storandt, pioneer showcase and fixture manufacturer, and Abram Fox Nellis, silk manufacturer.

Mr. Wetmore had been President of the Shinola Company for twenty years, since its organization, and Vice President for about twenty years of the American Chemical and Mining Company, which preceded the Shinola Company in its present field.

Mr. Storandt directed the J. W. Storandt Manufacturing Company for nearly thirty years, retiring about four years ago.

Mr. Nellis was a partner in the Duffy Silk Company of Fort Plain, now of Buffalo. He also was Secretary of the Seneca Manufacturing Company and of the Gilford Manufacturing Company, both of Buffalo. He came here to live four years ago.

# EDWARD LIND MORSE DIES.

## Artist and Author Was Son of Inventor of the Telegraph.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 10.—Edward Lind Morse, aged 68, artist and author and son of the late Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the telegraph, died last night of uremia at his home, 164 Bartlett Avenue, this city. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was graduated from Yale in 1876, attended the Royal Academy at Berlin in 1884 to 1888, Grand Ducal Academy of Art at Weimar, Germany, from 1888 to 1891, and Julien Academy at Paris National Academy of Design.

He had special exhibitions of both portraits and landscapes in leading American cities. His principal literary work was "Samuel F. B. Morse, His Life and Letters." He was a member of the University Club in New York.

Mr. Morse was twice married, his second wife being Clara Lounsbery of New York, who survives with one daughter, Miss Clara Morse of New York; one son, John Porter Morse of Boston; one sister, Mrs. Leila Morse Rummel of Paris, and one brother, William Griswold Morse of San Diego, Cal.

**1,000 at Justice Robitzek's Funeral.**

One thousand persons, including many Judges and lawyers, attended the funeral services yesterday for Municipal Court Justice Harry Robitzek of the Bronx in Temple Rodeph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street. Rabbi Grossman officiated, with the assistance of Nathan Meltsoff, cantor. Among those present were Henry M. Goldfogle, President of the temple; Justice Francis Martin, Justices Levy, Shiel and Morris of the Municipal Court; Sheriff Edward J. Flynn and Assistant District Attorney Cohn of the Bronx.

**Edward Joseph O'Shaughnessy.**

Edward Joseph O'Shaughnessy, a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, died Saturday morning at his residence, 88 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Montreal, Canada, coming here with his parents in 1863. For the last thirty years he had been in the Revenue Service here. He did much for the welfare of young men of the city in connection with the Christian Brothers of the Catholic Protectory, one of several Catholic organizations he belonged to. His wife, a brother and two sisters survive.

**Louis M. Ebling.**

Louis M. Ebling, Vice President of the Ebling Brewing Company in the Bronx, died Saturday night at his home, 137 Riverside Drive, after a two days' illness of pneumonia. He was born in the Bronx in 1872, the son of the late Philip Ebling, co-founder with his brother William of the brewing enterprise that bore their surname. After attending schools in the Bronx, Louis Ebling entered his father's business. His widow, a son and a daughter survive.

**Arthur C. Holden.**

MELROSE, Mass., June 10.—Arthur C. Holden of Washington, D. C., Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in charge of the Sales Tax Division, died at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Holden, here today. He came here last Thursday, having been ill since the first of the year.

Mr. Holden was born in Woodstock, Vt., forty-two years ago. He entered the Government service in 1907 in the Post Office Department. In 1913 he was transferred to San Francisco, where he installed a parcels post system. He served as postmaster of the model post office at the San Francisco Exposition. During the war he was Postmaster of Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.

# SHRINERS AT CONEY JOIN 500,000 CROWD

## Three Men Are Rescued From Drowning—10 Bathing Suit Paraders Arrested.

## FIFTEEN CHILDREN ARE LOST

### Three at Long Island Sound Upset When Sailboat Turns Over—All Saved.

Hundreds of homeward-bound Shriners from the convention in Washington swelled a crowd of 500,000 which took in the attractions of the new Boardwalk and the amusement resorts at Coney Island yesterday.

Three rescues from drowning, the arrest of ten youths for parading the walk in bathing suits and the gathering in of alleged pickpockets kept the police of the Coney Island Station busy until a late hour, Captain James A. Dillon reported. Women bathers who had forgotten stockings felt the weight of official censure and went scurrying back to bathhouses to complete their costumes.

"Tillie," the elephant whose reputed "trunk of tricks" was the feature of the Luna Park circus, was visited by a Shriners' delegation from Syrian Temple, Cincinnati. "Tillie" once was official mascot of the Temple.

Thousands of bathers cheered as Benjamin Self, 21, of 1,639 Prospect Place, the Bronx, was pulled out of the breakers at the Parkway Baths by William Reckof, lifeguard. Self was revived by a pulmotor and sent home.

David Rosenzweig, 18, of 97 Avenue C, was taken to Coney Island Hospital, suffering from submersion. He was rescued at the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street by Herbert J. Eikel, another bather.

Jack Schneiderman, 24, of 2,927 West Twenty-ninth Street, Coney Island was being carried beyond his depth in the surf at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street when Louis Lapipus of 1 East 107th Street, brought him ashore.

Fifteen lost children were cared for at the Coney Island Police Station.

Ruth Dellman, 18, of 1,782 West Sixth Street, Coney Island, dislocated her shoulder while playing on the beach with friends at the foot of West Twenty-ninth Street, and was taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

Long Island Sound attracted scores of sailing craft, many breaking out new sails for the first time this season to take advantage of yesterday's breezes. Few accidents were reported, but two boys and a man had a narrow escape from drowning when they were capsized in a fourteen-footer off College Point in beating across from the Bronx shore. They were rescued by two men in a rowboat from the Long Island side. The three rescued gave their names as William Davis, 14, of 809 Newman Avenue, the Bronx; George Coolidge, 13, of 917 Dean Avenue, the Bronx, and Thomas H. Neely, 23, of 949 Newman Avenue, the Bronx.

The sailboat turned over under a sudden puff of wind. The boy in the mainsail and the force of the gust upon the sail surface upset the boat, the crew hanging to the sides as best they could in the rough water. Their plight was observed from a boat landing at College Point, and two men put off in a skiff. By the time they reached the overturned boat the Davis and Coolidge boys were about exhausted, and were hauled aboard with difficulty. All reached land safely, where the three refused medical aid and left for home. The rescuers were Lester King, Avenue G and Twentieth Street, and Reynold Bystrom, Avenue G and Nineteenth Street, both of College Point.

## Obituary Notes.

JULIUS H. STRAUSS, for many years an art importer at 375 Fifth Avenue, is dead at his residence, 1 West Thirtieth Street, at the age of 87. He was born in this city in 1836. His wife, Sadie R. Strauss, survives.

Mrs. RENE M. SHATTUCK, an acrobat, formerly with the Barnum & Bailey Circus, died Saturday at her home, 3 West Ninety-eighth Street, in her fifteenth year. Her husband, George Shattuck, had worked with her for years in the circus. Services will be held at the Funeral Church this morning.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. RICKARDS, 94 years old, of Franklin, Pa., died there yesterday. She was the widow of Colonel William Rickards, a Civil War hero, and the mother of Major General George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau.

RODULPHE BOUDREAU, Clerk and Deputy Chairman of the Privy Council, died suddenly Saturday night in Ottawa.

MISS MARY C. HEARER, Superintendent of Nurses of Training Schools and Hospitals with the New York Department of Education at Albany, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, in Ann Arbor, Mich.

## Born.

ISEN—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Isen (nee Honey Hirsch), 300 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Bernice Shirley, June 5.

SELIGMAN—June 7, to Dr. and Mrs. Seligman, 888 (Glaser), Lying In.

## Married.

WEISGAL—HIRSHFELD—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hirshfeld of Borough Park, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Shirley, to Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, son of Mrs. Leah Weisgal, June 10, at the Borough Park Hebrew Institute, 4011 13th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Died.

BALL—Max, on June 10, at Des Moines, Iowa, beloved husband of Frances and father of Alma Weinberg and Dulce Braun.

BALL—Sarah Randolph, widow of the late Thomas F. Ball and mother of Fred R. Ball and Mrs. Henry Gamble. Funeral private.

BRONNER—Robert L., son of late Bernhard and Libbie Bronner. Funeral from Levin Parlors, 237 West 145th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Syracuse papers copy.

COHEN—Bernard, on June 10, in his 86th year, beloved father of Estelle Schloss and Gertrude Seeburgun. Funeral from his late residence, 116 West 86th St. on Tuesday, June 12, at 2 P. M. New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

CROSBIE—Estelle Dazell, beloved daughter of the late Hugh and Frances (Wood) Dazell. Remains at The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St. Services at Congregational Church, Broadway at 76th St., on Monday, June 11, at 2 P. M.

DIEDLING—At Saugerties, N. Y., Margaret, beloved daughter of Rudolph F. and Caroline Diedling, aged 20 years. Funeral services Saugerties, N. Y., Monday, June 11, 4 P. M.

DONER—Nellie. The Funeral Church, B'way, 66th St., Tuesday.

EBLING—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 9, after a short illness, Louis M. Ebling, in his 52d year, dearly beloved husband of Josephine M. (nee Blechner) and devoted father of Katharina L. and Louis M. Jr. Funeral services Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 137 Riverside Drive. Interment private.

FIPPINGER—Hazel Mary, beloved wife of William F. Fippinger and daughter of Mrs. Margaret Burnie. Funeral services Monday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, at John Graham's Funeral Church, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Kindly omit flowers.

GILLOTT—On Sunday, June 10, 1923, William T. Gillott, at his residence, 1,515 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

HEATH—Henry G. K. of Pelham Manor, on June 8, dearly beloved husband of Margaret and devoted father of Lavinia and Mrs. Carl Rundlett. Mass at St. Catherine's Church, Pelham, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOFFMAN—Hedwig, on Friday, June 8, at her residence, 871 Teller Av., Bronx, beloved mother of her six surviving children, in her 69th year. Funeral services at above residence, Monday, June 11, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

## Died.

HUNT—On June 10, 1923, at his home, North Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., George W., beloved husband of Susan A. Hunt. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

IRWIN—Miss Alberta L. Irwin, June 10. Notice of funeral hereafter.

IVES—William, beloved husband of Annie Hand Ives. Services, 7 P. M., 862 Riverside Drive, Monday, June 11. Interment Chicago.

JOHNSTON—At Tampa, Fla., on June 10, 1923, Frances Spader, beloved wife of H. Scott Johnston. Aged 54. Funeral private.

KILLEEN—John A. The Church, B'way-66th St., until Wednesday.

KONRAD—At Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, June 9, 1923, John C., beloved husband of Ernestine Konrad, in his 62d year. Funeral from his late residence, 41st St. and Mitchell Ave., Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 12, 1923, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

LAHM—Entered into rest Sunday, June 10, 1923, Louis Lahm, aged 68 years, dearly beloved husband of Jenette Lahm and devoted father of Louis Lahm and Louise Bisinger. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,618 Holland Av., near Morris Park Av., West Mt., on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

LINTON—Suddenly, on June 9, 1923, Albert J. Linton, in his 42d year, beloved husband of Emma F. Linton. Funeral services at his late residence, 738 East 230th St., Bronx, on Monday, June 11, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, at the convenience of family.

LOEBL—Max, beloved husband of Elsie (nee Seltzer), dear father of Ethel and Harold. Funeral from his late residence, 136 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, 2 P. M. today. Please omit flowers.

LOEB—On Saturday, June 9, 1923, Isaac E., beloved husband of Lydia M. Loeb. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,277 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Members of Anthon Lodge, No. 750, F. and A. M., and Osceola Council, No. 769, R. A., invited.

McKEAN—On June 10, Dorothea W., in her 81st year, widow of the late Justice John R. McKean. Funeral from her late residence, 123 East 83d Street, Wednesday, June 13, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass 10 A. M. Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

McLAUGHLIN—On Saturday, June 9, at her residence, 120 East 87th St., Theresa, beloved wife of Edward M. McLaughlin and beloved mother of Mrs. Francis J. Morrissey. Funeral Tuesday, June 12, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

MARSHALL—Florence Kilpatrick Marshall, wife of Waldo Hall Marshall, at Kansas City, June 9, 1923. Funeral services private. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MAY—Sunday, June 10, 1923, Leslie W. May, son of the late William D. and Johanna May. Funeral service at his late home, Leonard Road, Sagamore Park, Bronxville, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, June 12, 1923, at 2:30 o'clock, on arrival of 12:35 (standard time) train from Grand Central Station, Harlem Division.

MAY—Leslie W. The Society of Fifth Company, Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, announces with profound regret the death of their comrade, Lieut. Leslie W. May. Members are requested to attend services at his late home, Bronxville, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, June 12. Train leaves Grand Central, 1:35 daylight time. F. W. WILLCOX, Captain.

MILLER—At East Orange, N. J., June 10, 1923, Theodore A., beloved wife of J. B. Miller. Funeral services at her home, 9 Vernon Terrace, on Tuesday evening, June 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

MORSE—On Saturday night, June 9, at Pittsfield, Mass., Edward Lind Morse, son of the late Samuel Finley Breese Morse and husband of Clara G. Morse. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MORTIMER—John J., June 10, the beloved husband of Annie M. Holtje. Funeral from his late residence, 488 140th St., Belle Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday at 1:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. Francis de Sales, where a requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—On Saturday, June 9, 1923, in his 75th year, Edward Joseph O'Shaughnessy, beloved husband of Margaretta Dunn O'Shaughnessy. Funeral from residence of his son, 88 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 11, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Sacred Heart R. C. Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Auto cortege.

RAUSCHER—June 9, J. Edward Rauscher, suddenly at his residence. Member of Alnus Lodge, No. 728, F. and A. M. Funeral services private. Parlors, 233 Lopez Av., Monday, June 11, at 10 o'clock.

RAYNER—Hallie. Passed away June 10, 1923, 10:45 A. M. Funeral services at 3:30 P. M., Tuesday, June 12, at 31 Bleecker Av., Orienta Point, Mamaroneck. Friends invited.

RINCKHOFF—On Sunday, June 10, William P. Rinckhoff, beloved husband of Wilhelmina Rinckhoff (nee Offermann), in his 77th year. Relatives and friends, also members of the Herman Lodge, No. 265, F. and A. M., N. Y. Schutzen Corps, at Munsey, N. Y., N. Y. Central Schutzen Corps, Platt Deutsche Volksfest Verein and Directors of the Consumers Brewing Company of New York are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 457 West 47th, on Tuesday, June 12, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

RUBEN—Mrs. Hannah (nee Meyerson), beloved wife of Ira M. Ruben, after brief illness. Funeral service at her late residence, June 11, 10 A. M., at Levin's Funeral Chapel, 227 West 148th St. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery.

RUBEN—Mrs. Hannah. Members of William McKinley Tent, No. 711, the Maccabees, are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hannah Ruben, beloved wife of Sir Knight Ira H. Ruben, on Monday, June 11, 10 A. M., at Levin's Funeral Chapel, 227 West 148th St. By order of

A. SPENCER FELD, Commander.
LOUIS BLATT, Record Keeper.

RUNYON—On Saturday, June 9, 1923, Emelie L. Kraemer, beloved wife of Edward W. Runyon. Funeral service at her late residence, 319 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, June 11, 1923, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SAVACOOL—On June 8, Maggie La Forge, widow of George P. Savacool and mother of Ethel and William L. Savacool. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 Brewster St., Stapleton, S. I., on Monday, June 11, at 2 P. M.

SIEDLER—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, June 10, 1923, Charles Parker Siedler, beloved husband of Dorothy Penn Siedler. Funeral private. Boston and New Haven papers please copy.

SHATTUCK—Rene M. The Funeral Church, Broadway-66th St., Monday, 10 A. M.

SHERMAN—Oscar, beloved husband of Fannie Sherman, Sunday, June 10, 1923. Funeral services at his late home, 1,466 49th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, June 12, at 12 o'clock noon.

STRAUSS—Julius H., beloved husband of Sadie R. Strauss, on June 8. Services The Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th St., on Monday, June 11, at 11 A. M.

TAYLOR—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday, June 9, 1923, Henry Ling Taylor, M. D. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 31 Clinton Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Lackawanna train leaves Hoboken at 2:30 o'clock, daylight saving time.

WINSLOW—On Sunday, June 10, 1923, Corabel Towle, wife of James W. Winslow. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 193, Midland Av., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12, at 3 o'clock.

WOODHOUSE—Entered into rest on Friday, June 8, 1923, at her home, 183 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., Elizabeth Law

# THREE ELEVATED TO THE RABBINATE

## Dr. Cyrus Adler Presides at Jewish Theological Seminary's Commencement Exercises.

## MANY PRIZES CONFERRED

### Nineteen Get Diplomas From Teachers' Institute—Rabbi Max Drob Cautions New Preachers.

With the admonition to preach Judaism and not to act as the "advance agent for the latest plays," three young men entered the traditional Jewish ministry yesterday, when Dr. Cyrus Adler, Acting President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, conferred upon them the degree of "rabbi, preacher and teacher in Israel" at the commencement exercises at Aeolian Hall.

The graduates were Elliot Maurice Burstein of Cleveland; Louis Moses Levitsky (with merit) of Montreal, and Joseph Moses Rotz (Ph. D. New York University) of Elizabeth, N. J.

Nineteen young men and women were graduated from the Teachers' Institute of the seminary. Diplomas from the Israel Friedlaender extension department of the institute were awarded to eight others.

Dr. Adler announced that an additional endowment of $2,000,000 is required for the seminary's scholastic aims.

Dr. Adler said that with the acquisition of more than 4,000 manuscripts and 30,000 printed books of Elkan N. Adler's collection, the seminary possessed the "greatest Jewish library in the world." He announced that the Sabato Morais Professorship of Biblical Literature and Exegesis had been given to Dr. Jacob Hoschander and that the degree of "Hatterah Horaah" had been conferred upon Dr. Louis Finkelstein, a member of the Faculty. Henry A. Dix, the philanthropist, was chosen a life member of the Board of Directors.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Rabbi Max Drob of the Washington Heights Synagogue, New York.

"You will often find," he said, "that your adherence to tradition will be called fanaticism and narrow-mindedness. You may even be censored by enterprising boards of trustees because you conceive it to be the mission of the rabbi to preach Judaism and not act as the advance agent for the latest plays. You will be told that the less religion and the more topics of the day you present from your pulpit, the greater will be your success as a rabbi. If you are not weak-kneed you will refuse to prostitute the pulpit, and remain loyal to the highest traditons of the rabbinate."

Rabbi Herman M. Cohen of Kansas City urged graduates to seek pulpits in the West and South.

Graduates from the Teachers' Institute were:

Lillian Eckstein, Ephraim Fischoff, Abraham Friedman, Henry Robert Goldberg, Harry Goldstein, Edward Horowitz, Miriam Horowitz, Esther Hurwitz, Benjamin Kaminetzky, Yetta Levine, Abraham Millgram, Sylvia R. Morgenlander, Samuel Bernard Ohlbaum, Alexander Rothberg, Miriam Sandson, Isaac Soyer, Regina Starr, Ida Pearl Trotzky and Anna Weisman.

The following awards were announced:

B'nai Jeshurun Scholarship, value $500, to Benjamin Cohen.

Steinbach Memorial Scholarship, value $300, to Samuel Rosenblatt.

Laemmlein Buttenwieser Bible Prize to Isidor B. Hoffman and Herbert Parson.

Aaron Friedenwald Prize in Jewish Theology to Michael Higger and Hyman E. Rabinowitz.

Friedlaender-Kotkov Memorial Prize in Philosophy to Alexander J. Burnstein.

Lamport Homiletic Prizes to Simon Greenberg and Isidor B. Hoffman.

Jacobson Memorial Prize in Hazanut to Jacob J. Newman.

Irving Lehman Prize in Public Speaking to Samuel Rosenblatt and Joseph Marcus.

There were also junior prizes and awards to the young religious school teachers. Louis M. Levitsky delivered the valedictory.

## SERVICE OVER ASHES OF 210

### Unclaimed Urns Will Be Buried in One Grave at Kensico.

The ashes of 210 bodies of persons who died in New York between 1905 and 1922 and were not claimed by friends or relatives were committed for burial yesterday at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Interment will be made tomorrow in one grave at Kensico Cemetery.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. William Russell, rector of the Church of the Puritans, and Rabbi Jacob Tarlau, of the People's Synagogue and the Educational Alliance.

Among the ashes were those of Sarath Ghosha, an Indian Prince, whose ashes have been claimed by four women, one of whom appeared just before the service yesterday. She gave her name as Mrs. Henry Moeller, and said she was a singer. The other women were Irene Marcellus, of the Follies, who inherited the Prince's estate; Lucy Love, a writer, of Kent, Conn. and Mrs. Herman Behr, who, according to Mr. Campbell, entertained the Prince while he was in New York. Interment of the Prince's ashes will be deferred.

# 287 WAGE ADVANCES IN MAY REPORTED

## Labor Bureau Review Shows Building Trades Led With 83 Increases.

## EMPLOYMENT ALSO GAINS

### Economic Paper Regards Expanding Payrolls and Immigration Ban as Hopeful Factors.

Production, employment, wages and prices are tending toward a level which will lead to a continuance of prosperity, according to the June economic review of the Labor Bureau, Inc.

"The fact that continued expansion has not taken place in the building and other industries similarly situated is wholesome," the review said, "since these industries are already producing at their utmost capacity, and a still larger demand would lead to soaring prices and a real collapse of demand."

Employment, the review added, continued to increase, but at a slower rate. The top of the employment curve has not yet been reached because industries will continue to expand, seasonal checks will be overcome and new wage-earners will drift into industry so long as there is a demand for them on attractive terms.

During May 287 wage increases were reported, chiefly in industries having a large number of employes. Commenting on recent wage increases, the review states:

"The most hopeful feature in the present situation is the one most deplored by many business writers. This is the present rising trend of wages and the labor shortage caused by restricted immigration. The ordinary business writer is so blinded by the individual employer's spectacles that he thinks of the wage-earner merely as a factor in production costs and forgets that he also makes up one of the most numerous classes of consumers. Wages have arisen enough in proportion to retail prices so that the purchasing power of the industrial wage-earning populations is from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than in 1920. This means a greatly enlarged market for consumers' goods.

"The fact that the number of wage-earners cannot expand rapidly through immigration prevents employers and financial interests from increasing their production too rapidly. As long as the demand for goods remains large enough to absorb what is produced, there can be no industrial depression. The only danger in this situation is the possibility of runaway prices, and this is being successfully avoided for the time being. Rising wages are being paid out of a large volume of sales and there is plenty of room for still higher wages at the present price level, without limiting profits unduly."

Following is the Labor Bureau's table of reported wage increases during May:

| Industry. | No. of Increases. |
|---|---|
| Building trades and materials | 83 |
| Textiles and clothing | 36 |
| Transportation | 29 |
| Metals, machinery and mining | 22 |
| Printing and paper | 21 |
| Civic employes | 18 |
| Food industries | 9 |
| Miscellaneous | 50 |
| Total increase | 287 |
| Continuation of scale | 1 |
| Decrease | 3 |

The Labor Bureau issues its monthly summaries to trade unions and other organizations.

## REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S PLANS

### Will Be Candidates for Delegates to National Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—Republican women of New Jersey plan to be represented at the next Republican National Convention. Announcement to this effect was made today by Mrs. Emily P. Feickert, Vice Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who said that women who had been active in the State party councils intend to place one or two women as candidates for delegates at large, of whom four will be chosen, and also to have some women candidates in the various Congressional districts.

Mrs. Feickert said she did not anticipate any fight over the matter. She has frequently been mentioned as a probable selection for one of the woman members of the "Big Four."


## LOST AND FOUND

*Advertisements for tomorrow received to midnight. Bryant 1000.*

### LOST.

BAG—Black silk, containing purse and securities; large reward. J. 224 Times.

UMBRELLA—Green silk, backolite handle, 8th Av. "L"; reward offered. Decatur 2800.

WHEELS—Two Dunlop wire wheels, with clincher tire, lost between Bernardsville and Freehold, N. J. $50 reward if returned to W. Thorn Kissel, 11 Pine St., N. Y., or telephone Peapack 126.

### Jewelry.

BAR PIN—Platinum; diamond, sapphire; at or between Miller's Theatre and Waldorf Hotel; reward. Dougherty, Prince George Hotel.

BAR PIN—Diamond, tied in handkerchief, lost in Brooklyn or New York; liberal reward. Kennedy, Main 4171.

CROSS CURVED silver flask, initials "W. J. N.," Friday, 12:30-1 A. M., New Mogul Checker Taxi, 60th St. and 5th Av., to 140th St., Broadway; reward. W 871 Times.

EARRING—Lost Thursday evening; pearl knob, with long blue stone pendant, either at Rialto Theatre, between there and subway station or on West Side express train going north. Return to 468 Riverside Drive, Apartment 8E. Reward.

GOLD BROOCH, with about 24 small diamonds, between 42d and 116th St. Monday morning, June 4. Return to Room 2117, 25 West 43d St.; reward.

PENDANT—Carved olive wood Chinese pendant on brown cord dotted with beads carved like monks; lost June 24, between Washington Square and 59th St., 6th and Lexington Avs.; sentimental value; reward. Return to X 2123 Times Annex.

PIN, Oval—Platinum, gold blue sapphire, small pearls and diamonds, Wednesday-Thursday; reward. 103 Park Av., Room 1104.

PIN—lost, platinum and onyx oval, with small diamond; suitable reward will be paid to finder. Henry E. Oppenheimer & Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

RING, 3 diamonds and 1 pearl, diagonal setting, Saturday afternoon, June 9, between Best & Co., 56th St. and McAlpin Hotel; reward. Z 2390 Times Annex.

WATCH—Lady's gold wrist; Brighton Beach station B. R. T. to boardwalk; initials N. A. B.; liberal reward. Farran, 522 West 189th. Apt. 22.

WATCH, Gold—Initials engraved, H. G. S.; suitable reward for its return. Henry G. Smith, care G. Bamberger & Co., 387 4th Av.

WRIST WATCH — Platinum, diamond and emerald, Saturday night, West End Av., between 81st and 71st Sts.; liberal reward. Call Endicott 5777.

### Wearing Apparel.

BOX containing lady's dresses lost at West 81st St. subway station Saturday night; messenger responsible; liberal reward. Call Longacre 2206.

SCARF—Two-skin sable, Saturday evening, 10 o'clock, on 5th Av., between 49th and 50th Sts. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Gotham office.

SCARF, platinum fox, Saturday night at silver jubilee; reward. Rosenberg, 505 West 111st, or telephone Cathedral 6884.

SCARF, sable, between B'way, 80th and Riverside Drive, 82d St.; reward. Strauss, 468 West End Av.

### Cats, Dogs and Birds.

POODLE—Clipped, white, male; of no value. Write full description to Apt. 2-E, 251 West 92d St.

TERRIER, brindle bull, male, found on 53d St. and 5th Av., white chest, 4 white paws, new collar with blue stones. Apply to Bide-a-Wee Home.

### FOUND.

BROOCH, DIAMOND, IN PRIVATE PAVILION, MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, 5TH AV. AND 100TH.

VIOLA—Very old; found several years ago. P 849 Times Downtown.

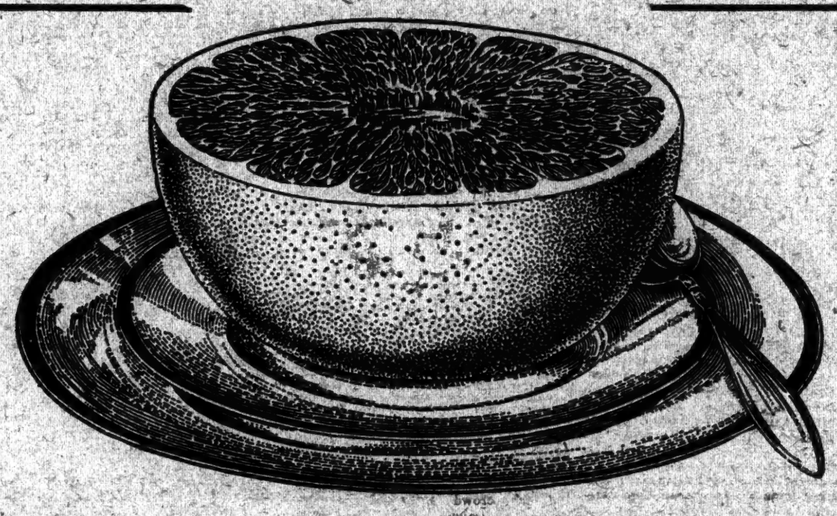
## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUITABLE reward for information present whereabouts IDA L. SHELTON, trained nurse, formerly Cincinnati, Ohio; M. M. [illegible] St. Phone Beekman [illegible]

[illegible] IF LIVING, CONTACT ELSIE THOMPSON, Box 68, [illegible] Av.



# You May Now Have Them in "The Good Old Summer-Time"



**Delicious Sealdsweet Florida grapefruit are now abundant and low-priced for the first time at this season, owing to increased production and improved grove methods.**

**Rich in vitamines, healthful and invigorating, these superior food-fruits are ideal for summer use. Fully ripened on the trees, they are sweet enough to be eaten without sugar.**

# Sealdsweet Florida Grapefruit

**Nature's own tonic—cooling, refreshing, strength-giving. They aid digestion of other foods.**

**May be eaten freely—by all the family. Try them at breakfast, for luncheon and with dinner.**

***At present low prices Sealdsweet Florida grapefruit are the most economical fruits you can buy. Your fruit dealer has them or can get a supply quickly—and will if you insist.***

## Sealdsweet Grapefruit Salad

Prepare equal amounts of chopped celery, nuts, and Sealdsweet grapefruit pulp. Bind with mayonnaise and serve on a bed of lettuce. Garnish with sweet red and green pepper rings or cherries, and place a sprig of green in center.

Buy Sealdsweet Florida grapefruit in the original tissue paper wrappers, insuring sanitary handling from packing house to your home. Look for the Sealdsweet trademark on every wrapper, also for free booklet coupon.

TRADE MARK Sealdsweet REGISTERED

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE



# for $315

Three weeks summer vacation cruising the Caribbean Sea. All expenses including unique side trips in Jamaica, Panama and Colombia. Picture booklet on request. Ask your travel agent or

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GREAT WHITE FLEET

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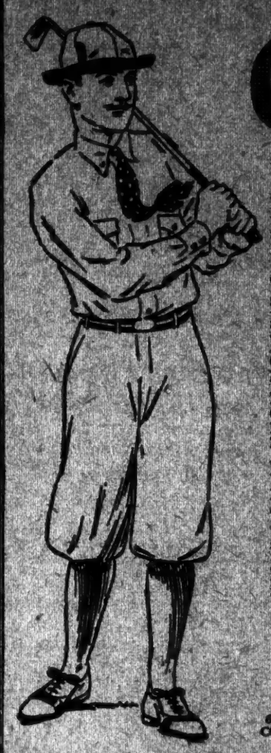

# Golf

HAT—John David Vanclized Golf Hat Of White Duck With Green Underbrim To Lessen Sun-Blink . . . . . $2

SCARF—John David Genuine English Hand-Blocked Foulard Golf Scarf In Many Designs And Color Combinations . . $1.50

SHIRT—John David Excello Full-Swing Golf Shirt With Wide Expanding Pleat In Back For Free Arm Sway. Made Of Fine White Cheviot . . . . . $3.50
English Broadcloth . . . . . $7.50

BELT—John David Golf Belt In Club And College Colored-Stripe Design, Trimmed With Either Black Cowhide Or Tan Pigskin And Brass Buckle . . . . $2

KNICKERS—John David Fine Irish Linen Washable Golf Knickers, Non-Transparent And Non-Shrinkable . . . . . $4.95

STOCKINGS—John David Imported All-Wool Golf Stockings In A Great Range Of Colors With Plain Or Patterned Tops. $1.95

JOHN DAVID

BROADWAY AT 32nd STREET
126 AND 127 WEST 42nd STREET
358 MADISON AVE., Facing Biltmore
62 BROADWAY, Below WALL STREET
COURT ST., At Montague, BROOKLYN



# What Newspaper Company Do You Keep?

Do you want a clean, interesting, vigorous, independent evening newspaper?

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New York Evening Post

TO-NIGHT

*Vigorous — Timely — Independent — Clean*



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*Thoughtful thinking serves to acknowledge that Borden's Grade "A" Milk has no equal in value as food at a conservative price.*

Get Your Butter & Eggs from the Borden wagon

BORDEN'S Farm Products Co. Inc.
Walker 7300



## *Rotogravure Leadership*

More rotogravure advertising is published in The New York Times than in any other newspaper. In five months of this year The Times published 360,594 agate lines of rotogravure advertising, an excess over the second New York newspaper of 143,492 lines and almost as much as the combined volume of the second and third New York newspaper.

# MINERS OFFER PLAN TO TAKE OVER MINES

## Would Retire All Anthracite Stock With 6% Bonds to Be Taken Up Within 50 Years.

## JOINT CONTROL PROPOSED

## Lower Prices, Higher Wages and Elimination of Big Royalties Promised.

## PROFITS TO BE REINVESTED

### Details of Financing Nationalization Move Are Filed With United States Commission.

Nationalization of the anthracite industry at the end of fifty years, and control by the management, the public, the miners, or a combination of the three, is indicated as the miners' goal in a revolutionary plan for financing the anthracite fields. The plan is embodied in a brief outlining two proposals filed by the United Mine Workers of America with the United States Coal Commission and made public yesterday.

The proposals would regulate investors' profits in the immediate future and would retire investors' stocks and bonds over the next fifty years. They call for a retirement of all capital stock of anthracite coal companies by the substitution of 6 per cent. bonds, and the retirement of these bonds through a period of fifty years.

The brief was prepared under the direction of Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, Pa., C. G. Goldin of Shamokin, Pa., and W. J. Brennan of Scranton, Pa., presidents of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers.

In their brief the miners challenge the United States Coal Commission's procedure, declaring that neither the miners nor the public will know the facts about the industry unless the present accounting system is revised. The mineworkers' officials assert that the commission's questionnaire to the coal operators gives no guarantee of securing the desired facts, and they are of the opinion that the figures obtained by it will probably be inaccurate. The brief recommends the installation of a uniform accounting system for the anthracite industry, so that the public may at all times be in position to ascertain the facts about its fuel supply, the costs, profits and everything connected with it.

**The Plan of Financing.**

"The financing of the anthracite industry," the brief states, "should be so regulated that within fifty years the industry can be entirely free from the charges made upon it by present investors. This applies to both mining companies and coal land companies. It is proposed that this be done without the slightest impairment of reasonable investment totals by:

1. Completing the retirement of the present bonded indebtedness.

2. Replacing the actual investment represented in outstanding stock by bonds bearing 6 per cent., equal to the net sacrifice of such investment, and then retiring such bonds over a fifty-year period. Power to take stock for conversion purposes, by eminent domain, shall vest in the regulating authority."

3. Arranging for public or joint ownership and control of the properties as the stock is replaced by bonds.

"Necessary new capital for additions and betterments should come so far as possible from reinvested profits. With interest instead of dividends to pay, profits may be expected to produce a sum sufficient for such additions and betterments.

"We believe that no harm can result from planning out the financing of the industry fifty years ahead. If such planning had been done in 1873 there might be none of the recurrent dissatisfaction which has prevailed ever since. We have, in suggesting a fair return to investors, stated our conviction that the industry should pay no more than it has to pay for necessary new investment. In making our two proposals for financing the industry we have the above consideration in mind.

**Retirement of Securities.**

"We know also that the service which the investors of capital render to the industry is not a permanent one. There is at a given time a need for capital and it is secured by the issue of stocks or bonds. After a course of years, if sufficient surplus has been accumulated, there may be no further need for that capital. But the stocks and bonds are still outstanding and must legally receive their return annually, in the case of stock, indefinitely. The advantage of canceling these obligations has already been recognized by the stockholders of certain mining companies. They have frequently canceled their bonded indebtedness and preferred stock long before maturity.

"Retirement of securities is therefore made when in controlling elements in the companies have been able to accomplish it. It is the wise thing to do from their point of view. It makes their control more complete and more profitable. Just as these controlling elements in some of the companies recognize the fact that the services of certain investors are temporary, to be rewarded with the guarantee of an income for a definite time only, followed by a return of principal, so we recognize that fact. Managers and miners are both paid for their services until they are not needed in the business any more. Then they are discharged. We propose to follow these companies in their quiet, accurate logic, and suggest that the industry treat the services of investors like the services of managers and miners."

The miners estimate that retiring the present investment would average only 28 cents a ton over the next fifty years, while the amounts paid to capital holders were 78 cents in 1920, and $1.40 in 1922-23, and may be more in the future.

The actual cost of the investment in the anthracite industry must be found, the miners say, and they also desire to ascertain the net sacrifice cost of investment. The latter they would base on what the investors have put into the business in cash or its equivalent, what they have taken out of the business in dividends or drawings, and what constitutes a fair and reasonable rate of return. They inform the commission that "if such investment figures are not secured, we fail to see how any fundamental program for the industry can be outlined, or any real progress made in the settlement of an intolerable situation."

**Lower Prices, Higher Wages.**

The miners say that their proposals provide for a reduction in future liabilities of the industry, lower prices and better wages, and the elimination of the "disorganizing influence of high royalties." The brief continues:

"It is proposed that after the investors' net total sacrifice to date has been established and compared with the actual cost of investment, and after a uniform accounting system has been put into effect, a fair rate of return be allowed mining companies and coal land companies if and when earned. Six per cent. would be considered as a fair rate of return. Earnings in excess of this rate should be devoted to additions and betterments, lower prices and better wages, as conditions warrant.

"Necessary new capital can be raised by authorized increases in the bonded indebtedness. In the case of coal land companies, excess returns would go to decrease future royalty rates. It is proposed that the investment of stockholders as determined be guaranteed by adequate depletion and depreciation reserves, so that the net sacrifice will be on hand to be returned in full as the several mines are exhausted.

"It will be noted that our proposals cover coal land companies as well as mining companies. This is a very essential provision. Many independent mining companies, because they pay high royalties and because of their small size, feel free to charge, in time of shortage, as much as $5.50 a ton more than the large companies and to make such charges regardless of the actual mining cost. The result is that the same size and quality coal reaches the big cities at prices which have, in time of shortage, a $5.50 range. Consequently, as Colonel Goethals said in retiring from office as New York State Fuel Administrator, there is at present no way of checking the profiteering of wholesalers and retailers.

**Cutting Down the Costs.**

"The latter are put in a position where they can make the highest price they pay for any one shipment the basis of their charges to consumers, instead of taking a weighted average as the basis. We propose to eliminate a large part of the present mine cost of the smaller companies by guaranteeing that land owners get a fair return on their investment and no more. The result would be to decrease royalty charges drastically and to abolish the whole system by which prices to consumers can be raised beyond reasonable levels through the disturbing element of the small marginal producer."

In proof of the need for regulating the rate of return on investments in anthracite mining and land leasing, the brief cites an instance of 30,000 acres of anthracite land bought by Stephen Girard in 1830 for $178,000, or $6 an acre, the estimated royalty income of which up-to-date has been about $8,900,000, or 3,800 per cent net.

Citing the profits of five large companies in 1920 as running from 14 to 121 per cent., the brief says: "These figures represent the rate of net income to capital stock outstanding. It will be remembered that profits as reported are probably understated, due to bad accounting procedure."

The miners object especially to arbitrary revaluations of property as unjustifiable overcharges on the public. They ask that excessive coal land reserves be eliminated from present mine costs, and quote the bituminous industry, where such elimination would reduce investment 53 per cent.

Wages, the brief states, are bound up with questions of financing the industry, and it alleges that capital charges, depletion, interest and profits were 78 cents per ton in 1918, and are estimated at $1.40 in 1923. In the opinion of the miners, "the limitation of the investors' constantly encroaching claims upon the industry is imperative."

Continuing, the brief says: "In respect to securing new capital, the fact that to the mining companies, mining together about 40 per cent. of the total commercial production, had accumulated a book surplus of $74,000,000, leads to the belief that such new capital may be secured in adequate amounts from reinvested earnings. Any surplus earnings over such needs would be devoted to reducing prices, paying better wages or hastening the amortization of bonds.

**Surplus to Benefit Public.**

"Mining companies to a very considerable extent have built up the industry through corporate savings. This process should continue. It should become the accepted method for securing new funds. Their surplus earnings should, however, from now on become recognized public property. Only so can they be utilized in a manner which will help and not harm the future of the industry.

"Finally, we suggest that the control of the industry after capital has been retired or funded might rest with the management, the public, the miners or a combination of the three. Such control would be introduced concurrently with the conversion of capital stock into bonds. It is probable that such control would have to be exercised by a holding company under Government auspices. The exact method of ownership and control awaits definition. As we said before, we desire at this point to lay down the general principle of retiring the ever-encroaching claims of anthracite investors upon the public interest and to point out that such claims can be retired at a fraction of their present annual burden. We can see no reason why this should not be done."

## LINER BALTIC HITS OBSTRUCTION AT SEA

### She Puts Back at Once to Liverpool, Though no Damage Is Indicated.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—The steamer Baltic ran into an obstruction, apparently a submerged wreck, two hours after leaving Queenstown bound for New York. It is not believed that the Baltic is seriously damaged, but she is returning direct to Liverpool, where she is due tomorrow morning.

The steamer has a light passenger list.

Some of the passengers probably will sail on the Majestic from Southampton Wednesday.

The Baltic sent out no call for help, and when she reaches Liverpool will dock for examination.

## DINE ON TRAIN IN TERMINAL.

### New York Committee to Start Campaign for Monticello Fund.

A dinner on a railroad train in the Grand Central Terminal next Friday night will inaugurate the campaign of the New York Committee of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association to raise the city's quota of $250,000 for a $1,000,000 fund to purchase Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, Chairman of the New York committee, will preside.

The train will be placed on Track 40 at the station. A parlor car will be used for a reception room, three dining cars for the dinner and another car for a moving picture show.

The foundation has planned a "spiritual rally of the nation" at Monticello on April 13. A sale of mileage books at one cent a mile has been planned to raise funds. These mileage books will not afford physical transportation, but the purchase of one will be taken to indicate the desire of the purchaser to be present in spirit at the rally. The motion picture owners of the city, through the Theater Owners' Chamber of Commerce, have offered to assist in the campaign.

## Six-Year-Old Boy, Run Down And Kicked By Horse, Dies

Six-year-old Tony Liguori of 186 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., who was kicked by a horse Saturday while playing in the street near his home, died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital of a fractured skull.

The child was near the intersection of Broadway and Dodge Street when he was run down by a horse and wagon said to have been driven by Herman Goebbert of Staten Island. Liguori was struck in the head by one of the horse's hoofs and immediately removed to the hospital. His father took him home Saturday night, but upon advice of the family physician returned him to the hospital yesterday. Shortly after his arrival he died. Goebbert was arrested on a technical charge of atrocious assault and battery. He will be arraigned today.

# ARRAIGN FILIPINO IN MURDER TODAY

## Grand Jury Will Be Asked for a First-Degree Indictment Against Nurse's Slayer.

## SAYS HE IS WILLING TO DIE

### Prisoner Still Clings to Story That Girl Attacked Him With a Knife.

The Grand Jury will be asked today to return an indictment of murder in the first degree against Eligio Lazado, manservant to Dr. George B. McAuliffe, at 26 West Eighty-seventh Street, in whose home, according to his own confession, he strangled Blossom Martin, secretary to the physician.

Assistant District Attorney William F. Ryan has assembled a number of witnesses to testify to the advances made by the Filipino to Miss Martin in the past few years, his threats to kill her and her repulsion of his overtures.

Though expressing a willingness to die for the crime he has confessed, Lazado did not swerve yesterday from his story that he killed the girl because she rushed at him with a knife.

As a preliminary to Grand Jury consideration of the murder Lazado will be arraigned this morning in the Homicide Court. He was held yesterday by Magistrate Forthingham in West Side Court without bail for the murder arraignment today.

Lazado, despite the calm with which he had told the police how he bundled the girl's body into a portiere and transported it to Staten Island, where he was caught when about to throw it into the Kill van Kull, spent a sleepless night in his cell at the west side prison.

He gazed for hours upon a pretty bobbed-haired girl in another cell, a prisoner charged with intoxication. He paced up and down the cell floor nervously, but in court had regained partial composure despite his sleeplessness.

Lazado was handcuffed to Detectives John Dwyer and William Morrison when taken to and from court. Anthony Piscopo, a West New Brighton patrolman, who with Sergeant John Miller arrested Lazado on an Elizabethport ferryboat Friday night, appeared as the complaining witness. His affidavit briefly charged Lazado with the murder of Miss Martin.

The formalities were over in a minute. As he was being led away to his cell Lazado turned dejectedly to Detective Morrison and remarked, "You fellows have troubles, but they are little troubles. I have troubles—great, big troubles. I want to die."

The body of Miss Martin was removed yesterday to an undertaking establishment near the home of Mrs. Mary Harrington of 1,059 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, a friend of the Martins and with whom the girl's kin are now stopping.

Mrs. Harrington is expected to appear before the Grand Jury to reveal the confidences reposed by Miss Martin regarding the Filipino's advances and his threats to kill her.

Another witness, it is believed, will be the downtown business man who told the authorities Saturday that he had been a close friend of Miss Martin for two years. The authorities refused to divulge his name.

Though ill with grief, Mrs. Laura Martin, mother of the murdered girl, said yesterday she is willing to testify to her daughter's complaints in a recent letter about Lazado's unwelcome attentions.

The police continued yesterday their efforts to identify Lazado's companion, who three years ago attacked and beat to death Ream Constance Hoxie, 17 years old, in her home, two blocks from the house in which Miss Martin was strangled, but reported no success.

At a conference of the Martin family last evening it was decided to ship the body this morning to Troy, where funeral services will be held tomorrow.

Miss Elsie Lichtenberg, who lives with Mrs. Harrington and who was a companion of Miss Martin, last night confirmed the stories that Lazado threatened Miss Martin.

"Some months ago," said Miss Lichtenberg, "Blossom came to me and said Lazado had put his hands on her throat and would have killed her had not the telephone rung just then. Dr. McAuliffe was on the wire. Blossom complained to him about it, but he did not make much of it.

"Often, when she knew she would be alone in the house with Lazado, Blossom would telephone for me to come down. We would go into a room, and after a while the Filipino would stick his head into the doorway. When we would lock the door he would try the knob."

## LLOYD GEORGE FEARS FOR WORLD'S FUTURE

### Sees Need of New Temper Which Shall Enthrone Right Above Force.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Speaking in Westbourne Park Chapel, London, today, Mr. Lloyd George urged that the enthronement of force above right was the root of the troubles of the world, national and international, and he appealed to the churches to lead the way in securing betterment of existing conditions.

Religion, he said, could introduce a new temper, and without that temper it was impossible to solve these questions. Today there were nations sacrificing their own fortune and the future of civilization to such little temporary advantages as the war had given them. The nations were weary and downcast. After the great convulsion of the war could any one say where humanity would drop? "I don't know, I am baffled," said the ex-Premier.

The struggle was obviously between right and force. Which of those two lessons had the war taught? Things which had happened this year and had passed by quite unknown were going to write their mark deep in the destiny of Europe. Poland had annexed Vilna, which did not belong to her and without the consent of the people of that place. Two Alsace-Lorraines had been created by Europe in about twelve months. That had happened across the Rhine.

Where was the offer to refer the question to an impartial tribunal? Would it be accepted, or would France and Belgium say, "No, we have got the force, why should we submit to any tribunal? We have the army, we have the guns, let them decide—force, force, force!"

Unless, concluded Mr. Lloyd George, "there is a new temper in the world, the world will despair of the future of civilization. Civilizations just as great and powerful as this have disappeared, but if this new temper is created, if pride is enshrined in the conscience of men and if the light is lit on the mercy seat in the hearts of men, then and only then will it be said that the Galilean has conquered."

**"WILD WEST" RANCH LIFE.**

For those who enjoy horseback riding, mountain climbing, fishing for trout in mountain lakes and streams, hunting, and the rugged life of the Big Out of Doors, nothing beats a vacation spent on a "Wild West" Ranch. The Chicago & North Western Ry. has just published a pamphlet containing a list of Wyoming "Wild West" Ranches which will be sent free of charge upon application to F. G. FitzPatrick, General Agent, C. & N. W. Ry., 405 Stewart Bldg., 290 Broadway. Phone Worth 8130. New York City.—Adv.

## Bronx Fire Alarm Given by Airplane When Flier Sees a Tenement Ablaze

An airplane, flying so low over the Bronx that the roar of its exhaust drew the attention of the entire neighborhood to the building about which it was circling, was responsible for the discovery of fire in the tenement house at Prospect Avenue and Fox Street yesterday afternoon.

The plane swooped down suddenly from an altitude of several thousand feet until it was almost touching the roof of the tenement. It was then that the crowd noticed smoke pouring from the building. Captain James Keelan of Engine Company 73, housed near-by at Prospect Avenue and 152d Street—heard the popping of the plane, went to the street, saw the fire, and turned in an alarm. As soon as the fire apparatus began to arrive the plane climbed into the clouds and disappeared.

The flames had gained so much headway that Captain Keelan turned in another alarm. The tenement is occupied by sixteen families, but few of them were at home. One of the first to learn of the fire was John Cunningham, whose apartment is on the third floor. He hurried upstairs, and on the fifth floor, next to the roof, he found Mrs. Ethel Simon, who is 85 years old and partly blind, and Mary Levy, a nineteen-year-old girl who lives with her, asleep in their apartment. After arousing them he picked up Mrs. Simon, carrying her to the street, followed by Miss Levy. The fire was confined to the upper part of the building and the loss was estimated at about $15,000.

In the apartment on the top floor, occupied by Julius Berman, his wife and two children, firemen found a small still and some mash. The firemen believe that the fire started in these rooms. Berman and his family were away during the fire, but returned before it was out. He was served with a summons to appear before the Fire Marshal tomorrow morning.

# SEIZED IN DETROIT FOR NEWARK KILLING

## Adam Dresch, Former Policeman, Sixth of Gang Caught for Patrolman's Murder.

## HE AWAITS EXTRADITION

### Trapped by Four Detectives, Sent West to Get Him, After a Week's Hunt.

Adam Dresch, dismissed Newark policeman wanted for the murder of Patrolman Peter Bederski, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Belle Isle, Detroit. Announcement of his capture was made in a telegram to Captain of Detectives Frank Brex of Newark by four of his men, who have been in Detroit a week.

Dresch is the sixth member of a gang to be tried next Monday on the murder charge. Bederski was mortally wounded on the morning of May 11 last while engaged with others in robbing a furniture warehouse in Newark. In the shooting that followed discovery of the burglary by Patrolman Louis Thomas, Bederski was wounded by a bullet fired by one of his gang.

Dresch, according to confessions by others in the band, escaped to his home several blocks away. There he was met by Patrolman Theodore Schaeffer, since dismissed from the department. Detectives had just reached the front of the Dresch house when Dresch eluded them by rushing through a rear door and climbing a fence.

Dresch and Bederski some hours before had visited a prisoner in Essex County Jail to obtain last-minute instructions on carrying out the burglary. For permitting this visit three jail guards are under suspension. Eleven members of the gang have been arrested, some of them now being under indictment for burglary, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Two others are still at large. Those indicted for murder, besides Dresch were Patrolman Schaeffer, Leonard G. Hetschel, Louis Gimelstaub and one of the men still a fugitive.

The pursuit of Dresch, spurred on by a reward offer of $1,000 announced by the Newark City Commission, has occupied thirty detectives. Tips have led them to Canada, Indiana, Chicago, along the Atlantic Coast and elsewhere.

The four detectives who went to Detroit a week ago, after information had been received of Dresch's presence there, operated under methods akin to dime novel sleuthing. In this case the methods employed were necessary because Dresch knew every Newark policeman and could instantly have recognized his pursuers had they not disguised themselves.

Detective John Sweeney appeared in Detroit as a cripple, supported by a cane. To add to the effectiveness of his disguise, he wore blue glasses. Detective Herman Schuman wore his old uniform as a petty officer. Detective Charles Reibold garbed himself in the sailor's uniform he wore during the war. Detective Howard Fallon appeared as a Scoutmaster.

They lived in different parts of Detroit and did not appear together, signaling their messages on the streets. They closed in on Dresch yesterday at Belle Isle, called Detroit policemen to make the formal arrest and caused him to be locked up on a complaint sworn out by Sweeney. He is now being held for extradition.

## CUTS HOLD HIM AS BURGLAR

### Bloodstains on Door Lead to Arrest of Man at Hospital.

Blood on the frame and broken glass of the door of Harry Kaplan's drug store at 150 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, at the corner of St. John's Place, led yesterday to the arraignment on a charge of burglary of John J. Callahan, 36 years old, of 1,714 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

He was brought before Magistrate Jacob Ellperin in the Gates Avenue Court on a short affidavit by Detective William Beckinger and was held under $7,500 bail for examination June 12.

Beckinger declared that he was sent to the drug store early yesterday in response to telephone calls. He found the glass smashed in the front door, the door unlocked and blood about the handle.

At St. Mary's Hospital, two blocks away at Buffalo and St. Marks Avenues, he said he found Callahan in the emergency room. A surgeon was dressing his hand, which was badly cut. Callahan is reported to have admitted breaking into the store. The police said they found in his possession $10 worth of patented pendils which Kaplan declared were missing from his stock.

# HOLD UP CRAP GAME AND SHOOT A PLAYER

## Three Armed and Masked Bandits Take $100 on Harlem Tenement Roof.

## PATROLMAN GETS FUGITIVE

### Catches Man in Yard After Noise of Chase in Streets Near Home Awakened Him.

The hold-up of a crap game on the roof of a tenement house at 66 East 119th Street, the chase of the hold-up men, the severe wounding of one of the pursuers, and the capture of one alleged thief by a patrolman, created a good deal of excitement in Harlem yesterday afternoon.

Herman Gatsky, 19 years old, shipping clerk of 141 East 114th Street, is now in Harlem Hospital with a bullet wound in his abdomen. Jack Ginsberg, 22 years old, a plumber's helper, who told the police that he lived at the Paris Hotel, 120th Street and Third Avenue, is locked up in the East 126th Street Station, charged with robbery and felonious assault.

With fifteen other young men, Gatsky was shooting craps on the tenement roof when three masked and armed men crept toward the players from the roof of an adjoining building. Gatsky and a few of his companions, seeing the hold-up men approaching, slipped down the stairway to the street. The other players were compelled to hold up their hands and surrender their cash, about $100.

Gatsky and some of his companions were waiting in 119th Street for the thieves to come down from the roof. As the hold-up men emerged from the building Gatsky and his friends gave chase. Two of the robbers disappeared in the crowd as they ran west in 119th Street, but a third could not shake off pursuit. This man turned north as he reached Madison Avenue, faced around and fired. The bullet struck Gatsky in the abdomen.

The noise of police whistles and shouts of the crowd awakened Patrolman Jacob F. Lamont of the 104th Street Station, who was asleep at his home at 79 East 119th Street. The patrolman looked out of his window and saw a man climbing the fence into his yard, apparently in flight. In his shirt sleeves Lamont jumped out of a rear window and grappled with the fugitive, whom he overcame and took to the East 126th Street Station. Questioned there by Detectives Begley and Considine, the prisoner gave his name as Ginsberg, but denied participating in the robbery and shooting.

## FATAL ACCIDENTS HERE TOOK BIG DROP IN MAY

### Only 62 Persons, Including 31 Children, Killed, Against 90 Persons (47 Children) in April.

Fatal accidents in the streets of New York decreased from ninety persons killed in April to sixty-two in May, according to a report issued yesterday by Barron G. Collier, Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Public Safety. A similar reduction in accidental deaths to children is also shown. Only thirty-one children under 16 years of age were killed during May, as against forty-seven the month previous.

Commissioner Collier attributes this marked reduction of fatalities to the campaign of the Safety Bureau which has been carried on in the city's public schools, and to the inauguration of "Safety Hour," designed to protect children while leaving school.

"Inasmuch as most accidents heretofore have happened in the streets during what is now known as "Safety Hour," from 3 to 4 in the afternoon," he says, "there is no question that the generous co-operation of the industries in blowing their whistles and the tooting of horns by motor car drivers has helped to decrease accidents."

During May the fourteen Police Lieutenants attached to the Bureau of Public Safety addressed 101,468 children in public and parochial schools on safety.

Of the 62 persons killed and the 3,191 injured during May, 33 of those killed and 1,196 of those injured were struck by vehicles while crossing streets. Jay-walking was responsible for 22 of these deaths and 758 injuries.

Five school children were killed and 823 injured while playing games in the roadway. Three were killed and 110 injured by suddenly running off sidewalks. Two were killed and 43 injured stealing rides and 15 injured roller skating in the streets. Two were killed and 79 injured while riding bicycles and 20 injured jumping off street cars while in motion.

Kipling Describes

*Daily Life of Irish Guards in the Trenches*

During the Winter of 1915-16

The fourth instalment of Kipling's story of the Irish Guards carries them into the Spring of 1916—a chapter of brilliant anecdote and truly Kipling description.

The New York Times
Magazine Section
NEXT SUNDAY

Have your newsdealer deliver The New York Times regularly with its complete news and many exclusive and attractive features.

# GARVAN TO TESTIFY ON SEIZED PATENTS

## Many Former Federal Officials Called to Tell of Sale to Chemical Foundation.

## POLK TO TAKE THE STAND

### Defense Elated by the Government's Withdrawal of Charges Against Textile Alliance.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—With the opening tomorrow of the second week in the Federal Court trial of the Government's suit against the Chemical Foundation, Inc., the Government will call to the stand witnesses among whom are men internationally known.

The first week was given over largely to opening arguments and the filing by the Government of many of the 280 documents on which it depends to an important degree in its effort to prove that a conspiracy of chemical and dye manufacturers brought about the sale of seized German patents to the Chemical Foundation for $250,000, a sum the Government contends is inadequate in view of its estimate of a $100,000,000 value.

Francis P. Garvan, former Alien Property Custodian and now President of the Chemical Foundation, named in the conspiracy charges, is expected to be called this week to be examined on the steps leading up to the organization of the Foundation and its work since it was chartered in Delaware in 1919.

Colonel Douglas I. McKay, former Vice President of the Foundation and a former New York Police Commissioner, also is expected to take the stand this week. Joseph H. Choate Jr., former general counsel to the Custodian, also will be called, and A. Mitchell Palmer, former Custodian, will testify.

Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State in President Wilson's second Administration, will be on the stand. His name has figured more prominently in the proceedings than any other except that of President Wilson.

**Contends Polk Was Duped.**

Mr. Polk, the Government asserts, was duped by the Alien Property Custodian's office and by manufacturers through withholding of some facts and misrepresentation of others. It is alleged that because of these misrepresentations he was induced to order the private sale for $250,000 of 4,800 patents to the Chemical Foundation.

His right to assume executive authority in the matter in President Wilson's absence abroad has been sharply questioned by the plaintiff, despite the fact that this authority was specifically vested in him by the President.

Other witnesses subpoenaed include Mansfield Ferry, F. E. Barrows, patent attorney for the National Aniline and Chemical Company; Frank R. Squair, patent attorney for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company; Robert C. Roy, W. H. Swenarton and Harry S. Brown. The last three are former employes in the Custodian's office. Roy will be asked why he worked in that office under the name of Goldstein.

Herman A. Metz, Morris Poucher, dyestuffs sales manager for the du Ponts and a prominent factor in the organization of the Foundation; Ramsay Hoguet, former patent attorney for the Custodian; Charles R. Parmele, a manufacturer, and George J. Roberts also are listed as witnesses.

The Government has informed Judge Hugh M. Morris of its belief that President Wilson did not have authority to vest in Polk the power to order the sale of the patents to the Foundation, exception being taken in particular to the fact that public bidding was barred.

The defense insists that the President's exercise of power cannot be reviewed by the courts. To make them subject to court review, it contends would raise havoc in future wars, it being argued that a President finding it necessary to take certain drastic steps in prosecution of a war would hesitate in fear of being upset by the courts.

**Textile Alliance Exonerated.**

The Government has suffered a self-administered setback in its voluntary exoneration of the Textile Alliance, Inc. In the bill of complaint which comprises 504 printed pages, this corporation, organized to prosecute trade abuses, was named as one of the moving factors in the alleged conspiracy. Counsel for the Government has declared it was wrong in suspecting the Alliance of complicity. This withdrawal has elated the defense, attorneys for which asserted today that it was a confession by the Government of the weakness of its case as a whole.

Although the Government denies that its action in bringing this suit was inspired by politics, the defense has averred that it is an attack by the present Administration on its predecessor.

Though the present Custodian, Colonel Thomas W. Miller, sold two batches of patents to the Foundation, the Government says he did so under a misapprehension and would not have sanctioned the sales had he known the facts.

## SMITH STARTS FOR CHICAGO

### Will Stop Off There Today on Trip to French Lick.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, June 10.—Governor Smith started tonight for Chicago, where he is to spend two days and then go to French Lick Springs to spend the next two weeks. He was accompanied by his secretary, George R. Van Namee, James A. Parsons, his legal adviser, Alfred E. Smith Jr., Charles M. Winchester, William A. Humphrey, a close personal and golfing friend, and James A. Reardon, President of the United States Trucking Corporation.

The party will reach Chicago tomorrow and remain until Tuesday night, staying at the Blackstone Hotel and leaving it tomorrow night for French Lick Springs.

Mr. Parsons is taking his vacation. He is to assume his duties as Public Service Commissioner on his return.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 10.—Political eyes are watching for the arrival tomorrow of Governor Smith of New York, whose train is due just before noon. "Will he launch a Presidential boom while he's here or will he not?" is the big question.

Governor Smith will be met at the train by Charles C. Fitzmorris, former Chief of Police, and they will have lunch at the Blackstone Hotel. In the afternoon, Mr. Fitzmorris said, the Governor probably will play golf on one of the local courses.

Mr. Fitzmorris will meet the Governor on behalf of George F. Getz, an intimate friend, whose guest he was to have been. Mr. Getz, however, is ill in St. Luke's Hospital. The Governor will visit him there during the day.

## NAMES HOME RULE BOARD.

### Smith Appoints Five on Commission on Law Changes.

ALBANY, June 10.—Five lawyers have been appointed by Governor Smith to form the Home Rule Commission, created to examine and propose remedial changes in the general laws to meet requirements of Article 12 of the State Constitution as it was proposed to be amended under provisions of the Ullman bill, passed by the 1922 Legislature.

The appointees are Terence Farley and Clarence M. Lewis of New York City, Frank X. Sullivan of Queens, James A. Barrett of Syracuse and Louis M. Desbecker of Buffalo.

## Tries to Kill His Wife; His Own Blood Saves Her

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 10.—In the midst of a quarrel with his wife last night Theodore Marty drew a knife and slashed her across the throat. Today he sat in a cell, having been forced, despite his resistance, to save the life he had tried to take by the sacrifice of his own blood in an operation.

When Mrs. Marty was taken to St. Mary's Hospital doctors declared that only an immediate blood transfusion could save her life. Detectives had just arrived with Marty.

"All right," they said, "here's your man."

Struggling and protesting, Marty was carried to the operating table and compelled to give up a pint and a half of his own blood to save the woman he had tried to kill. It was said that Mrs. Marty would live.

# MAJ. GEN. BERRY RAPS CRITICS IN DEFENSE

## National Guard Commander Blames Ex-Lieut. Col. Olmstead for Impugning Fitness.

## URGES AN END OF DISCORD

### In Letter to Governor, Militia Chief Asserts Forces Are in Best of Form.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, June 10.—Hitting back at some of his critics, Major Gen. Charles W. Berry, in a letter to Governor Smith, made public tonight at the Executive Chamber, criticises former Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead of New York City, Assistant Chief of Staff. The letter does not mention Colonel Olmstead by name but so identifies him that there can be no doubt as to whom he means. He declares that Colonel Olmstead aspired to become Chief of Staff, but the opportunity was not offered to him, "because the officer who was acting Chief of Staff in the division office was, in my opinion, temperamentally disqualified for this position, even when his other attainments were considered."

Summing up the criticisms General Berry says:

"These criticisms were probably caused by the fact that a former employee in this office was not offered the appointment as Chief of Staff, which was evidently the position he aspired to. This place has usually been held by an officer of the regular army with staff school experience and who has been detailed to this duty by the War Department. At the present time we have in mind a highly distinguished officer for this position, who, if he can be obtained, will be a great asset to the service in this State."

General Berry declares that personally he cares little for the criticisms of his appointment that have appeared in the newspapers but says that "the effort to show that discontent exists in the service perhaps should be given attention." He states that many of the staff at Division Headquarters have resigned. One of the men, General Berry asserts, explained personally that he had been trying to get out of the service for the last two years.

Another statement made by General Berry is that the guard has never been in such good form as at the present time as is shown by its numerical strength.

"During your first Administration the Adjutant General had the task of reorganization of the State forces after their disintegration during the war, and the result showed the success of that effort. During your present Administration the many losses from the Guard obliged the Adjutant General to inaugurate a recruiting campaign, which, although not one of his functions, has been very successful, over 1,000 new men having been enlisted in the last three months.

"The statement has been made that armory employes can only be appointed through political influence. This is not true. I personally have never heard of such a case and would be glad to have any specific instance brought to my attention. In the same connection, a statement has been made that your appointee was engaged in politics and should not therefore be considered.

"This is partly true, but when the duties of Commanding General were taken up all political connections were laid aside and my resignation as Chairman of the General Committee of Kings County has been tendered and accepted. My critic evidently did not think that politics was any real detriment to the performance of duty in the National Guard, as he has for some time held a political appointment in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., in addition to his duties in the State of New York.

"The statement has also been made that your appointee was sadly lacking in experience gained in the different schools. This is partly true. The facts are as follows:

"The present Major General was one of the first graduates from the school of the line. During the last war many officers were fortunate in being assigned to different schools, some of them spending the entire period of the war in such schools. Your appointee was never favored with such an assignment but was kept constantly with troops and had the experience of almost continuous line service, being relieved from one command after a severe tour of duty and attached to the incoming relief as their commander. That this service was not entirely deficient is shown by promotion and the following extract from general orders:

"A certain number of Lieutenant Colonels and Majors from infantry and machine gun organizations will be sent to the United States each week for the forming of new divisions. These officers will be promoted one grade upon their arrival in the United States. Selections shall be made from those officers who have had training in France under latest methods of warfare and also have had experience in the face of the enemy, who are efficient and who are deserving of promotion."

"Under these general orders the writer was selected to assist in the formation of new units and for promotion."

## ARRESTS 2 FOR HOLD-UPS.

### Detective Charges Negroes Tried to Steal His Watch.

While investigating reports that young men were being lured to houses in Harlem and robbed, Detective John A. Schneider struck up an acquaintance with Jesse Jenkins, a negro, of 43 West 142d Street, yesterday.

Jenkins took Schneider to 8 East 138d Street, where, according to the detective, he was attacked by two other negroes, Sam Bentley and William Brisbane. The officer said the men tried to seize his watch.

They were held by Magistrate George W. Simpson in Harlem Court in $1,000 bail each for examination tomorrow on a charge of attempted robbery.

# SILKWORTH'S FATE UP TO BOARD TODAY

## New Governors of Consolidated Exchange Also Expected to Act Against Bucket Shops.

## AWAIT RULING ON BOOKS

### Judge Bondy to Decide Today on Disputed Custody in Wolfe and Winkelman Cases.

## FOURTH FULLER TRIAL ON

### Broker Will Be Taken to and From Court and Jail Under Armed Guard.

The new Board of Governors of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, together with the new officers to be installed today, are expected to take immediate action against bucket shops. A special committee of five, which was appointed three weeks ago to inquire into the administration of the Exchange during the past few years, may report today. On this report, it is believed, will hinge the future policy of the Consolidated and the status of William R. Silkworth, president of the Exchange for several years, who has been under fire in connection with recent failures of Consolidated houses.

Reports were current last week that a strong faction of Consolidated brokers was in favor of demanding Silkworth's resignation, and that he probably would retire at the next meeting of the Board, but Silkworth is now quoted as declaring that he would not resign, at present at least, because he did not want to quit under fire.

**Activity Expected This Week.**

The Committee of Five has been investigating acts of the Exchange and its officials in connection with the failures of H. M. Fuller & Co., Karden & Burke and S. S. Ruskay Co., and it has been directed by the Governors to "review thoroughly" the acts of any "member, official or committee of the Exchange which have been" subject to just public criticism."

It was predicted yesterday that there would be much activity this week on the part of Silkworth, for the Consolidated, John W. Curtis, President of the New York Curb Market Association, and Attorney General Carl Sherman of New York State in the investigation of Consolidated and curb brokers accused of pocketing orders or withholding from buying and selling orders of certain customers. Deputy Attorney General Benjamin F. Schrieber has issued subpoenas under the Martin law for the books of several firms. It was reported yesterday that Curtis and Attorney General are expected to co-operate with accounts for both exchanges in tracing the disposition of buying and selling orders of certain firms that are suspected.

**Decision on Books Today.**

The fight for the books of L. L. Winkelman & Co. at 42 Broad Street and M. S. Wolfe & Co. at 41 Broad Street, the curb houses that went into the hands of receivers last Friday and Saturday, will be settled today by Judge William Bondy in the United States District Court. Judge Bondy will hand down a decision on the application of Robert P. Levis of 42 Broadway, attorney for Charles L. Livingston of 140 Broadway, the receiver in the Winkelman case, and for the petitioning creditors, to have the books turned over to the receiver without any stipulation against their use in criminal proceedings. George Gordon Battle of 37 Wall Street, counsel for Wolfe, fought the application vigorously at a hearing before Judge Bondy on Saturday. The decision in the Winkelman case, Judge Bondy has declared, will also hold good in the latter matter.

Theodore Kiendl, counsel for Winkelman & Co., said he is looking for a loan broker who disappeared two days before the firm closed. Reports in the financial district have it that this broker lent the firm of $10,000 of the assets of the firm. It was said that he negotiated big loans, including one for $1,600,000, for Winkelman & Co. and that all had been repaid.

It was reported yesterday

# EQUITY RETALIATES ON EARL CARROLL

## Bars Its Actors From His "Vanities of 1923" Unless He Employs Only Equity Cast.

## SAY HE DECEIVED THEM

### "Represented Show as Vaudeville, Whereas It Is a Revue"—"Mess of Lies," Says Carroll.

The first open indication of actual warfare in the fight by the Actors' Equity Association for an all-Equity shop in productions not controlled by members of the Producing Managers' Association came yesterday in a statement from Equity announcing that its members had been ordered not to accept employment in Earl Carroll's "Vanities of 1923," now in rehearsal, unless Mr. Carroll joins the Producing Managers' Association or makes his company 100 per cent. Equity. The Equity shop is one of the principles upon which Equity has steadfastly insisted throughout all the negotiations leading to a renewal of its contract with the Producing Managers' Association, expiring June 30, 1924.

In its statement the Equity charges that its members had been allowed to enter Mr. Carroll's proposed production, despite his open engagement of non-Equity members with its consequent violation of the Equity indictment upon all-Equity casts in productions not made by members of the Producing Managers' Association, upon his representation that the principals in the show were all vaudeville players, that the show was to be practically a vaudeville show, playing under vaudeville conditions and thus would not come under Equity jurisdiction. An arrangement was made, the statement says, for Mr. Carroll to use Equity chorus people, upon his promise that he would use only members of the Chorus Equity Association.

According to the statement, officials of Equity discovered that the show was not to be a vaudeville show at all but a regular revue, thus coming under Equity jurisdiction. Equity thereupon informed Mr. Carroll of its insistence upon a 100 per cent. Equity cast and chorus, with the result, it is said, that Mr. Carroll told the Equity members of the company that they could consider themselves discharged unless they would renounce their organization.

"More than sixty principal actors and stars and nearly ninety chorus people have refused offers from Mr. Carroll since learning that he had discharged his Equity players for their membership in the organization," runs the statement. "Players are reporting by telephone that they have refused Mr. Carroll's offer and still others, uninformed of the Carroll lock-out, who went to the theatre, were met by Equity representatives, who told them that no Equity member may work with the 'Vanities' company until Mr. Carroll has recognized their Equity membership, reinstated the discharged members and either made his company 100 per cent. Equity or joined the Producing Managers' Association."

Even if Mr. Carroll joins the Producing Managers' Association, with whom Equity has an agreement not at present to enforce the Equity shop, he will have to reinstate the discharged Equity members, according to John Emerson, President of Equity.

"Apparently Mr. Carroll thought that these members would be so anxious to keep their engagements that they would desert their association," said Mr. Emerson, "but in this he was entirely deceived, as every member of the Equity in the cast, including Ray Dooley, Gloria Foy and the loyal boys and girls of the chorus, immediately walked out of the theatre. This exodus included also Mr. Walter Catlett, who was directing the piece."

Mr. Emerson denied that Peggy Hopkins Joyce, who remained with the "Vanities" production, was a member of Equity, and stated that her name did not appear in Equity's records. He further said that he believed Mr. Carroll was deliberately attempting to attack Equity at the instigation of vaudeville interests, in return for the announcement a few weeks ago of Equity's intention to recruit members in the vaudeville field. Other productions by Mr. Carroll, he said, notably "Uptown West," have had one hundred per cent. Equity casts, indicating Mr. Carroll's knowledge of Equity's position.

Mr. Carroll yesterday denied in general all the allegations contained in the Equity statement, which he called a "mess of lies." He said that he had not discharged any people engaged for the production because of their Equity affiliations and offered to take back the chorus men originally engaged at $75 a week if Equity would grant them permission to return.

Mr. Carroll said that the present situation was caused by the fact that a number of actors engaged for his production were recruits from the vaudeville ranks and were members of the National Vaudeville Artists' Association, an organization bitterly opposed by Equity. He favored, he said, a 100 per cent. Equity membership of his cast, but indicated that this was impossible in the case of vaudeville actors.

## "PASSING SHOW OF 1923."

### Winter Garden Revue to Open Thursday Without Preliminary Tour

The Messrs. Shubert announced yesterday that the new "Passing Show of 1923" will open at the Winter Garden Thursday night. The show, originally scheduled for a two-week tryout run at the Forrest Theatre, Philadelphia, with the New York première following on July 2, will thus open at the Winter Garden without the usual out-of-town trial performances, setting a precedent for the playhouse.

The cast of the new "Passing Show" includes Walter Woolf, Joan Hay, George Hassell, George Jessel, Helen Shipman, James Watts, Roy Cummings, Josephine Drake, Barnett Parker, Bob Nelson, Olive Ann Alcorn, Nat Nazarro, Jr., Flanagan and Morrison, Louise Dose, Hal Van Rensselaer, Libby and Sparrow, Vera Ross, William Pringle, Jack Rice, Jean Steele, Jeanette Gilmore, Frank Bernard, Ande Jochim, Jack Hall, James Hamilton, Trado Twins, Tom Nip, Francis X. Mahoney, Bob Gilbert and others. The show was written by Harold Atteridge, with music by Sigmund Romberg and Jean Schwartz.

The decision to advance the opening date was made yesterday, rendering impossible the customary display advertisements in the Sunday newspapers and the other items of publicity that usually accompany a production of this sort.

### Director of "Salome" Held.

Alleged to have appropriated most of $542.50 advanced by Robert Levy of 225 West Forty-seventh Street to pay off negro players in the production of "Salome" at the Frazee Theatre last month, Roy O'Neil, 33 years old, of the Hotel McAlpin, director of the show, was yesterday held by Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham in West Side Court in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Levy was one of the men interested in the production, and states that O'Neil on May 8 told him he was without money to pay off the actors and Levy advanced the sum mentioned. Levy says some of the players told him they got only a dollar or two each. O'Neil was arrested by Detectives Patrick Flood and William Moore in the Lafayette Theatre, at 132d Street and Seventh Avenue.

### THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Up She Goes" closes at the Playhouse tonight with a benefit performance, for which the entire seating capacity of the house has been sold.

Minslin and Goldreyer announce "Pansy," by Herbert Hall Winslow, for production in August.

Alfred Halton, Albert Andrews and Lois Albert have been engaged for "The Earthquake," a new play by Theodore A. Liebler Jr., which William [illegible] Jr. will produce [illegible]

# THE SCREEN

A Dancer Frees.

THE SHRIEK OF ARABY, with Ben Turpin, Katheryn McGuire, Dick Sutherland, George Cooper, Ray Gray, Louis Fronde and others, directed by F. Richard Jones; Our Gang "comedy," "Back Stage"; "Indian Love Lyrics." At the Capitol.

"The Shriek of Araby," the feature this week at the Capitol, may not be the funniest film in which the strabismic Ben Turpin has appeared, nor the best production Mack Sennett has made, but it is sufficiently ludicrous to tickle the fishes of most people. The mere fact of seeing Turpin clad as a Sheik is enough to make any one laugh, and then to observe in this parody of E. M. Hull's novel the telephone in the tent, with Turpin calling up 1492 Pyramid as he flashes a glance at "The Daily Camel," adds to the amusement. Naturally, there's a lot of slapstick stuff in this production, which one must anticipate in anything with which Turpin or Sennett is connected.

Turpin is employed in a theatre, and, as the Sheik does not draw the crowds, he is discharged and Turpin is instructed to put on the Sheik's raiment. Turpin in the course of the yarn gets aboard a bootlegging craft, is thrown overboard, and then a canoe is tossed after him. In this tiny craft he lands on foreign shores, and not very long afterward meets the Sheik who had been dismissed.

"I'm going away on a vacation," says the Sheik to Turpin, "and I want you to take my place." As this happens at an opportune time—the Arabs being on the point of severing the Turpin head from the Turpin torso, the "Shriek" is delighted to officiate in the ruler's place.

The girl, Katheryn McGuire, an artist, painting pictures in the desert all alone, is captured by the "Shriek" and packed off to his tent. She hates him at first, but when he rescues her from another she learns to love him.

Turpin and a magician go forth to fish in the desert, and as there is no place to "hunt" the trout, the magician's wand furnishes a lake. While there Turpin chances to look to his left and observes a full-grown lion (done by clever double exposure), and he nudges the magician, who is too intent on what he is saying to pay any heed. Finally he sees the lion and they are chased. Here Sennett introduces the usual treadmill. The magician wishes a ladder for a ladder, and the two climb up it just in time to avoid the lion. This ladder stays in the air with the two men on it, and the lion waiting just below. Then the magician wishes the lion changed into a cat, and a second afterward there is nothing more harmless than a black cat at their feet.

"Why didn't you do that before?" asks the Shriek.

"I couldn't think what I wanted to turn him into," replies the magician.

The rival Sheik has captured the Shriek's new girl, making her do washing during the day, with her evenings free. Turpin searches for her with his troop, and on entering the rival's dwelling is jammed in the clutches of a wooden idol by trick furniture owned by the villain. In the end Turpin manages to free himself by turning a pole's head, and the wicked Sheik is himself caught, and he and another schemer are shot forth into the harem's swimming bath, where they are drowned.

When everything has been fixed up happily, Ben Turpin, attendant of a motion picture house, awakens to find himself in the Sheik's robes on a horse, being prodded by a policeman.

If the parody had been done in a more subtle way it would have been far funnier, but, as there is a good deal of trick photography and ingenious sets, it is as such a picture as one might expect from that gentleman who has an uncanny gift of rolling the eyeballs from one side to the other and then getting them straight again.

Miss McGuire is a beautiful foil for the atrocious Shriek, and Dick Sutherland, as the villain, schemer and the rival Sheik, although still forbidding in appearance, is really better looking with a false mustache than with a shaven lip.

### A Widow and a College Professor.

"ONLY 38," with Lois Wilson, May McAvoy, Elliott Dexter, George Fawcett and others, directed by William de Mille; "Our Gang" comedy, "Dogs of War"; "New York Today and Yesterday." At the Rivoli.

"Only 38," the production that is honored this week by being presented at the Rivoli, is one of those pictures guaranteed not to overtax the mentality of a babe. The serious titles furnish the only amusement in this William de Mille photoplay that deals with the life of a woman of 38 after her iron-bound, puritanical husband dies. The acting consists largely of the players rolling their heads to express sorrow or regret and frequent gestures with their hands. This picture does not possess the usual redeeming features of good lighting and photography, and one slips down in a seat, hoping for Morpheus to come to the rescue.

Lois Wilson plays the part of the widow, Mrs. Stanley, and little May McAvoy is Lucy, her daughter. Miss Wilson has a sorry task in an attempt to put character into the widow's part. Soon after Mrs. Stanley goes to Greenville with her old furniture, the Professor of English Literature of Greenville College becomes interested in her. Mrs. Stanley is constantly reminding the world that she is 38, and Professor Giddings (Elliott Dexter) tells her just as frequently that she is only 38.

Professor Giddings is apparently an omnivorous reader, so much so that when calling on the widow he has two books with him. From the way he acts one might take it for granted that he is really bored by the contents of the volumes, and he looks at them under his arm as if to say, "How did you get there?" The professor tries to appear absent-minded at times, and therefore meanders along the sidewalks, up on the doorstep without taking his eyes from a book, except when he rings the bell, invariably to ask either the widow's pretty daughter whether their mother is at home, and each time the subtitle is set forth distinctly. Dexter looks as if he would be better cast with a part suited to a husky, big man, especially when he brings with him as a gift a tiny bunch of flowers.

The widow in her rejuvenation decides to cover the old furniture with chints, to bundle up all the old ornaments and bring from a barrel her treasures, one of which is a plaster miniature of the Winged Victory. Her son and daughter object to her new ideas, and they are inexpressibly shocked when the latter takes up dancing. The latter causes Lucy to go for a trip in a canoe on the lake with Sydney Johnson, and, as luck will have it, the canoe strikes a ragged rock and a hole is torn in it. Lucy is soaked, and young Johnson takes her to his room and waits outside. She locks both doors, and is most demure, but forgets that her shadow decorates the shade. The college dean, a short-sighted pedagogue, is not sure whether the silhouette is that of a youth or a woman. He ventures to ascertain. Meanwhile Professor Giddings rescues Lucy through the window, and she is returned to her mother, who has been worrying about her. Mrs. Stanley harkens to her children, takes off all the new chints from the chairs and sofas, and robes herself once more in oldfashioned clothes. Eventually the son and daughter become more sympathetic and the professor wins the widow.

"I'm the fairy godmother come to take Cinderella to the ball," says the enlightened genius, the professor, when he takes the widow for a dance.

For a Professor of English Literature Giddings uses the tritest of phrases throughout the spoken titles. One can almost tell what he is going to say before the words are screened.

Miss McAvoy has a little livelier part than Miss Wilson, and it is not always her fault that the action falls flat. George Fawcett, as the widow's father, attempts to get into the spirit of the picture, but it is a thankless job. This is one of those productions with only a sequence of scenes, and some villain has stolen the plot.

### Other Photo Plays.

At the Strand is "Main Street," adapted from Sinclair Lewis's novel.

At the Rialto, "The Show Bride," with Alice Brady, Maurice (Lefty) Flynn and others.

# DR. FOSDICK PLEADS FOR DEMOCRACY

## Criticises Tendency of the Clergy to Monopolize Religious Power.

## FIRST CHURCH IS CROWDED

### Minister Makes No Reference in Sermon to Attack Upon Him in General Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Baptist, whose resignation as special preacher at the First Presbyterian Church the Session refused to accept a week ago, preached in that church yesterday morning to one of the largest congregations that has ever gathered in it. The corps of ushers did all possible to accommodate everybody, but even then 200 were turned away. The church seats comfortably 1,088 persons, but 1,500 were crowded into it. Many were seated in the chapel, the Sunday school room and on the steps leading to the platform.

It was the last sermon of Dr. Fosdick's until next Fall, and his second appearance since the Presbyterian General Assembly ordered the Presbytery of New York to see that the preaching in the First Presbyterian Church conformed to Presbyterian standards.

This afternoon the Presbytery of New York will take action on the Fosdick issue. Tomorrow evening the Committee of Ninety-nine, a body of laymen of the First Church, will tender a dinner to Dr. Fosdick.

Dr. Fosdick made no reference in his sermon to the split he had caused in the Assembly at Indianapolis nor to the action of the First Church Session in declining to accept his resignation. His topic was "Christianity as the Layman's Religion."

"We are making here the ancient plea for democracy in religion," said Dr. Fosdick. "We must gird ourselves against the ecclesiastically organized priestly clan. The clergy tend to monopolize religious power. Moses and the elders tried to slip over priestly power, until Eldad and Medad after a while had nothing to do except to sit at the feet of the elders while the elders made the sacrifices and interpreted God to them.

"As one looks out across Christianity today, how many millions there are who depend on a priest as a mediator! Too many people today think there must be a priest to mediate between them and God. And this does not apply only to the Roman Catholic Church because we Protestants have done the same thing.

"So men have trusted the management of divine power to a specialized class—the clergy—and have taken what benefits the clergy gave them.

"Neither Jesus nor any of His disciples were members of 'the reverend clergy.' Christianity was a layman's movement. The gospel says, 'The common people heard him gladly.' In the natural language of the layman of His day. In every account of His teaching you can feel Him brushing past the teaching of the schools and the learning of the rabbis to reach the great mass of the people.

"There are some things that no man can specialize in for anybody else. All vital experiences are individual. There are no proxies for the soul. You must know God for yourself.

"A factor in our modern life is the use of money. It is an open secret that there are many people connected with our churches who are trying to buy religion.

"There was something in that old Quaker protest against having any specialized and paid clergy at all. My own strong impression is that ministers are a necessary evil. A peril is associated with them. Necessary at present it is to have ministers, but we need always to remember that religion is not something that one can specialize in and another can buy.

"There comes to be a double standard, one for the clergy and the other for the laity. The minister is supposed to be a little better than the layman. There is not anything in the New Testament or in Christianity which can validate that. I am a minister, you are a layman. We stand on a single level. Nothing more should be expected of me than of you. When we stand before the throne of God nothing more will be expected of the minister than of the layman."

## STRATON ASSAILS FAUNCE.

### Says He Opposed University Head as a "Radical Religious Teacher."

Dr. John Roach Straton told his congregation at Calvary Baptist Church last night that he had opposed President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University at the Northern Baptist Conference recently because Dr. Faunce was a "radical religious teacher," who swept aside the fundamental concepts on which their religion was based.

Brown University, he said, was exemplifying the truth that such teaching brought about paganism by an exhibition of poor moral conditions, in which dancing and other social extravagances played a large part. So "wrong and notorious" were these conditions, said Dr. Straton, that the editor of the student magazine had protested against them. Rationalism in religious teaching always brings about worldliness and pagan morals, said Dr. Straton.

The charge that he always sought the limelight was ridiculous, Dr. Straton said, for he had kept silent since the Buffalo convention of 1920 until that at Atlantic City. But when he saw that the "denominational machine" had placed Dr. Faunce on the program in order to cram revolutionary doctrines down the throats of the delegates, he said that for one he would not be silent under such conditions, and that he would have done something further if he had not been called away by the fatal illness of his little daughter.

Dr. Straton also attacked The World for alleged unfair editorials regarding him and his work. He challenged the editor of The World to a debate on the question "That the creation of the world and origin and salvation of man are the work of a living God and not the works of an impersonal evolutionary force."

## OUTLINES NEW RELIGION.

### Forum Speaker Would Combine Americanism and the Decalogue.

"Americanism, the Religion of Mankind," is the title of a new organization Moses Steinberg outlined last night in an address at the Forum, 279 Madison Avenue. He claimed the distinction of drafting principles which would make his religion "the only religion appealing solely to man's reason and capacity to understand, and not at all to his capacity to believe."

The idea, as he explained it, is nothing more than the Ten Commandments "rationally interpreted," and combined with the fundamental principles of Americanism. Mr. Steinberg declared that there was nothing in the Ten Commandments which demanded the belief in God. He held that the ordinary interpretation of the first commandment led to most of the unhappiness and fanaticism in the world. "Do whatever is just, but do not justify whatever you do," he suggested as an amendment to the commandments.

# OPERA STARS SING AT LEGION BENEFIT

## Burr Macintosh, at the Century Theatre, Appeals by Radio For Veterans' Camp.

Stars of three opera companies sang last night at the Century Theatre for a large audience at the American Legion's benefit for the Veterans' mountain camp. If that establishment on Big Tupper Lake, near Saranac, had a radio set, the performance could have been heard by veterans who had gone to the new camp after last week's Carnegie Hall benefit put their fund over the top.

There was a greater audience listening in last night, and Burr Macintosh appealed to it by shouting into a broadcasting receiver on the stage while he asked his visible hearers to help send a man apiece, at the cost of $25, for a month's stay in the Adirondacks.

"You people out there in California and Cuba, or wherever my voice is heard tonight," he said, "just telephone in here your contributions. They'll be announced while we are subscribing here and your names will be enrolled with our contributors at the veterans' camp."

"Don't you remember," Mr. Macintosh added to the theatre crowd, "five years ago this week the battle line was yielding bit by bit in France, and the two finest armies in the world were heartsore and weary? You'd have given half you possessed in those days to help.

"Then our boys got there, and at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood they saved the world. Some of those boys are up against it now, ill from old wounds or disabled after their army discharge and without claim for Government aid. It's for these boys we ask you."

Before the house collection was long under way a voice from the back announced the first contribution of $50 from a radio listener. By the time the audience was bidding up to $500 the radio gifts had passed $250. The printed programs contained also names of thirty-six persons who in the previous week had sent from $25 to $100 each.

Mr. Danise of the Metropolitan sang the "Pagliacci" prologue, and was thrice encored. Manuel Salazar, Anna Fitziu and the new Metropolitan baritone, Vincente Ballester, were among those heard in the Nile scene from "Aida"; Gladys Axman and Nicola Zerola in the prison scene from "Trovatore," and Miss Fitziu, Mario Valle and a half dozen more in the second act of "Madame Butterfly."

Over $2,000 was reported in subscriptions when the performance ended at midnight. This was in addition to what the large audience had paid for its seats. About half the total was telephoned in by those who heard the singers and speeches over the radio.

## SIEGFRIED WAGNER COMING.

### Will Tour America in Aid of Bairreuth Reconstruction Fund.

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BERLIN, June 10.—Cosima Wagner's dream, "to hear Parsifal again at Bairreuth, to see musicians of all nations gathered again at a Wagner festival under a common cause of beauty before he dies," is materialising.

Thanks to the help of American benefactors, Siegfried Wagner hopes to resurrect the memory of the bygone days of Bairreuth.

It always has been his greatest ambition and his mother's dearest dream to some day see the work begun by Richard Wagner on Bairreuth, which was interrupted by the war, continued.

For this purpose Siegfried, himself a composer and conductor, has been giving concerts throughout Central Europe and is now planning a tour of the United States for four weeks, beginning in January, giving concerts in the leading cities. The proceeds will go to the Bairreuth reconstruction fund, Siegfried told the Chicago Tribune.

Negotiations for the plan have been carried on for several weeks, but Siegfried and his American manager, Jules Daiber, have spent weeks searching for a Board of Trustees to take care of the money.

Siegfried is anxious to get to America as soon as possible, but he has heard wild tales of German artists landing in New York and finding themselves unable to pay customs duty on personal belongings.

He wants a board of trustees to assume administration of the funds obtained until the end of the tour and a minimum guarantee for the Bairreuth reconstruction.

The great Wagner left his widow and son a 120,000-mark yearly income. Today this is worth exactly $1.50. Young Frau Wagner has had to keep her husband and mother-in-law alive on this sum since 1918, with the help of admirers of the great Richard.

## OUR SINGERS IN CHIEF ROLES

### Eleanor Reynolds and Mme. Cahier Win Successes in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 10.—Two American singers, Mme. Cahier (formerly Sara Jane Layton-Walker of Indianapolis) and Mme. Eleanor Reynolds Schlosshauer, formerly of Wilkesbarre, have been prominent in Berlin musical events of the past week. Mme. Reynolds, who sings under her maiden name, sang the leading contralto role in the production of Handel's opera, "Julius Caesar," at the Grosse Volkopern; Mme. Cahier was among the prominent sopranos who participated in the festival devoted entirely to Austrian music, which was attended by musicians from every European country.

Handel's "Julius Caesar" was revived last year at Goettingen and was given here in the baroque style that prevailed during the composer's lifetime. Although the critics agree that the opera is never likely to gain great popular favor, its production is regarded as a great artistic triumph and of unusual importance to music students because the score is so difficult.

## MAUGHAN DELAYS FLIGHT.

### Starts Today for Utah—Will Try to Cross Continent, Sunrise to Sunset.

MITCHEL FIELD, L. I., June 10.—Lieutenant Russell L. Maughan, who planned to hop off today to Salduro, Utah, preparatory to his sunrise-to-sunset flight to the Pacific Coast later this month, was delayed by the non-completion of renovations to his speedy De Haviland plane and will not leave until tomorrow.

Lieutenant Maughan will undertake the preliminary trip so that he may personally make arrangements for his later flight at the four air stations at which he plans stopping to replenish his fuel supply. His daylight flight will be made between June 20 and 30.

The plane in which Lieutenant Maughan will hop off tomorrow for Dayton, Ohio, the same in which he will make what is expected to be a record flight, was at Curtiss Field near here today. Lieutenant Maughan spent the morning supervising the installation of two large gasoline tanks which increase the fuel carrying capacity of the machine from 60 to 170 gallons.

## MISSING PERSONS.

The following persons were reported missing to the police yesterday:

JOHN CARR, 41 years old, 753 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn; 6 A. M., June 7; height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 140 pounds; gray eyes, black hair, dark complexion, brown coat, dark pants, blue shirt and collar, black shoes, blue stockings, dark cap.

PONTELLIA CAMPBELL, 27 years old, 49 Monroe Street; 8 A. M., June 8; height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 165 pounds; brown eyes, dark hair, medium complexion; black suit, white shirt, tan shoes, brown stockings, brown cap.

# BISHOP DEDICATES COMMUNITY CHURCH

## 21 Denominations Represented in New Jackson Heights Place of Worship.

## DR. F. P. CORSON IS PASTOR

### Exercises Will Continue All Week, With a Children's Day Next Sunday.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, resident Methodist Bishop in New York, dedicated the new Community Church in Jackson Heights yesterday morning. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fred P. Corson, pastor of the church.

The church is made up of members of twenty-one denominations. Among those represented at the services were the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, Presbyterian Church South, United Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian, Independent Presbyterian, Baptist Church North, Baptist Church South, Methodist Church North, Methodist Church South, Congregational, Episcopal, Disciples, Reformed, Moravian, Universalist, Unitarian, and four independent organizations. This is said to be the first church in the United States to unite so many denominations under one minister and one roof. Dr. Corson is a Methodist.

"The Church has changed its program to meet the changing needs of the people," said Dr. Corson. "It must keep step with the progress that is being made along lines of human activity. That is what we are trying to do here. It is a religious experiment.

"It is interesting to note that the church is following the lines of Jackson Heights community itself. Jackson Heights consists of a community of tenant-owned garden apartments occupying property equivalent to 100 city blocks, and we hope to have an ideal church for an ideal community."

A second service was held in the afternoon with clergymen of four denominations participating. This evening there will be a community dinner in the basement of the church; tomorrow a "stunt evening;" Wednesday, a meeting under auspices of the Community Council; Thursday, a service with sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, President of Drew Methodist Theological Seminary; Friday, a concert by the Musical Choral Club, and Sunday, celebration of Children's Day.

The church was founded by members of the Jackson Heights community. Among whom were George H. Willcockson, President of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. Dr. F. P. Johnson, social research secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, and H. E. Woolever, assistant editor of The New York Methodist Christian Advocate.

The building cost $170,000. The land was presented by the Queensboro Corporation.

## 4,000 AT MEMORIAL SERVICE.

### Archbishop Hayes Honors Memory of Priest.

About 4,000 persons motored to Mount Montrose, on Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island yesterday, where the Roman Catholic Laymen's League holds retreats each Summer, for a special service in memory of the late Rev. Terence J. Sheehy, S. J., founder of the Laymen's League. Addresses were made by Archbishop Hayes, Surrogate John P. O'Brien, the Rev. Michael Clarke, rector of the Church of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth Street, and others.

The services, which were closed with benediction, were held on the lawn of Mount Montrose.

# HENRY ALLEN HOPEFUL OF RUSSIA'S FUTURE

## Returned Kansan Sees Signs of Return to Normalcy Among Peasants.

Turning Soviet Russia "the industrial paradise of idleness," Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, who recently returned from a tour of the Near East, told an audience in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night that while he could not prophesy the future of Russia, there were a number of hopeful signs. He interpreted the flocking back to the church of the peasants as one indication that normal conditions might return.

Governor Allen said he observed at Tiflis, where he attended the opera, that the Soviet authorities once more were permitting women to wear their furs and jewels. He regretted that the Soviet rulers were opposed to religious teachings.

"At Alexandropol, where the Near East Relief provides for 17,000 Armenian children in an orphanage, religious instruction has ceased because of the ruling. The good men and women there have submitted the decision of ethics, and I am hopeful that their instruction will develop a leadership that will bear fruit in the future."

He told of the establishment of a 20,000-acre farm near Mount Ararat by the Near East and other constructive relief measures carried out through the beneficence of the American public. He said that if our people stopped the work it meant the virtual death warrant of 50,000 helpless people in Black Sea ports.

## SHOT ON STREET BY GUNMEN

### Shopkeeper Exchanges Fire With Two Men in Auto—May Die.

Two gunmen in an automobile yesterday morning at Baxter and Canal Streets fired a dozen shots in the attempt to slay Frank De Danzo, a shopkeeper at 76 Baxter Street. De Danzo had a revolver and exchanged shots with his foes until they turned the car close to the curb and felled him with a bullet in the head and two in his abdomen. He was unconscious and said to be dying when removed to the Gouverneur Hospital.

Glass in several windows of the building at 320 Canal Street was broken by some of the shots that missed De Danzo. The car of his assailants speeded through Grand Street and disappeared on Lafayette Street. Friends of the wounded man told the police they knew of no motive for the shooting.


AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITE—DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

OPENING THIS THURSDAY NIGHT
(JUNE 14) 8 O'CLOCK SHARP
— AT THE —
WINTER GARDEN
The NEW
PASSING SHOW

Staging Music, LEE and J. J. SHUBERT. Staged by A. G. HOFFMAN.
BOOK AND LYRICS BY HAROLD ATTERIDGE. MUSIC BY SIGMUND ROMBERG AND JEAN SCHWARTZ. DANCES BY ALLAN K. FOSTER.
THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MR. J. J. SHUBERT.
With a Distinguished Cast of Artists, Including

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Walter Woolf | Joan Hay | George Hassell |
| George Jessel | Helen Shipman | James Watts |
| Roy Cummings | Josephine Drake | Barnett Parker |
| Bob Nelson | Olive Ann Alcorn | Nat Nazarro, Jr. |
| Flanagan & Morrison | Louise Dose | Hal Van Rensselaer |
| Libby & Sparrow | Vera Ross | William Pringle |
| Jack Rice | Jean Steele | Frank Bernard |
| Ande Jochim | James Hamilton | Trado Twins |
| Tom Nip | Jeanette Gilmore | Francis X. Mahoney |
| Bob Gilbert | Jack Hall | and others |

And 100 of the Most Beautiful Girls in the World
"Oldest in Years! Newest in Novelties"!!
SEATS TODAY

ASTOR Theatre, 45th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:30. JAMES BARTON in DEW DROP INN

CENTRAL Theatre, 47th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MANN & SIDNEY in "GIVE and TAKE"

5TH BIG MONTH CASINO 7th Ave. & 41st St. Evs. 8:30. THE SEASON'S TRIUMPH. Arthur Hammerstein Musical Play. WILD FLOWER with EDITH DAY. Maxine Elliott's, 39th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SAM H. HARRIS Presents JEANNE EAGELS IN "RAIN" Staged by John D. Williams.

BOOTH West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:30. JOHN GOLDEN presents 7th HEAVEN

GARRICK Thea., 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. BERNARD SHAW'S THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE

MARY the 3rd Rachel Crothers' Best Comedy

BELMONT Thea., 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. H. B. Warner in You and I. With Lucile Watson.

REPUBLIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS Abie's Irish Rose. THE PLAY THAT PUT O IN HUMOR.

LITTLE Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Free) & Sat., 2:30. F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present POLLY PREFERRED with GENEVIEVE TOBIN.

BIJOU Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "UPTOWN WEST"

HOLMES TAYLOR 2d (Last Season's Biggest Hit) MOROSCO Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "NOT SO FAST"

BASIL KING Author of "The Inner Shrine" and "The Conquest of Fear," says of THE SELWYNS' PRODUCTION OF THE FOOL WHICH HAS PASSED ITS 300th PERFORMANCE AT THE TIMES SQUARE THEATRE WEST 42nd ST. MATS. THURS. & SAT. "THE BEST EVENING I'VE HAD IN NEW YORK. PLENTY OF AMUSEMENT AND SOMETHING TO TAKE HOME."

Last 4 Days of Spring Racing at America's Most Beautiful Race Course
BELMONT PARK
SIX GRAND CONTESTS TO-DAY INCLUDING
The Harlem Stakes
Garden City Handicap
The Roamer Purse
FIRST RACE AT 2:00 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
Leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:15 and at intervals to 1:00 P. M. Same Trains Return Ladies. Course also reached by trolley.
Grand Stand and Paddock, $2.35. (Including Tax.)

THE BONSTELLE PLAYERS Harlem Opera House, 125th St., Nr. 7th Ave. "The Dollar Top" Theatre—This Week "WELCOME STRANGER"

STEEPLECHASE CONEY ISLAND The Funny Place Now Open

LUNA CONEY ISLAND The Perfect Playground. Prior's Band—Free Circus.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. ALICE BRADY IN ZANDER THE GREAT. "Hottest hot in town."—World.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Free) and Sat. —THE SPEED SONG SHOW— ADRIENNE with VIVIENNE SEGAL, RICHARD CARLE, BILLY B. VAN. Most Animated Chorus in the World.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES CORT 48 St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. with GLENN HUNTER-FLORENCE NASH.

John Cort Offers GO-GO DALY 63d ST. THE LAUGH AND DANCE HIT! Evenings, 8:30.

HUDSON 44th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. GEO. M. COHAN Presents THE HIT OF THE TOWN, SO THIS IS LONDON! "A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Post.

ELTINGE THEATRE Presents ICEBOUND "Down Eastern Warm-hearted Play."

SAM H. HARRIS Presents The 1923 Pulitzer Prize.

SAM H. HARRIS Presents IRVING BERLIN'S MUSIC BOX REVUE. MUSIC BOX THEATRE West 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. STAGED BY HASSARD SHORT. "The Music Box Revue is the only regular production this season that can compare with this Lambs Gambol as a laugh-provoker."—Stephen Rathbun, Sun.

B. F. Keith's 81st STREET By 8, 81 St. Subways. CHARLES (CHIC) SALE. Mary Haynes, Al K. Hall & Co., Fleming Sisters, Arnut & Kelly, others, and Photoplays of Life at Sea. "MASTERS OF MEN"

B. F. Keith's RIVERSIDE By 8 96 St. Riverside 6800. SAVOY & BRENNAN, Kerr & Weston, Bailey & Cowan, Chas. Olcott & Mary Ann, Harry J. Conley & Co., Walsh & Ellis, Bill Robinson.

B. F. KEITH'S MOSS BROADWAY AT 47TH. KEITH KOMEDY CARNIVAL. KOMEDY ACTS. CHAPLIN LLOYD SENNETT'S COMEDIES.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Ont. West 130th St. Ferry. Many Free Attractions. Salt Water Surf Bathing NOW OPEN.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Stratford House Just East of 5th Avenue 32 E. 32nd St. A hotel of prestige and quality. Unique in atmosphere. A most desirable location for either permanent or temporary residence. Newly and beautifully decorated. A bathroom with every bedroom. Sitting room adjoining if desired. Tariff from $6 up. 1, 2 and 3 rooms may be leased on yearly basis at a substantial saving. 2 short blocks from Penn. Station. Phone Mad. 8s. 4040.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH 36TH ST. AND B'WAY IN THE HEART OF EVERYTHING Special Summer Rates. Exceptionally large suites of two rooms and bath, suitable for two, three or four people, $25 per week and up. Restaurant in connection at popular prices. PHONE PITKIN 5080.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Ned Wayburn's Demi-Tasse Revue Presented by the stages of the SIEGFELD FOLLIES TWICE NIGHTLY AT 8:30 and 11:00. Meyer Davis' White House Band. SHORE DINNER, $1.50. A la Carte. Midnight Refreshments.

HOTEL SHELBURNE Brighton Beach, L. I. Phone Ocean Island 0040.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85th to 86th St., N. Y. City. Between Central Park & Riverside Park. SURFACE STATION of SURFACE CARS. ELEVATED STATIONS at Hand. Subway Express Station Adjacent. Furnished and Unfurnished Suites For Permanent and Transient Residence. 2, 3, 4 & 6 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths. Rooms may be leased on a yearly basis at substantial saving. Rent, Within Two Blocks of Subway. During Summer months 500 rooms with private bath at special Summer rates. Restaurant at Moderate Prices.

MOTION PICTURES.

Say Jane Cowl Jeanne Eagels Florence Nash

(Three most talented young women whose successes have proven them authorities on things dramatic):

"The White Rose' has brought a great joy to me, as it will bring, I am sure, to innumerable other people." Jane Cowl

"Everything seemed to be really happening in 'The White Rose'; and it was so like life is. The characters all seemed so right." Jeanne Eagels

"The White Rose' took the humdrum out of life for me and put humanity back into it. I am going to see it several times more before it closes at the Lyric." Florence Nash

And from the p

# FOREIGN COUNTRIES HAIL CITY JUBILEE

## Latvia and Swedish Town Send Greetings to Hylan on Silver Anniversary.

## HOSPITAL DAY TODAY

### Committee of Women Act as Hostesses at Reception for Bellevue President.

Messages of greeting and felicitation to the city's jubilee celebration have been received by Mayor Hylan from two foreign countries. One of these was from Axel Carlender, President of the Town Council of Gothenburg, Sweden, which is celebrating its tercentenary, and the other from Minister of Foreign Affairs Malerovicz of Latvia. The message from Göthenburg read:

"It is a pleasure to remember that both the original city of New York and Gothenburg, which celebrates this year its tercentenary by a jubilee exposition, were founded almost at the same time at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Considering the part played by the brave Dutch people on both occasions they are in a way brethren. Certainly, between Gothenburg, the creation of Gustavus Adolphus, hero of the freedom of Europe, and the greatest metropolis of the great American Commonwealth there are ties of common traditions and common interests."

The message from Latvia read:

"On behalf of the Latvian Government, I have the honor to extend to the City of New York the heartiest congratulations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the charter to the Greater City of New York and to express the profoundest wishes for this city's further prosperity."

Women prominent in society will help celebrate Hospital and Welfare Day at the exposition today. Headed by Mrs. William Church Osborn, the Board of Managers of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses will act as hostesses at a reception for Dr. John J. McGrath, President of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

On the Reception Committee will be Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. H. B. Beale, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. Lloyd Derby, Mrs. Ezra Fitch, Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, Mrs. Mortimer Rex, Mrs. John A. Hartwell, Mrs. Alfred H. Mead, Mrs. J. Peter Bryant, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, Miss Louise Iselin, Miss Louisa Kane, Mrs. Foster Kennedy, Miss Anna Lusk, Mrs. Alexander Lambert, Mrs. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Lewis Morris, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Miss Blanche Potter, Miss Harriette Rogers, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Miss Helen Sloan, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Miss Joan Whitridge, Miss Louisa M. Schuyler, Mrs. William M. Polk and Mrs. Francis M. Scott.

The 1898 costume ball, which will be held Monday evening, June 18, has attracted wide interest. Mayor Hylan will present prizes to those judged to have the best costumes.

Adolph Deutsch, Chairman of the Furniture Industries Committee, announced yesterday that a prize of $5,000 worth of furniture had been awarded to a Brooklyn couple who will be married in front of the reviewing stand of the industrial parade next Saturday. The prospective bride is Miss Pierina Pace of 522 Henry Street, and Louis Enrico Pacifico of 146 Hicks Street is the prospective bridegroom.

### Brookhart Studies Soviet on Spot.

MOSCOW, June 10.—United States Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa has arrived here from Germany. He, together with other notable Americans, will devote some time to study of the Russian situation.

# SIX HELD IN SILK ROBBERY.

## Police Recover $5,000 Worth of $71,000 Lost in Truck Hold-Up.

Silks valued at $5,000, which the police say is part of the $71,000 robbery at William Skinner & Sons, Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, on May 1, were recovered yesterday, and six men were held for complicity in the theft in bail of $2,500 each, by Magistrate Rytenberg in the Yorkville Court.

The silks were stolen with a truck at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, when the driver and his helper were in a restaurant. The truck was found empty the next day in Brownsville.

Detective Thomas E. Dowling said that one of the prisoners is Morris Zeiff of 1,954 Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, who has an office at 552 Seventh Avenue, on the door of which appears the sign of the Terminal Textile Company. Dowling said the owners of two mills had told him Zeiff had sold some silk to them. Zeiff denied knowledge of the theft, and asserted that the sales were made merely as a commission agent for others.

It was in Zeiff's office on Saturday night that Dowling and other detectives arrested four men and recovered from them $30,000 of the gems and jewelry taken in the hold-up at Barnett Goldstein's shop, 2,587 Broadway, on June 4. Before the arrests Dowling had intercepted a telephone conversation, which led to the arrests.

The other prisoners held in the silk theft case are Samuel Patedelson, 236 Grafton Street; Louis Levine, 5,711 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn; Aaron Rochlin, 122 West 114th Street; Louis Schwartz, 898 Fairmount Place, the Bronx, and Jacob Pricep, 517 West 173d Street.

# BROADCAST CHILD SERVICE.

## Golden Jubilee of Children's Day Celebrated in Many Churches.

A feature of Children's Day, which was celebrated yesterday by hundreds of churches, was the broadcasting of a full "Children's Day Service" from Station WJZ in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the day.

Listeners-in had difficulty at times in hearing, as at the same hour the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, commonly called "The Rockefeller Church" was preaching a sermon on "Immortality" under the auspices of the New York Federation of Churches from Station WEAF.

It was announced as a part of the Children's Day program that the offerings taken in fifty years through the Children's Day Sunday in Methodist churches of the United States had gone toward a student loan fund from which more than 31,000 young men and women have received aid in securing a higher education. In 1873 the fund made its first loan to twenty-two students. Some of the leaders in the Methodist Church today were among that number.

# EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF TOKIO

## Dr. J. S. Motoda, Native Japanese, Elected Head of Diocese.

The National Council of the Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue, received a cablegram yesterday from Japan announcing the election of the Rev. Dr. J. S. Motoda, a native Japanese, as Episcopal Bishop of Tokio.

"This has made certain the long hoped-for establishment of an independent Christian church in Japan," says the council in a statement. "After sixty-four years of missionary effort the Anglican and Episcopal Churches will withdraw from Tokio and Osaka, the two largest cities of the empire, and leave to native converts the carrying forth of Christianizing work there."

Bishop Motoda received his preliminary education in St. Paul's Episcopal School, Tokio. He came to America and studied in Kenyon College and the University of Pennsylvania. He is the Japanese President of St. Paul's College, Tokio.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1040.

ALBANY, Ga.—A. Hartman & Co.; A. Hartman, crepe de chine dresses; 141 W. 32d (G. Silver).

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Hess Bros.; Miss M. Beidler, patterns; Miss G. Haller, hosiery; Miss M. Fenstine, representing; 230 5th Av. (F. Atkins).

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—G. J. Ritter, millinery; Oddfine.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—J. Morris, dry goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—American Wholesale Corp.; B. Hornstein, fall cloth dresses; 254 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; D. Katzenberg, jobs silk and wash skirts; 1,150 Broadway (Felix Lilienthal & Co.).

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.; Miss G. O'Brien, underwear; 276 5th Av (G. A. Cook).

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—J. Block & Sons; J. T. Jones, men's hats; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; upstairs, Miss J. O'Callaghan, div. mgr., dresses; Miss H. Foley, misses' inexpensive and better-grade dresses; 225 5th Av., room 611.

BOSTON—Filene's, The Annex—J. McGinty, men's furnishings.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Filene's Annex, McGinty, men's furnishings; 225 5th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. I. Prusia, clothing; 16 W. 32d.

CANTON, Ohio—The Klein-Heffelman-Zollars Co.; W. B. Allison, ready-to-wear; Miss M. E. Kuhn, ready-to-wear; Latham.

CHICAGO—Leviton Platinum Corp.; Mr. Maclaggan, jobs men's furnishings, women's hosiery, underwear; 225 Schwantes, jobs toys; Miss R. Flansburg, neckwear, ribbons, laces, trimmings; Jobs Trimmets, jobs madeira ratines, linens, wash goods, blankets, draperies, curtains; 115 W. 30th (B. F. Levis).

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. Perkins, art needlework; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. R. Leighty, misses' coats; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss F. E. Beatty, infants', children's junior apparel; Mr. Wagner, millinery; 225 4th Av., room 811.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, upholstery, draperies; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Leather Products Co., jobbers; J. H. Eisenstein, ladies' pocketbooks, beaded bags, fitted overnight cases, manicure sets, Spanish combs, novelties; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Phillipborn's; Mr. Glasser, ladies' misses' silk and cloth dresses, skirts for Fall; 932 Broadway.

CHICAGO—C. Butterick Co., millinery; Breslin.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. H. Crawford, draperies, upholstery goods; 43 White.

CHICAGO—Rosenweld & Weil; A. Moses, trimmings; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. R. Sullivan, women's coats; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; L. Platt, sleeveless soft coats, Fleisher blouses, tailored blouses; 1,182 Broadway, room 1403.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. Swales, women's suits; 1,107 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Rollman & Sons Co.; Miss Koerner, hosiery, gloves; Mr. Norton, linens; Miss Eberhard, art needlework; Miss Britten, laces, embroideries, trimmings; 38 W. 32d (Littman & Storch).

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. L. Woerner, men's, boys' clothing; 366 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Plant Butler Shoe Co.; H. L. Blust, shoes; Breslin.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; H. Rosenstein, underwear, athletic underwear; 23-E. 26th (Mdse. Reporting Co.).

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. Haber, J. Davis, boys' clothing, trunks, leather goods; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. S. McCarty, fall dresses; 395 Broadway.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner & Co.; F. J. Bleiler, representing; G. Bufinsky, mdse. mgr., silk middies, basement jobs (any quantity) low priced silk dresses; 58 W. 22d, 15th floor.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. H. Allerton, coats, suits, furs; D. Richardson, ready-to-wear; 32 W. 35th (Jay & Co.).

FLINT, Mich.—The Rosenthal Co; M. Rosenthal, dresses, coats, suits, furs; 352 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer); Pennsylvania.

GALVESTON, Texas—Clark Wholesale Dry Co.; G. B. Clarke, toys; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—J. A. Berger Co.; J. A. Berger, men's clothing; J. B. Breitenbucher, men's furnishing goods; 1,164 Broadway (Fellows Buying Corp.).

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Bowman & Co.; Miss A. E. Krause, neckwear, embroideries; Miss L. Moyer, coats, suits, dresses, furs; Miss B. Carberry, dresses; Miss M. L. Dougherty, corsets, accessories; L. D. Newman, hosiery, knit underwear; 32 W. 32d (Jay & Co.).

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Kaufman's; Miss L. M. Brubaker, sweaters; 1150 Broadway (F. Lilienthal & Co.).

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben-Hollweg Co.; L. H. Kreitz, men's furnishing goods; 320 Broadway (R. B. Hart).

KANSAS CITY—Jones Store; E. Gross, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; E. Kennedy, quantity silk, cotton dresses; W. Hixon, Fall coats; 333 7th Av. (J. M. Biggins).

LANCASTER, Pa.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. Barber, millinery; 48 W. 35th St.

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Miss A. B. Springer, blouses; Pennsylvania.

LOS ANGELES—Butleck's; O. B. Howd, silk dresses, Spring capes, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. J. Roche, silk, cotton dresses, extra sections, rack jobs; 17 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—W. Robinson Co.; C. H. Swing, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; S. Epstein, knife pleated skirts; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

LYNN, Mass.—E. B. Magrane, Inc.; C. D. Bixby, silks, dress goods, velvets, linings; Imperial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Sry-Block Merc. Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; after 1 P. M., 16 W. 29th (G. Abel).

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Lecher Co.; T. Seelig, millinery; 16 W. 35th (V. A. Faust).

MINNEAPOLIS—Whitney-MacGregor Co.; T. J. O'Sullivan, basement mdse., bags; E. Adler, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; L. P. Vall, plush coats, fur trimmed cloth coats, skirts; 16 W. 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; C. H. McGraw, Miss T. B. Petit, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard (J. A. Lockwood).

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mannie Milder Co.; M. Milder, jobs silk and wash dresses; 1,261 B'way (Jos. Heilbron).

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Inc.; R. B. Epps, dress goods, silks, velvets; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss J. Grace, neckwear, bath robes, tissue gingham house dresses; 200 5th Av., Room 1214.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—J. Lasky & Son; M. Lasky, J. Lasky, coats, dry goods, clothing; 225 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Pearlstein & Co.; C. Weiss, tub silk dresses; 1,175 B'way, Room 407.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss F. Smithes, infants', children's bathrobes; B'way & 32d (N. Y. Office).

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; A. Sharlin, women's muslin and knickerbocker underwear; B'way and 32d (N. Y. Office).

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; V. Zauner, candy; E. Bohn, leather goods, trunks; B'way and 32d (N. Y. Office).

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', juniors', girls' wear; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; J. Kaplan, silk knife pleated skirts; Miss T. Casey, knife pleated skirts; 1,225 B'way (S. M. Goldberg).

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Sullivan, women's cotton and Summer dresses; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss A. Eckert, misses', juniors' cotton and Summer dresses; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. L. Herman, waists, children's dresses, basement; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Carton Sisters; Miss M. G. Carton, gowns, blouses, lingeries, corsets; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann's Dept Store; Miss E. Finan, waists; 1,261 B'way (M. A. MacNulta).

PITTSBURGH—J. Shapiro, clothing; Pennsylvania.

PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son; Mrs. June Webster, ladies' dresses, waists, skirts, sweaters; Pennsylvania.

PORTLAND, Me.—Woman's Shop; S. Ebenstein, jobs silk dresses; McAlpin.

READING, Pa.—Kline, Epplihimer & Co.; S. E. Heckman, rugs, carpets, linoleum, floor coverings; 432 4th Av. (D. G. Union).

READING, Pa.—Moyer's Home Store Co.; M. Moyer, ready-to-wear; 117 W. 32d, Herald Square.

ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss M. Ernstone, women's, misses' wash dresses, basement; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss L. Salinsky, bathrobes, silk underwear, jobs waists, neckwear, sweaters; 1,261 B'way (S. Solomon).

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—L. Green, furs; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick Weingarten Co.; A. Weingarten, jewelry, earrings, novelties; 47 W. 34th, Room 958.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Emporium; D. S. Smith, men's clothing, men's and boys' furnishing goods; 225 5th Av. (P. S. Owles).

SEAUTTLE—The Bon Marche; R. E. Brown, ready-to-wear, basement; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—National Cloak and Suit House; S. Ebenstein, jobs silk dresses; McAlpin.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—I. Sulzbacher & Sons; I. Sulzbacher, women's ready-to-wear; 1,190 B'way (R. Adler & Co.).

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Co.; Paul Helbig, Mrs. J. Schreiber, furs; 171 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. E. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; 37 W. 26th (E. M. Sostman).

ST. PAUL—Maxey Co.; L. Silverstein, jobs skirts, dresses; 100 W. 32d (A. Hersberg).

TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; R. Maas, ribbons, neckwear, novelties; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Finitz Merc. Co.; S. Finitz, jobs silk dresses; 334 5th, Room 511 (L. Prager).

WACO, Tex.—Waco Dry Goods Co.; J. R. Sellers, general mdse.; 256 Church (Room 208).

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. B. B. Parke, voile and linen dresses, downstairs store; W. F. Leimberg, men's white shirts; 370 7th Av., Room 1201.

WASHINGTON—The Hecht Co.; C. E. Redhead, men's hats, caps; 1,150 Broadway (F. Lilienthal & Co.).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Nier, cotton and silk dresses; 38 W. 32d (Livingston & Cohen).

WHEELING, W. Va.—G. R. Taylor Co.; Miss A. Hood, coats; 120 W. 32d (A. Fanti).

YORK, Pa.—J. McLean & Sons; Miss E. Weltshoffer, hosiery; 432 4th Av. (Dry Goods Union), Imperial.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The B. McManus Co.; C. J. Felix, wash dresses; Imperial.

# ASSAILS SHIPPING BOARD.

## J. C. Distler Complains of Pocahontas—Lasker Denies Responsibility.

J. C. Distler, President of Riggs, Distler & Co., engineers and contractors, of Baltimore, has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES a copy of a letter addressed to Chairman Lasker, severely arraigning the United States Shipping Board for alleged conditions on an American ship. Mr. Distler based his letter on experiences he and his family had on the steamship Pocahontas, which was libeled while in Naples a year ago.

The Baltimorean offered twenty suggestions to Mr. Lasker on things which he thought the latter would do well to look after before starting on the trial trip of the Leviathan to Cuba on June 18. Mr. Distler declared that on the Pocahontas, which was under lease to the United States Mail Line, the sanitary arrangements virtually were out of service during the entire trip. He said the ship was advertised to reach Naples in twelve days, but was forty-four on the way.

Mr. Distler declared that spoiled food had been offered to the passengers and that no drinking water had been available. He charged that several passengers had gone insane as the result of their experiences, one of them leaping overboard.

The engines and pumps of the Pocahontas were not in working condition, Mr. Distler asserted, and the ship made the trip with her rudder bent to an angle of 90 degrees through a collision with the pier at Boston on the day she sailed.

"Entertaining," wrote Mr. Distler to Chairman Lasker, "after all, has been of no assistance to you in the Chairmanship of the Shipping Board. What our people want is a responsible, dependable, creditably, honorable service under the American flag. Why should we depend on alien officers and alien personnel of doubtful loyalty? Why is first-class officer material discouraged, if it is without political influence?"

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Chairman Lasker said today that the Pocahontas was not run by the Shipping Board.

"It was one of the first boats chartered by the old Shipping Board and was under lease to the United States Mail," he said. "What Mr. Distler says may be entirely true. All that I know about it is that the boat was libeled by Italian creditors and the present board had to seize the boat and take her away from the United States Mail. The boat was sent to Naples shortly after being reconditioned, and the troubles described by Mr. Distler may have happened."

# Today's Radio Program

June 11, 1923.
Eastern Daylight Saving Time.
Numerals after names of stations show wave lengths in meters.

**WEAF, NEW YORK—492.**

4:00 P. M.—Emily Begin, soprano.
4:15 P. M.—Nicholas Lapenta, piano.
4:25 P. M.—Emily Begin, soprano.
4:40 P. M.—Nicholas Lapenta, piano.
4:50 P. M.—Verna Osborne, soprano.
5:10 P. M.—Edward J. Plank, violin.
7:30-8:00 P. M.—Freda Williams, soprano; Nathaniel Levine, piano.
8:00 P. M.—"Bernard Shaw on Radio Broadcasting," by Roland Young.
8:10 P. M.—Freda Williams, soprano.
8:20 P. M.—Nathaniel Levine, piano.
8:35 P. M.—William Derein, tenor.
8:50 P. M.—Carolinians Dance Orchestra.
9:10 P. M.—Freda Williams, soprano; William Derein, tenor.
9:20 P. M.—Carolinians Dance Orchestra.
9:40 P. M.—William Derein, tenor.
9:50 P. M.—Carolinians Dance Orchestra.

**WJZ, NEW YORK—455.**

3:00 P. M.—New York Board of Education lesson.
4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores every fifteen minutes.
4:05 P. M.—Fashion developments.
4:00 P. M.—Kudisch Ensemble, Alexis Kudisch, first violin; Joachim Chassman, viola; Lazar Elkind, 'cello; Maurice Holtzand, violin.
5:00 P. M.—"Romance of Time-telling," by S. Bernard.
6:45 P. M.—Farm and home reports.
6:00 P. M.—Bedtime story.
6:15 P. M.—Adventures of Prince Follywog.
7:30 P. M.—Silver Jubilee talk.
7:35 P. M.—Lyric Trio; Ethel Burton, soprano; Estell Burton, soprano; Lilian Beckel, contralto.
7:45 P. M.—Literary talk.
8:00 P. M.—Mrs. Ada Weingarten, soprano.
8:15 P. M.—Fashion talk.
8:20 P. M.—Lyric Trio.
8:45 P. M.—Mrs. Ada Weingarten, soprano.
9:00 P. M.—"Auto-camping," by G. W. Sutton Jr.
9:15 P. M.—"What Music Can Do for You," by Harriet Seymour.
9:30 P. M.—Strand Theatre musical program.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.

**WJY, NEW YORK—405.**

5:00 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.

**WHN, RIDGEWOOD—360.**

9:30-10:00 A. M.—Hints to the housewife.
10:30 A. M.—Weather forecast.
10:40 A. M.—Long Island farm service.
12:00-1:00 P. M.—Lunch hour gossip.
2:15 P. M.—Dr. Frank Crane broadcast.
3:45-5:30 P. M.—School children's radio forum; radio talk; code practice; trade talk; agriogram; music.
7:00-8:30 P. M.—Stage and screen talk; "Kamehameha Day," by Ely Rosenberg; Anne Stumpf, piano; recitations by Gladys Huber; Ruth Miller, soprano.
9:00-10:00 P. M.—Jos. Gettler, violin; May Krickbaum, soprano.
10:30-12:00 P. M.—Dance music by the Original Manford Acos.

**WOR, NEWARK—405.**

2:30 P. M.—Grace Strong, contralto.
2:50 P. M.—Charles Walker, tenor; Lillian Hallock, soprano.
3:15 P. M.—"How to Appreciate Etchings," by George C. Oakley.
3:30 P. M.—Grace Strong, contralto.
3:40 P. M.—Talk by Maude Hall.
4:15 P. M.—Garden Hints.
4:16 P. M.—"Golf," by William Hicks.
6:35 P. M.—"Radio Cartooning," by Bill Steinke.
6:55 P. M.—Lecture by Samuel B. Howe.
7:25 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Talk by Mae Marsh.
8:15 P. M.—Margaret Zipper, soprano.
8:40 P. M.—Horoscopes by Belle Bart.
9:00 P. M.—Ukrainian by choir and orchestra of the First Ukrainian Presbyterian Church of Newark.
9:00 P. M.—Popular music by the "Serenaders."

**WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—337.**

2:00 P. M.—Time signals.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; fairy tales.
7:45 P. M.—"Business Conditions."
7:56 P. M.—News of the day.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; concert.
6:25 P. M.—Laughs from Life.
6:30 P. M.—Music.
9:30 P. M.—Bedtime story.
6:55 P. M.—Benjamin Franklin program. Baseball scores.
11:00 P. M.—Time signals.

**WGI, MEDFORD, MASS.—360.**

5:00 P. M.—"Twilight Tales."
5:30 P. M.—New England weather forecast; closing report on farmers' produce market; live stock markets and butter and egg reports; agriograms; closing stock market reports.
6:00 P. M.—Late news; sports.
6:15 P. M.—Code practice.
6:30 P. M.—Boston police reports; Amrad bulletin board; wool market news; "Just Boy."

**WNAC, BOSTON—373.**

12:53 P. M.—Time signals.
1:01 P. M.—Weather reports.
4:00 P. M.—Copley Plaza Trio.
6:30 P. M.—Children's stories.

**WDAR, PHILADELPHIA—395.**

12:00-12:55 P. M.—Organ recital; Arcadia Orchestra.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00-3:00 P. M.—Musical Features.
4:30-5:00 P. M.—Tea time topics.
7:30-8:00 P. M.—Dreamland Express.
8:00 P. M.—Address.
11:00 P. M.—Musical program.

**WIP, PHILADELPHIA—509.**

1:00-2:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
4:00-4:30 P. M.—Katherine Palmer, soprano.
6:30-6:45 P. M.—Ten Virginians Orchestra; baseball scores.
7:00 P. M.—Uncle Wip's bedtime stories and roll-call; baseball scores.

**WOO, PHILADELPHIA—509.**

11:00 A. M.—Organ recital.
11:30 A. M.—Weather forecast.
12:00 P. M.—Tea Room Orchestra.
12:55 P. M.—Time signal.
4:45 P. M.—Grand organ; trumpets.
7:30 P. M.—Sports results; police reports.
7:45 P. M.—Dinner music.
8:30 P. M.—Dance music.
9:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
10:30 P. M.—Challiss, virtuoso banjoist.
10:55 P. M.—Time signal.
11:02 P. M.—Weather forecast.
11:10-12 P. M.—Dance music.

**WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.**

10:15 A. M.—Department of Agriculture live stock report.
1:00-2:00 P. M.—Mayer Davis concert orchestra; late news; Department of Agriculture produce market reports.
3:00 P. M.—Dorothy Mallon Swisher, soprano.
3:45 P. M.—Raymond Trotter, impersonator; Loretta Kerk, piano.
6:30 P. M.—Meyer Davis; concert orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Children's stories.

**WHAZ, ROY, N. Y.—380.**

10:00 P. M.—Address of greeting to graduates and former students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute by President Dr. Palmer C. Ricketts; dance music by Symonds Orchestra.
12:00 M.—Doring's Military Band.

**WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.**

12:30 P. M.—Stock market quotations.
12:45 P. M.—Weather report.
12:50 P. M.—Time signals.
2:00 P. M.—Music and talk, "The Out-of-Door Meal."
6:00 P. M.—Produce and stock market report and quotations; news bulletins; baseball results.
8:40 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:45 P. M.—Concert by the Monday Musical Club, Albany, N. Y.

**WGR, BUFFALO—360.**

11:45 A. M.—Weather reports.
12:15 P. M.—Weather and market reports; agriograms.
2:00 P. M.—Music.
2:25 P. M.—Chicago Board of Trade closing prices.
3:00 P. M.—Music.
3:25 P. M.—Closing prices New York Stock Exchange.
4:00 P. M.—Music.
5:00 P. M.—Weather, market reports; agriograms.
6:05 P. M.—Closing prices of New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
9:00 P. M.—Day's news digest; musical program by the University Methodist Episcopal Church.

**NAA, ARLINGTON, VA.—435.**

10:45-11:00 A. M.—Live stock receipts.
11:05-12:20 A. M.—Weather reports.
11:25-11:40 A. M.—Fruit and vegetable shipments.
1:25-1:40 P. M.—Live stock, estimated receipts.
2:45-3:20 P. M.—Fruit and vegetable markets.
4:25-4:40 P. M.—Live stock reports.
4:45-5:00 P. M.—Weather forecasts.
5:05-5:40 P. M.—Hay, feed and crop reports.
11:00-11:20 P. M.—Weather reports.

**WHAM, ROCHESTER—360.**

3:55 P. M.—Weather forecast.
4:00-4:30 P. M.—Eastman Orchestra.
5:15-5:45 P. M.—Organ and orchestra.
8:00-8:30 P. M.—Eastman Orchestra.
8:30 P. M.—Bedtime story; baseball results.
9:00-9:30 P. M.—Recital by graduates of the Eastman School of Music.

**KDKA, PITTSBURGH—326.**

10:00 A. M.—Music.
12:30 P. M.—Music; weather forecast; river conditions report.
3:15 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:15 P. M.—KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; current events; "Home Furnishing Hints," by Harriet Webster; "Children Don't Just Grow Topsy Like," by David J. Terry.
7:45 P. M.—Visit by the Dreamtime Lady.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; farmer market report; sport talk.
8:30 P. M.—Concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; Josephine Blume, contralto; Minard Lozier, tenor.

**WQAE, PITTSBURGH—462.**

6:30 P. M.—Concert.
7:30 P. M.—Late news.
7:45 P. M.—Foxy Grandpa bedtime story.
8:30 P. M.—Pascale's Orchestra and six singers.
11:30 P. M.—News.

**WWJ, DETROIT—516.**

6:00 P. M.—Markets and baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Detroit News Orchestra; News post; Clarence E. Perry, tenor; Harry A. Burkhart, baritone; Ruth Hogan, soprano.

**WCX, DETROIT—517.**

5:15 P. M.—Baseball scores; music.
5:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
5:55 P. M.—Baseball scores; music.
7:15 P. M.—Final baseball scores.

**KYW, CHICAGO—345.**

7:50 P. M.—Bedtime story.

**WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA—484.**

7:45 P. M.—Chimes concert.
8:30 P. M.—Sandman's visit.
8:50 P. M.—Baseball scores.

**WDAF, KANSAS CITY—411.**

7:50 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Market reports.
9:00-10:30 P. M.—Concert program.
1:45-3:00 A. M.—"Nighthawk" frolic; Plantation Orchestra.

**WLW, CINCINNATI—309.**

9:00 P. M.—Dance music by the Aeolele Novelty Orchestra; Faye Ferguson, piano; Readings by Black Barrett.

**KSD, ST. LOUIS—545**

10:00 P. M.—"The Fencing Master," opera, chorus of 96, orchestra of 50.

**WMC, MEMPHIS, TENN.—500.**

10:00 P. M.—Washington Syncopaters.

**WHAS, LOUISVILLE, KY.—400.**

6:55 P. M.—Baseball scores; official central standard time announced at 7 o'clock.

**WSB, ATLANTA—429.**

7:15-8:00 P. M.—Myers Melody Orchestra; John McCrindle, bass; Misses Gladys and Coralie Carsley, vocalist.
12:45 A. M.—Radiowl concert.

**WFAA, DALLAS, TEXAS—476.**

11:30 P. M.-12:30 A. M.—Vocal selections.

**WBAP, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—476.**

8:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
11:30 P. M.-12:45 A. M. — Moslah Temple Shrine Band.

**KHJ, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—395.**

11:00 P. M.-1:00 A. M.—San Dimas Chamber of Commerce program.

**CFCA, TORONTO, ONT.—435.**

8:00-9:00 P. M.—Orchestra concert; Jack McMaster, tenor; Mannie Roth, violin.

**CKAC, MONTREAL—430.**

9:00 P. M.—Bedtime story.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—Concert program.

# BUYERS' WANTS—OFFERINGS TO BUYERS

Cantons and Georgettes

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*Fifteen cents per word each insertion.*

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BOLIVIA Wanted—Stewarts; 569, deer or similar. Fitzroy 4848.

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COATS Wanted—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall coats; popular and better grades; Monday and Tuesday. 5th floor, 12 West 32d St.

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COATS Wanted—Placing stock orders snappy popular priced coats; afternoons only. 23 West 26th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted—Looking at Fall coats, placing stock orders. Kenzer & Steinberg, 1,225 Broadway.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles; 24 floor. 237 West 37th.

COATS Wanted — 2,000 girls' Winter coats, for cash. 1,123 Broadway, Room 208.

COATS Wanted; placing orders, cloth and pile fabrics. 110 West 27th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on sample Fall coats. 12 West 32d, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted—High-class ladies' coats only. 30 West 26th, 3d floor.

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COATS Wanted — Junior coats. Hershf

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Attitude of the Stock Exchange, as Contrasted With the Trade Reports.

It is not an altogether unusual experience for prices on the Stock Exchange to have halted after a prolonged advance, or even to be nearing downward, when the industrial reports were more favorable than when the preceding rise in prices had its beginning. When this happens—when the stock market is declining or stabilizing notwithstanding at the moment when iron production, railway earnings, and other indices of active trade are still fixing new records—Wall Street usually infers either that prices had "discounted" and perhaps "overdiscounted" the actual scope of trade revival, or else that the downward movement on the Stock Exchange foreshadowed subsequent decrease of industrial activity.

It does not follow that the stock market's reaction will exactly forecast the trade movement of a few months later. In 1919, in 1918 and in 1915, it rather notoriously failed to do so. The mid-year reaction on the Stock Exchange in each of those years was followed by an Autumn or Winter season in which not only did the figures of industrial production and transportation rise far beyond their previous maximum, but in which the stock market also reversed its course and engaged in another vigorous advance.

Nevertheless, the Stock Exchange expressed the drift of financial opinion during the months of uncertainty. On most of the occasions referred to, even the weather-signs of trade suggested misgiving for a month or two; in 1916, the rate of iron production temporarily decreased 8 per cent. from the earlier high point of the year, and in 1919 the similar decrease was 40 per cent. Furthermore, while it is true that "new high records" were achieved in those years later in the season, there were many other years such as 1913 and 1909 and 1906 (not to mention 1920) when the forecast of the reactionary stock market turned out in the end to have been accurate even for the longer future.

These considerations have a good deal of present interest as bearing on the seemingly contradictory testimony of the industrial reports and the course of Stock Exchange prices. The situation was greatly emphasized last week. With the country's daily iron output in May exceeding all previous records, running beyond the wartime maximum by 10,000 tons or 9 per cent., and with the latest weekly loadings of freight for transportation at a figure never equaled but twice in railway history and exceeding the previous maximum of May by 114,000 cars or 12 per cent., business on the Stock Exchange had fallen to the smallest volume of the year and the trend of prices, after a decline which had canceled all the earlier rise of 1922, remained confused and uncertain. The contrast was undoubtedly perplexing.

If one ignores the evidence of existing trade conditions, it is possible to show a somewhat interesting balance of influences for or against renewal of the "trade boom" on the scale of March and February. In favor of expanding Autumn trade and increased activity stand several highly important considerations. The comparatively easy money market and the very large surplus bank reserve are one of them. The full employment of labor, with its effect upon purchasing power, is another. The fact that consumers and business men have lost their late misgivings over a possible further rapid fall of prices is still another. To these stimulating influences must be added the very extraordinary situation in the steel trade, where demand for material from the building industry and from the railroads appears even now to be so insatiable that, in the case of construction orders, it has required the most vigorous pressure from the banking community to hold it even in temporary check.

There are offsetting considerations, however, which it is prudent to consider. One of them is the low price of wheat, which is already stated in the Federal Reserve reports to have exercised great restraint on trade in the Western farming districts. The fact that our present export trade is 25 or 30 per cent. smaller in volume than in 1920, while our present import trade is probably bringing in the largest quantity of goods on record, has at least some bearing on the supply and demand position. How far the general public's unwillingness to meet any rapidly advancing prices will affect such trades as textiles in the Autumn, can be judged only by the recent rapid reduction in purchases of cotton for our Northern mills and for the export trade.

It would perhaps be safe to say that the consensus of the best opinion at the moment is that continuance of reasonably active trade in the country as a whole is probable for some considerable time to come, but that resumption of the furious pace of three or four months ago is very improbable. The existing evidence that the producers, the merchants and the consumers have apparently set themselves resolutely against speculative bidding-up of prices, speculative over-accumulation of goods, and competitive bidding-up of labor costs to an unreasonable basis, is altogether for the good so far as regards the continuance of sound and prosperous conditions in this country. But the growth of belief in such an attitude, as opposed to last Spring's Wall Street idea of an "inflation market," may easily have had its influence in bringing down Stock Exchange prices from the high point of last March. For the rest, both stock market and general trade will be affected, each in its own way, by the outcome of the harvests and the result of the German negotiations.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 8, 1923.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Total sales | 5,457,384 | 116,610,096 |
| Same period a year ago | 5,824,630 | 102,265,074 |

| | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average prices 50 stocks | 86.73 | 84.48 | 92.19 | 81.82 |
| Same period a year ago | 81.18 | 78.48 | 81.88 | 66.81 |

| Sales. | Stocks and Dividend Rate. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | ADAMS EXP (6) | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | + ½ |
| 200 | Advance Rum (7) | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 100 | Do pf (8) | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 300 | Air Reduction (4) | 47½ | 46 | 46½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 4,400 | Alaska Treasy | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | + ½ |
| 100 | All Amer Cables (6) | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | + 1 |
| 8,000 | Allied Chem & D. (8) | 117½ | 115 | 117½ | + 1½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 118 | 118 | 118 | |
| 1,400 | Allis-Chalm Mfg (1) | 41½ | 40½ | 41½ | + 1 |
| 300 | Do pf (7) | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| 100 | Amer Agricul Chem pf (8) | 78 | 78 | 78 | + 1 |
| 1,000 | Amer Agricul Chem | 24½ | 23 | 24½ | + 1½ |
| 1,000 | Do pf | 67 | 66½ | 67 | + ½ |
| 100 | Am Bank Note pf (6) | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 300 | Am Beet Sugar | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 2,000 | Am Can Co | 40½ | 39 | 40 | + 1½ |
| 100 | Am Car & Foun (7) | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | + 1 |
| 200 | Am Chain (7) | 100 | 100 | 100 | + 1 |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 97 | 97 | 97 | + 1 |
| 4,400 | American Cotton Oil | 34½ | 33½ | 34 | + ½ |
| 700 | Do pf | 100 | 98½ | 98½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Am Cyan Synthetic | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 6,800 | Amer Express (6) | 115 | 113 | 114 | + 1 |
| 1,000 | Amer Hide & Leather | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | + ½ |
| 1,000 | Do pf | 45 | 40½ | 44 | + 3½ |
| 1,100 | American Ice (1) | 80½ | 77½ | 80½ | + 2½ |
| 1,700 | Amer International | 37½ | 36½ | 37½ | + ½ |
| 1,300 | American Linseed | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | + ½ |
| 300 | Do pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 21,700 | Amer Locomotive (10) | 149½ | 139½ | 142½ | + 2½ |
| 600 | Do pf (7) | 97 | 96½ | 97 | + ½ |
| 700 | American Metal (1) | 38 | 36 | 37½ | + 1½ |
| 400 | Amer Smelting (4) | 55 | 53½ | 55 | + 1½ |
| 800 | Am Woolen Mill pf (7) | 97½ | 96 | 96½ | + 1 |
| 3,000 | Am Safety Razor (50c) | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | + ½ |
| 1,000 | Am Ship & Commerce | 14½ | 13½ | 14½ | + ½ |
| 21,400 | Am Smelting & Ref | 51½ | 50½ | 50½ | + ½ |
| 300 | Do pf (7) | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | + ½ |
| 5,700 | Am Sug Refining (6) | 87½ | 86½ | 87 | + ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 6,500 | Amer Sugar Refining | 77 | 75 | 76½ | + 2½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | + ½ |
| 700 | Am Sumatra Tobacco | 36 | 35 | 36 | |
| 8,000 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 124½ | 120 | 124½ | + 4½ |
| 700 | Amer Tobacco (12) | 148½ | 147 | 147½ | + ½ |
| 1,100 | Do Class B (12) | 154½ | 151 | 154½ | + 2½ |
| 1,000 | Do pf (6) | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ½ |
| 5,100 | Am Water Wks & El | 43½ | 40½ | 41½ | + ½ |
| 400 | Do 1st pf (7) | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | + 1½ |
| 400 | Do partic pf pf (1) | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | + 1½ |
| 1,900 | Am Woolen | 25½ | 23½ | 25½ | + 2½ |
| 1,000 | Do pf (7) | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | |
| 1,300 | Do pf rcts (7) | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Do Class B (7) | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 200 | Amer Zinc, L & S | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ½ |
| 300 | Do pf | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 21,100 | Anaconda Copper (3) | 45½ | 43½ | 45½ | + 1½ |
| 400 | Atlan Refining | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | + 50 |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 100 | Atlas Powder (10) | 175½ | 175 | 175 | +10 |
| 100 | Do pf (6) | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Atlas Tack | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 1,000 | Austin Nichols | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 1,500 | Auto Knitted Hos (3) | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ | + ½ |
| 200 | Do Class B | 14 | 14 | 14 | — 1½ |
| 51 | Bk of Commerce (110) | 206 | 206½ | 206½ | + 2½ |
| 1,900 | Baldwin Locomotive | 31½ | 30½ | 31½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Baltimore Strbn | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | + 2½ |
| 700 | Bank Nat Pack (2.40) | 37½ | 37 | 37 | |
| 25,600 | Bethlehem Steel (3) | 52½ | 51½ | 52½ | + ½ |
| 600 | Do 8% pf (8) | 100 | 100 | 100 | + ½ |
| 400 | Do pf Ser A (7) | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Bloomingdal pf (7) | 94½ | 93 | 93 | — 4½ |
| 600 | Bost Fisheries | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 100 | Brit Emp Steel 1st pf (7) | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 1,100 | Brlyn Rapid Tran (6) | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | + ½ |
| 600 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran | 24 | 23 | 24 | + ½ |
| 300 | Do ctfs of dep | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ½ |
| 100 | Bklyn Union Gas (8) | 110 | 109½ | 110 | + ½ |
| 400 | Brown Shoe (1) | 57 | 55½ | 55½ | — 1 |
| 100 | Brunswick T & R Sec | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ½ |
| 11 | Buff, Roch & P (2) | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 400 | Burns Brothers (10) | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | — ½ |
| 5,100 | Do pf | 106½ | 106 | 106 | |
| 1,400 | Do Class B (2) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Bush Term Bldgs pf (7) | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | — 2½ |
| 300 | Butte Cop & Z (50c) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 4,100 | Butte & Superior (2) | 25 | 23½ | 25 | + 1½ |
| 3,600 | CADDO CENT O & R | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ½ |
| 700 | California Packing (6) | 65½ | 65 | 65 | — ½ |
| 146,600 | Cal Petroleum (7) | 110½ | 108½ | 108½ | — ½ |
| 2,800 | Do new (1½) | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | — 2 |
| 2,500 | Do pf (7) | 108½ | 106 | 107½ | — 1½ |
| 4,600 | Calumet Arizona (4) | 55½ | 54 | 55 | |
| 800 | Calumet & Arizona (4) | 85½ | 82½ | 85½ | + 2½ |
| 7,700 | Canadian Pacific (10) | 154½ | 151½ | 154½ | + 3½ |
| 600 | Carson Hill Gold | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | + ½ |
| 200 | Case (J I) Thresh Ma | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| | pf (7) | 77½ | 75 | 75 | — 4 |
| 8,000 | Central Leather | 37½ | 36½ | 36½ | — ½ |
| 5,600 | Do pf | 85 | 80½ | 84½ | — 1½ |
| 570 | Cent R R of N J (112) | 205 | 200 | 205 | + 5 |
| 300 | Century Ribbon Mills | 34 | 33½ | 34 | — ½ |
| 1,600 | Cerro de Pasco Cop (1) | 43½ | 42½ | 43 | — 1 |
| 100 | Certain-Teed Products | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 100 | Do 1st pf (7) | 80 | 79 | 80 | — 6½ |
| 6,600 | Chandler Motor (6) | 61½ | 59½ | 61 | — 2 |
| 3,500 | Ches & Ohio (4) | 65 | 65 | 65 | — 2½ |
| 500 | Do pf (6½) | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | — ½ |
| 5,000 | Chicago & Alton | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | |
| 2,000 | Do pf | 5½ | 5 | 5½ | + 1½ |
| 3,700 | Chi & Eastern Illinois | 34 | 32½ | 34 | + 1½ |
| 400 | Do pf | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 600 | Chicago Great Western | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 5,200 | Do pf | 15½ | 11½ | 15½ | + 3½ |
| 12,400 | Chi, Mil & St Paul | 32½ | 31 | 32½ | + 2½ |
| 19,900 | Do pf | 40½ | 38 | 40½ | + 2½ |
| 6,100 | Chi & Northwestern (5) | 81½ | 78½ | 81½ | + 2½ |
| 300 | Do pf (7) | 116 | 116 | 116 | + ½ |
| 1,600 | Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 80½ | 78½ | 80½ | + 1½ |
| 20,500 | Chicago, R I & Pac | 33 | 29½ | 33 | + 4½ |
| 3,000 | Do pf (7) | 80 | 78½ | 80 | + 1½ |
| 600 | Do pf (7) (ctfs dep) | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 1,400 | Chi, St P, M & Om (6) | 71½ | 67½ | 70 | + 2 |
| 500 | Do pf (7) | 100 | 98½ | 100 | + 1 |
| 5,400 | Chile Copper (4½) | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 2,500 | Chile Copper | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 600 | Clev, C, C & St L (4) | 90½ | 90 | 90½ | + 2½ |
| 1,600 | Cluett, Peabody (5) | 70½ | 69 | 70 | + 1 |
| 15,900 | Coca-Cola (2) | 86½ | 77½ | 83½ | + 4 |
| 600 | Do pf (7) | 90 | 90 | 90 | + 1 |
| 24,300 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 37½ | 32½ | 34½ | + 1½ |
| 11,400 | Colorado Southern (1) | 63 | 59 | 59½ | + 2½ |
| 1,000 | Colorado & S pf (4) | 67 | 67 | 67 | + 1 |
| 2,400 | Col Gas & Elec, new | 34½ | 34 | 34 | — ½ |
| 1,000 | Col, Gas & Elec (7.20) | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| 7,600 | Columbia Graphophone | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Do pf | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + 2½ |
| 3,000 | Comp Tab Rec (6) | 74½ | 73½ | 74 | + 2½ |
| 300 | Consolidated Cigar | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| 1,700 | Consolidated Gas | 88 | 86 | 88 | + 2 |
| 13,500 | Consolidated Gas (8) | 61½ | 60½ | 61½ | + ½ |
| 4,500 | Consolidated Textile | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 11,200 | Continental Can (3) | 47½ | 46½ | 46½ | — ½ |
| 300 | Do pf (7) | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | + ½ |
| 11,100 | Continental Motors | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | + ½ |
| 19,600 | Corn Products Ref (6) | 132 | 130 | 132 | + 2½ |
| 700 | Do pf (7) | 118 | 118 | 118 | |
| 41,100 | Cosden Co (4) | 49½ | 46½ | 48 | + ½ |
| 30,100 | Crucible Steel | 15½ | 14½ | 15 | + ½ |
| 200 | Do pf (7) | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 18,200 | Cuban American Sugar | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 600 | Do pf (7) | 88 | 88 | 88 | + 1 |
| 2,900 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 14½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 5,600 | Do pf (7) | 69½ | 68½ | 69 | — ½ |
| 1,100 | Do rcts (7) | 67½ | 66 | 66 | — 1½ |
| 200 | Cuban-Dom Sugar | 67 | 66 | 66 | — 1 |
| 2,000 | Cuyamel Fruit (1) | 64 | 62 | 62½ | + 1 |
| 200,700 | DAVISON CHEMICAL | 31½ | 28½ | 30½ | + 2½ |
| 1,200 | Del & Hudson (9) | 114½ | 111 | 114½ | + 2½ |
| 1,200 | Del, Lack & West (6) | 150½ | 150 | 150½ | + ½ |
| 1,200 | Det Edison (8) | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 700 | De Beers Mines | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 8,500 | Dome Mines (3) | 32½ | 30½ | 32 | + 1½ |
| 15,700 | Dup, de Nemours (6) | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | |
| 300 | Do pf (6) | 98 | 98 | 98 | + 1 |
| 400 | EASTMAN KO (12) | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | + ½ |
| 1,200 | Elec Stor Bat (1½) | 61½ | 60½ | 60½ | |
| 2,300 | Endicott-Johnson (6) | 70½ | 68 | 69½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | + ½ |
| 10,100 | Erie | 14½ | 13½ | 14 | + ½ |
| 500 | Do 1st pf (1) | 25½ | 25 | 25 | + ½ |
| 1,000 | Do 2d pf (1) | 14½ | 14 | 14 | + ½ |
| 100 | Brown Shoe pf (7) | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| 300 | Do 5% pf (5) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | |
| 400 | Do pf (7) | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| 100 | Do Class B (3) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 1,100 | Do Class B (3) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| 1,000 | Fairbanks Co (2) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| 1,100 | Fairbanks Scales | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 4,500 | Famous Players (8) | 76½ | 74½ | 76½ | + 2½ |
| 100 | Do pf (8) | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | + ½ |
| 1,100 | Federal Min & Smelt | 5½ | 5 | 5½ | — ½ |
| 1,600 | Do pf (7) | 41½ | 39½ | 40 | + 1 |
| 1,600 | Do pf (8) | 45½ | 44½ | 45 | + 1 |
| 1,600 | Fifth Av Bus (25c) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 8,100 | Fisher Body (10) | 184 | 180 | 183 | +18 |
| 400 | Fisher Body pf Cleo (8) | 98½ | 98 | 98½ | — ½ |
| 3,600 | Fleischmann Co (8) | 70½ | 68½ | 70 | + 1 |
| 1,200 | Fisk Rubber | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | — ½ |
| 1,600 | Folsom Marb Co (10) | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | — ½ |
| 3,100 | Freeport-Texas | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 800 | GEN AM TANK C (8) | 55½ | 54½ | 55½ | — 1½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 100 | 100 | 100 | — 1 |
| 44,900 | General Asphalt | 40 | 31½ | 39½ | — 5½ |
| 1,000 | Do pf (6) | 71 | 67½ | 69½ | — 2½ |
| 100 | General Baking (4) | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | — 2½ |
| 1,100 | General Cigar (6) | 87½ | 86 | 87½ | + 2½ |
| 1,400 | General Electric (8) | 176 | 174½ | 177½ | + 4½ |
| 1,100 | Do special (10) | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | — ½ |
| 38,100 | General Motors (1.50) | 15½ | 14½ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 800 | Do pf (6) | 83½ | 82½ | 83½ | + ½ |
| 200 | Do deb (7) | 89 | 89 | 89 | + ½ |
| 100 | Do deb (6) | 84 | 84 | 84 | + 2½ |
| 100 | Gilmer Tire pf (7) | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| 1,600 | Glidden Co | 27½ | 24 | 27½ | + 3½ |
| 6,300 | Goldwyn Pictures | 22½ | 21½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| 400 | Do pf | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | + 1½ |
| 1,700 | Goodrich (B. F.) | 39½ | 38 | 39½ | + 1½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 80 | 80 | 80 | + 1 |
| 1,600 | Graham Paige | 24½ | 23½ | 24 | + ½ |
| 1,200 | Do pf | 84½ | 84 | 84½ | + 1½ |
| 1,400 | Grand Union | 17½ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| 400 | Gray & Davis | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ½ |
| 4,100 | Great Northern pf (6) | 74½ | 73½ | 74 | + 2½ |
| 1,100 | Do Ore Ctf (5) | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Greene Cananea Copper | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| 600 | Guantanamo Sugar | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | + ½ |
| 400 | Gt West Sugar pf (7) | 103 | 103 | 103 | + 1 |
| 1,400 | Gulf States St & Hardware | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | + 1½ |
| 800 | Do pf | 48 | 48 | 48 | + 1 |
| 11,200 | Gulf States Steel (4) | 57½ | 56½ | 56½ | + 1½ |
| 300 | HASKINS & SELLS (8) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ½ |
| 4,400 | Hartman Corp (1) | 49½ | 48½ | 48½ | + ½ |
| 3,200 | Hayes Wheel (3) | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | + ½ |
| 400 | Hendee Manufacturing | 18 | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 1,300 | Hercules Powder (6) | 137½ | 134 | 134 | — 1½ |
| 1,300 | Household Products (3) | 54½ | 53½ | 54½ | + ½ |

| Sales. | Stocks and Dividend Rate. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,600 | Hudson Mot Car (2½) | 42½ | 41½ | 42½ | + ½ |
| 1,500 | Hupp Motor Car (1) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 1,000 | Hydraulic Steel | 78 | 78 | 78 | + 2 |
| 1,400 | ILLINOIS CENT'L (7) | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | + 1 |
| 100 | Do pf (6) | 115 | 115 | 115 | + 1 |
| 500 | Independent Oil & Gas | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ½ |
| 500 | Indiahoma Ref | 2½ | 2 | 2 | — ½ |
| 500 | Indian Refining | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 10 | Ingersoll Rand (4) | 120 | 120 | 120 | + 5 |
| 3,600 | Inspiration Cons Cop (5) | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Intbk Rapid Transit | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 810 | Do pf (7) | 40½ | 39½ | 40½ | + ½ |
| 300 | Interboro Rapid Transit | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Internat Agricultural | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 100 | Do pf | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 4,500 | International Cement (2) | 51½ | 50½ | 51½ | + ½ |
| 200 | Int Combustion Eng (2) | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 300 | International Comm (2) | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 19,400 | Internat Harvester (6) | 115½ | 113½ | 115½ | + 2½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | |
| 4,900 | Internat Mer Marine | 36½ | 35½ | 36½ | + ½ |
| 17,600 | Do pf | 85½ | 84½ | 85½ | + ½ |
| 84,600 | International Nickel | 23½ | 22½ | 23½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (6) | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | + ½ |
| 600 | International Paper | 44½ | 43½ | 44½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Do pf Ser A (6) | 90 | 90 | 90 | + 10 |
| 500 | International Shoe (3) | 93 | 93 | 93 | + 1 |
| 1,000 | Internat Tel & Tel (6) | 91 | 87½ | 87½ | — 1½ |
| 5,400 | Invincible Oil | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | + ½ |
| 1,100 | Jewel Tea, Inc (12) | 95 | 93 | 95 | + 2 |
| 100 | Iron Products | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 100 | Iowa Central | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 3,600 | Island Oil & Trans | 7½ | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| 3,400 | JEWEL TEA | 50½ | 49½ | 50½ | + 2 |
| 1,600 | Jones Bros Tea (4) | 50½ | 49½ | 50½ | + 1½ |
| 200 | Jones & Laughlin pf (6) | 100 | 100 | 100 | — 1 |
| 3,100 | K. C. SOUTHERN | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ½ |
| 1,800 | Kansas C. & Gulf | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | |
| 3,600 | Kayser (Julius) & Co | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | + 3 |
| 10,800 | Kelly Springfield Tire | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 100 | Do pf (6) | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | — 1½ |
| 14,100 | Kelsey Wheel (6) | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | + ½ |
| 14,900 | Kennecott Copper (3) | 27½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 3,800 | Keystone Tire & Rubber | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | + ½ |
| 2,300 | Kinney (G. R.) Co | 82½ | 81 | 82½ | + 2½ |
| 1,900 | Do pf (6) | 83½ | 82 | 83½ | + 2½ |
| 8,300 | LACLEDE GAS (7) | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | + 2½ |
| 1,000 | Lake Erie & West, ctfs | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 100 | Lake Erie & W pf ctfs | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 1,900 | Lee Rubber & Tire (3) | 50½ | 49½ | 50½ | — ½ |
| 600 | Lehigh Valley (6) | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Lehigh & Wilkes pf (7) | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ½ |
| 8,300 | Lima Locomotive (4) | 60½ | 58½ | 60½ | + 1½ |
| 1,800 | Loews, Inc | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Lorillard, Inc | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ½ |
| 1,600 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 47½ | 46½ | 46½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Lorillard Co. (12) | 156½ | 156½ | 156½ | + 2½ |
| 2,600 | Louis & Nash (6) | 91½ | 90 | 91½ | + 1½ |
| 5,600 | McINTYRE P MIN (1) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ½ |
| 11,400 | Mack Truck (4) | 61½ | 59½ | 60 | — ½ |
| 300 | Do 1st pf (7) | 94 | 94 | 94 | + 1 |
| 500 | Do 2d pf (7) | 87 | 87 | 87 | + 1 |
| 200 | Macey Co pf (8) | 97 | 97 | 97 | + 1½ |
| 700 | Macy (R H) & Co | 63½ | 61 | 62½ | + 1½ |
| 100 | Magma Copper | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | + ½ |
| 4,500 | Mallinson & Co | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ | + ½ |
| 6,000 | Manati Sugar | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | + ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ½ |
| 300 | Manhattan Elev Sup (4) | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | + ½ |
| 1,000 | Manhattan Elev | 65½ | 64½ | 64½ | + ½ |
| 2,100 | Do 2nd-pd (3) | 50½ | 50 | 50½ | + ½ |
| 5,000 | Manhattan Shirt (2) | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ½ |
| 400 | Market St Ry pf pf (6) | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | + ½ |
| 119,600 | Marland Oil (4) | 43½ | 41½ | 43½ | + 2½ |
| 600 | Marsh-Rockwell | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | + ½ |
| 900 | Martin-Parry (3) | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ½ |
| 1,400 | Mathieson Alkali | 44 | 43½ | 44 | + 1½ |
| 2,600 | Maxwell Motors Cl A | 45½ | 45½ | 47 | + 1 |
| 100 | Do Class B | 47 | 47 | 47 | + 1 |
| 23,600 | May Dept Stores (5) | 98½ | 97½ | 98½ | + 1½ |
| 22,600 | Max Seaboard (2) | 18½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 11,200 | Do ctfs (2) | 18 | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 1,000 | Miami Copper (5) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ½ |
| 28,800 | Mid States Oil (78.10) | 37½ | 36½ | 37½ | + 1½ |
| 2,600 | Midvale Steel | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ½ |
| 1,600 | Minn & St Louis, new | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | + ½ |
| 700 | Min, St P & S S M (4) | 87 | 87 | 87 | + 1 |
| 9,400 | Mo, Kan & Texas, new | 17½ | 16½ | 17½ | + ½ |
| 4,500 | Do pf, new | 30½ | 29½ | 30½ | + ½ |
| 4,600 | Missouri Pacific | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ½ |
| 4,500 | Do pf (7) | 65½ | 64½ | 65½ | + ½ |
| 500 | Montana Power (4) | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | + ½ |
| 21,100 | Montgomery Ward | 22½ | 21½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| 3,800 | Moon Motors (3) | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | + ½ |
| 1,100 | Morris & Essex (7) | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 5,200 | Mother Lode (1) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ½ |
| 500 | Mullins Body | 30½ | 30 | 30 | +1 |
| 100 | NASH MOTORS (2½) | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| 1,500 | Do pf A (7) | 96½ | 96 | 96½ | + ½ |
| 500 | National Acme | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | + ½ |
| 4,200 | National Biscuit (5) | 41½ | 41 | 41 | — ½ |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | + ½ |
| 100 | National Cloak & Suit | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| 100 | Do pf (7) | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | |
| 1,100 | Nat Conduit & Cable | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 400 | National Dept Stores | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 640 | Do 1st pf (7) | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | — ½ |
| 2,500 | Nat Enam & Stamp (6) | 55 | 54½ | 55 | + ½ |
| 100 | National Lead (8) | 111½ | 110½ | 111½ | + ½ |
| 600 | Do pf (7) | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | + ½ |
| 400 | Net Rys of Mex 2d pf | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 1,400 | Nevada Consol Copper | 14½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 1,400 | Newport Co, Tobacco (7) | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | + ½ |
| 300 | N. Y. Air Brake | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 600 | Do Class A (4) | 49½ | 48½ | 48½ | — ½ |
| 1,000 | N Y Canners | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 100 | N Y Central (6) | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | — ½ |
| 100 | New York Dock | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | — 1½ |
| 100 | Do pf (6) | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | |
| 2,300 | N Y, L & W (5) | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | |
| 16,700 | N Y, N H & H | 42½ | 41½ | 42½ | + ½ |
| 900 | New York, Ont & W | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 100 | New York Shipbuilding | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 100 | Norfolk Southern | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 3,200 | Norfolk & Western (7) | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | + 1½ |
| 100 | Do pf (4) | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 8,100 | North American (3) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ½ |
| 200 | Do pf (3) | 44 | 43½ | 44 | |
| 8,000 | Northern Pacific (5) | 74½ | 73½ | 74½ | + ½ |
| 500 | Nunnally Co (50c) | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | + ½ |
| 800 | OHIO BODY & BLOWER | 8½ | 8½ | 8½

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# LONDON ANXIOUS FOR RUHR SETTLEMENT

## English Financial Circles Consider New Proposals Reasonable Basis for Discussion.

## MARK'S WILD MOVEMENT

### Financial London Impressed by Similarity of Cuno's Suggestions to Those of Bonar Law.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—The confusion of feeling in regard to Germany was illustrated last week, especially on Tuesday, when the mark rate of exchange went, first, from 326,000 marks per pound to 265,000, and then back to 327,000 before the end of business. The early appreciation of the mark that day was due to a reported statement of Chancellor Baldwin in the French newspaper Petit Parisien, in which he was quoted as expressing confidence in an early settlement with Germany. The subsequent reaction arose from the eager promptness with which previous speculative buyers of the mark tried to profit from the sudden rise in price.

So far as regards Germany's new offer for a reparations settlement, financial London was immediately and visibly impressed with it. The feeling was that the German Government's new note was happily shorn of irritating phraseology; also that it ignored political issues and confined itself to the purely economic aspect of the reparations problem. In the best financial circles here the proposals were looked upon as the most sincere effort which Germany has yet made to meet the Allies' demands.

**Aspects of German Offer.**

Germany naturally asks for a moratorium, which London bankers have maintained from the start to be necessary if Germany is to continue to honor any engagements she may enter into. It is regarded as certain that, in any settlement, Germany will have to adopt the system of annuities, because there is as yet no evidence that large international loans could be raised. The time has long passed when the Allies could be expected to give aid of this kind.

As regards the Berlin offer to pay the equivalent of £60,000,000 annually, financial interests here are disposed to judge the offer by our own capacity to pay what our Government owes to the United States Treasury. It is argued that if England, with her much greater financial strength, has found it none too easy to settle its American obligations, then Germany in her present weak economic condition makes an offer which must be regarded as adequate under present circumstances. In all these views there is no question of sympathy with Germany, but in this country financial opinion long ago recognized that Germany's reparation creditors must take what they can get and be content with reasonable indemnity.

**Cuno Proposal and Bonar Law Plan.**

Germany's offer is a close approximation to Bonar Law's plan as submitted last January at the Paris Conference. That plan was rejected then by France and Belgium, but much has happened since that time to change opinion; furthermore, it is now Germany and not England which makes the offer. Bonar Law proposed that Germany should pay nothing for four years, £100,000,000 during the next four years, £125,000,000 in the next two and thereafter such amount between £125,000,000 and £166,000,000 as might be fixed by a tribunal.

The City considers it important that the present offer is unconditional. On this ground financial opinion is that we at least have now a basis on which to work. The comment heard in financial circles last week was that some agreement must now be reached by Germany and the Allies in conference together.

Currency notes outstanding at the end of the week were £286,878,658; this compares with £286,008,997 a week ago and with £277,597,451 in the first week of March, which was the lowest since the armistice.

## BERLIN BOERSE STRONG.

### Little Excitement Last Week—The Wild Rise of a Week Ago.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—The sudden recovery in the mark last Tuesday resulted in a fall of the dollar from 76,931 marks to 62,637 just as the Boerse was closed for the day. It therefore had no effect on Stock Exchange prices and since the following day's market ended with the dollar higher than even on Monday, the stock market was strong. At the end of last week the Boerse was firm, with signs of uncertainty, but no visible influence from the discussions of the reparations note.

The compiled figures show that the rise in stocks during the week ending June 1 broke all records. The Frankfurter Zeitung's index rose from 2,892,350 to 4,497,000. The rise last week continued at a more moderate pace, but many stocks jumped 100,000 points. Shares of the Vandersipen steel works, which are in the Wolff trust, were quoted at 2,000,000.

## GERMAN IMPORTS INCREASE.

### Quantity in April 1,176,000 Tons Above March, Due to Coal.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, JUNE 10.—Imports of merchandise into Germany during April measured in quantity amounted to 6,396,100 metric tons, as against 5,220,100 in March and 2,899,000 in April 1922. Exports were 1,028,000 against 938,200 in March and 2,176,000 last year.

Coal imports during the month rose to 4,500,000 tons, as compared with 3,400,000 in March. Values of the foreign trade have not yet been published.

# LONDON'S GOLD AGAIN GOES MOSTLY TO INDIA

## *Mystery Over Source of the Recent Huge Shipments to New York.*

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Gold imports into Great Britain and Northern Ireland last week were £726,733, of which £726,628 came from South Africa. Exports were £455,071, of which India took £305,281, the United States £99,590 and Rumania £47,600.

The recent very large gold shipments from London to New York, which in the week ending June 2 were reported as £2,411,441, and which then greatly exceeded the amount offered in the open market during the week from South Africa, have aroused a good deal of speculation as to the position of the additional supply for export. It is not possible to say more than that the difference between the £2,630,881 total exports of that week and the £949,387 total gold imports, was due to the inclusion in the exports of gold held by the British government, those shipments obviously being made to increase resources in America out of which the June debt payment was to be met.

It is a trifle irritating at times to the City that so little information is obtainable from government sources as to how such matters are arranged. There are, however, reasons for the secrecy which will probably be obvious later on.

# WILD FLUCTUATION IN GREEK EXCHANGE RATE

## *Collapse of the Drachma, Following Wild Rise—Reflects Home Speculation.*

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Very wild movements occurred in Greek exchange last week on the London market, owing to the financial crisis which had arisen in Athens, following the great outburst of speculation in Greek securities, products and exchange. At the beginning of this year the drachma was quoted at 400 to the pound sterling. A week ago the rate dropped at one time to 105.

There had previously been some effort at controlling exchange, but the Greek Government had relinquished this and a rise then occurred to 165. At the moment some sort of control has been reintroduced, and this creates considerable difficulty in dealing in Greek currency. The economic position of Greece is not unfavorable, a fact which largely accounts for the fall in the rate from 400 per pound to the level of 300 just before this latest speculative upheaval. But the Greek currency is admittedly overvalued on the facts.

# RISE OF PRICES DURING LAST MARK COLLAPSE

## *German 'Index Number' Advanced 78% During May, 570% for Year.*

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Frankfurter Zeitung's monthly index of average commodity prices as of June 1 shows the average, on the basis of 1 for 1914, to be 14,639, as compared with 8,227 on May 1, with 6,893 on April 1, with 2,052 at the beginning of the present year and with 79 on June 1, 1922. The largest increase is in the textile and leather groups, which rose from 14,086 to 27,840 during the month.

The index number of manufactured articles is only 10,233 times the 1914 average. Since gold at the same time had appreciated 18,155 times, this is taken to mean that the gold price for German manufactures was little more than half the prewar prices.

The customs gold supplement has been advanced to 1,431,900 times the nominal charge, as against 1,189,900 per cent. a week ago and 991,900 two weeks ago.

## INFLATION RECORDS BROKEN

### Reichsbank's Last Weekly Increase in Note Issues and Rediscounts.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—The extraordinary increase in various items reported last week by the Reichsbank in its statement for May 31 had been expected, partly because of the month-end settlement, but mainly because of the rise in general prices. In three separate items the week's increase surpassed all previous records of expansion. These were the increase of 464,240,000,000 marks in commercial bills discounted, the increase of 1,070,474,000,000 in Treasury bills discounted and the increase of 977,103,000,000 in note circulation.

At the same time the Reichsbank's gold reserve is shown to have been reduced in the 75,000,000 gold marks, chiefly through the shipment of 53,000,000 to New York to meet the maturing Belgian Treasury bills, but also through borrowing of 22,000,000 in high exchange foreign currencies on the security of gold deposited abroad. The last-named operation represents the Reichsbank's attempt to prevent the most recent crash in the mark. It is not now believed that the Reichsbank can continue indefinitely to sacrifice its gold.

## INVESTMENTS IN GERMANY.

### Reichsbank Estimates Foreign Capital Thus Placed at 2,000,000,000 Gold Marks.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Reichsbank declared last week that the large foreign investments in Germany on which interest has to be paid are one obstacle against attaining a favorable balance in the country's entire foreign trade. The bank estimates foreign balances in Germany at 750,000,000 gold marks; foreign-held shares at 800,000,000, or one-tenth of the total of existing shares, and foreign investments in German real estate at 500,000,000.

All this is on the assumption that the average exchange rate at the time of purchase was 700 marks to the dollar.

# FINANCIAL BERLIN FAVORS CUNO PLAN

## Belief That Pledge of Railway Revenues for Reparation Should Be Effective.

## TIGHT MONEY IMMINENT

### Short Loans on Stock Collateral Bring 86%, Yet New Securities Are Oversubscribed.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—Business circles generally favor Cuno's new offer in reparations settlement. The Industrialists are pleased because the burden placed on them is only the same as the Federation of Industries had already proposed. The only parties opposing the plan are the German Nationals and the Communists, but the moderate Socialists will make their support conditional upon Cuno's favoring means to stop the tax evasion which results from depreciation of the currency between the dates of assessment and payment.

The State railroads under normal conditions should easily yield Cuno's 500,000,000 gold marks, their surplus in 1913 having been 1,066,000,000. When such surplus is realized, it will be wholly available for payment, because the railroad debt is practically extinguished.

**German Railways as a Pledge.**

That is owing to the fact that the Republic has compensated the former owner states with 24,621,000,000 paper mark bonds, which have subsequently shrunk in value half a million dollars involving now an annual gold interest burden of only $25,000. At this low cost the Republic acquired railroad property in which, up to 1913, there had been invested 19,835,000,000 gold marks, or nearly $5,000,000,000.

Cuno's note is criticised in Berlin financial circles only on the ground that it contains three unproven assumptions—that the budget can be balanced, that the mark can be stabilized and that a favorable trade balance can be attained. The first two conditions obviously go together, but even the proceeds of industry and railroad surpluses can yield cash available for transfer abroad only through the medium of an export surplus. Havenstein lately told the Reichstag that the present import surplus is 2,200,000,000 marks annually. This is the problem which must be solved before an export surplus is possible.

**"Money Shortage" Again Impending.**

A new shortage in the money market is expected. For the moment capital seems to be abundant, loans offered in gold marks and fixed values being heavily oversubscribed. On the other hand, day-to-day money on the security of Treasury bills brings 12 to 16 per cent. in the open market and 24 to 36 per cent. on the security of stocks.

Stinnes is transferring his newly acquired interest in the Silesian corporations, Bismarckhuette and Kattowitz to the Austrian Alpine Montan Corporation.

The second Prussian potash loan has been so successful that announcement has now been made of a third issue of the kind.

# REICHSBANK'S USE OF CREDIT IS ATTACKED

## *Charged With Assisting Speculative Borrowers—Asked to Lend on 'Fixed Values.'*

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Reichsbank was fiercely attacked in the Reichstag last week on the ground that it was granting enormous credits to private individuals which were being invested by the borrowers in wares or high-exchange currencies and repaid in much worse marks, the borrowers profiting from the difference. The suggestion was made during the debate that the Reichsbank should lend on bills on the "fixed-value" principle, either according to the gold value or according to the commodity price index.

Havenstein has declared his own approval, in principle, of fixed-value loans, but contends that for the Reichsbank or the big banks that expedient is practicable only if the republic also issues fixed-value bonds. Dernburg has stated his agreement with Havenstein.

## SOME REACTION IN AUSTRIA.

### Germany Buying Less With Crown at Premium Over Mark.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—Advices from Vienna report business in Austria somewhat reactionary, owing to unwillingness of German merchants to buy Austrian goods with the crown at 110 German pfennigs, which is much over par. Although the Austrian crown exchange has not been technically stabilized, it has been practically stable around 280,000 to the pound sterling during several months past.

Technical stabilization is believed to be possible only if gold payments are resumed or a favorable balance of foreign trade attained. Whenever this shall have been achieved in Austria the "denominalisation" of the crown, somewhat on the lines pursued by Russia with the ruble, is expected. Germany has no plans of the sort; its Government is apparently content to let the currency question drift until the reparations problem is settled.

## LONDON'S TRADING IN MARKS

### Business Not Large, but Swing of Values Excessive.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10—Despite the hectic activity in German marks last week, a very limited business was actually done. Financial houses are now insisting largely on settlement of transactions with Germany in terms of dollars or sterling. The extremes of the mark fluctuation last week were 265,000 and 365,000 to the pound sterling. The latter is the current rate. The highest yet reached was 368,000 a week ago.

Italian lire went above 100 to the pound sterling last week for the first time since last November, but they ended the week better at 96 7-8. Francs also have made some recovery.


# $25,000,000
# Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan
## 1923-1943
## Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1923 — Interest payable June 1 and December 1 — Due June 1, 1943

Subject to redemption at par as a whole on any interest date after June 1, 1934, and in part through the Sinking Fund in any year. Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

Principal and interest payable in New York at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any Austrian taxes, present or future.

Guaranteed severally as to principal, interest and redemption payments, in the proportion stated below, by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

Before each issue forming part of the Loan is made, every guarantor State will deposit with the National Bank of Switzerland in the name of the Trustees its own bonds of like tenor and currency to cover the amount of its guaranty in respect of such issue. Thus, dollar bonds of the several States by which the service of this issue is guaranteed will be held by the National Bank of Switzerland in the name of the Trustees.

These Bonds are part of an International Loan to be issued in Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Austria and the United States of America in bonds of various denominations and in various currencies for amounts sufficient to yield in the aggregate an effective sum equivalent to 630,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns, or about $126,000,000.

The Bonds are to be secured by a first charge on the gross receipts of the Austrian customs and tobacco monopoly, which, for the first five months of 1923, have been at the rate of 150,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (about $30,000,000) per annum, whereas interest charges and sinking fund sufficient to amortize the Loan by maturity will not exceed 67,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (about $13,600,000) per annum.

The Austrian Government covenants to pay during the life of the Loan a fixed annual sum which, after deducting the annual interest on the Bonds at the time outstanding, is to be sufficient to redeem the entire Loan in annual installments by maturity. The quota available for amortization of the American issue, increasing from about $600,000 in the first year to about $2,200,000 in the last year, will be used in the redemption of Bonds of the American issue by lot at 100% and accrued interest, or, if the Austrian Government should so elect, in the purchase of Bonds in the market, if obtainable at less than 100% and accrued interest.

GUARANTIES

Of the total authorized Loan, bonds to the amount required to yield an effective sum equivalent to not more than 585,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (of which the present issue of guaranteed dollar bonds forms part) are guaranteed as to principal, interest and redemption payments by the undermentioned States to the extent in each case of the proportion stated:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | to the extent of 24½% | Belgium | to the extent of 2% |
| France | " " " 24½% | Sweden | " " " 2% |
| Czecho-Slovakia | " " " 24½% | Denmark | " " " 1% |
| Italy | " " " 20½% | Holland | " " " 1% |
| | Total | | 100% |

In addition to the sum of 585,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns thus obtained, a further amount of upwards of 45,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns will be made available through advances to be made by the Swiss and Spanish Governments as part of the authorized total of this Loan. These amounts together are now estimated to be sufficient for the requirements of the Austrian Government. The advances above described will rank equally on the pledged revenues, but will not have the government guaranties.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 90% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT.

All orders will be received subject to the issue and delivery to us of the Bonds as planned, and to the approval by our counsel of their form and execution. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds to their order, on or about June 26, 1923. Trust Receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive Bonds.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Complete descriptive circular may be had on application to the undersigned

J. P. Morgan & Co.
First National Bank, New York
Guaranty Company of New York
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.
National Bank of Commerce in New York
Equitable Trust Company of New York
American Exchange National Bank
Seaboard National Bank
United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
The National City Company
Bankers Trust Company, New York
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co.
Hallgarten & Co.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank
New York Trust Company
Corn Exchange Bank
Harriman National Bank
Empire Trust Company

American Trust Company

White, Weld & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
E. H. Rollins & Sons
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co.
Callaway, Fish & Co.
W. A Harriman & Co., Inc.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.
Hayden, Stone & Co.
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.
J. G. White & Co., Inc.
Blyth, Witter & Co.

Lazard Frères
August Belmont & Co.
Spencer Trask & Co.
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks
Redmond & Co.
Bonbright & Co., Inc.

June 11, 1923.



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*We offer for immediate delivery*
**COMMON STOCK OF**
**Allgemeine Depositen Bank**
Vienna, Austria
50 Branches

*ESTABLISHED 1871.* A regular dividend payer since 1873. Last cash dividend, 1922, 100%.
*ASSETS* largely on Gold Basis, including holdings in over 100 companies.
*RESERVES* 2½ times its capital.
*PRESENT PRICE* includes 100% cash dividend and valuable stock rights.

*Full particulars on application*

**Robert C. Mayer & Co.**
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Our circular discussing the position of the carriers, together with a selected list of railroad stocks, will be sent upon request.

*Ask for Circular TR-6*

**Carreau & Snedeker**
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59 Wall Street New York

*We recommend—*

**Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank**
(of Kansas City, Mo.)
**5% Farm Loan Bonds**
Due May 1, 1953

Exempt from all Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation except Inheritance Taxes.

The second largest Joint Stock Land Bank of the United States.

By Act of Congress, these bonds are legal investments for all fiduciary and Trust Funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

**Price 102½ and interest**
**Yielding nearly 4.70%**
to redeemable date and 5% thereafter

***Kelley, Drayton & Co.***
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40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone Broad 6291
Uptown Office: 58 East 42nd Street



***Investment Securities***

| | Yield |
|---|---|
| Municipals | 4.85-4.75% |
| Railroads | 5.23-6.50% |
| Public Utilities | 5.95-7.00% |
| Industrial Bonds | 5.78-8.25% |
| Short Term Notes | 5.50-7.40% |
| Preferred Stocks | 6.12-8.00% |

*Selected list forwarded upon request*

**Eastman, Dillon & Co.**
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway 243 Land Title Bldg.
New York Philadelphia
Rector Green 7170 Tel. Spruce 9278



*Active Markets Quoted in the following securities:*

New Texas & Mexico 5s, 1935
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul 4½s, '14
Manati Sugar 7½s, 1942
Montreal Tramways 5s, 1941
City of Toronto 5s, 1941
Prov. British Columbia 5s & 5½s
Province Alberta 5s, 1948
Cuban Govt. 4½s, 5s, 5½s

**MILLER & CO.**
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Toronto Montreal
Richmond and Baltimore
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES



*Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes*
**$200,000**
**Tulsa, Oklahoma**
Water Works 5% Bonds
Due Serially 1935-1941
*Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York City.*

These bonds are direct and general obligations of the entire city of Tulsa, payable from an ad valorem tax levied upon all the taxable property therein. Tulsa has a population estimated at 80,000 and is the second city in size and importance in Oklahoma.

**Prices to yield 4.70%**

**RICHARDS PARISH & LAMSON**
111 Broadway New York
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago



**High Yield *Domestic* Bonds**

To those who prefer to confine their investments strictly to American issues, we suggest our current list of bond offerings — T-8.

**Security and Yield Exceptional**

**HAMILTON A. GILL & CO.**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
7 Wall St., New York
TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 4880


# MODERATE REACTION ON PARIS BOURSE

## French Market Does Not Regard German Proposal as a Possible Solution.

## FRANC WEAK AS RESULT

### Financial Paris Sees No Intelligible Provision for Making Reparation Payments in Gold.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—Prices on the Bourse, which early last week had taken on a slightly firmer tone as a result of the tension in the foreign exchanges, have weakened again during the last day or two. Speculators who had committed themselves heavily for the rise since the beginning of the year are now obviously seeking to lighten their positions.

The franc did not change greatly last week, although the best rates of Tuesday were not maintained. There has been a certain demand for the foreign exchanges from commercial quarters, but the weakness of the franc is also ascribed in all financial circles to the uncertainty which prevailed last week concerning the Ruhr question.

**The Market and the German Note.**

Now that the new German note has been submitted, it may be said without hesitation that the French market does not regard it as providing a possible solution for the reparations question. Last week's note is, in fact, regarded as being quite as unacceptable as the first note. The reasons for this view are that the German Government does not appear to have altered its fundamental stand at all. It has not offered an increase in the wholly inadequate amount which was offered on reparations account in May, although still asking for a four-year moratorium.

In short, the feeling in financial circles is that the guarantees proposed from Berlin are not those which the Allies require and that all calculations make the proposals illusory, because revenue payable in paper marks could not be converted into foreign currencies except at an immense depreciation. Only the proceeds of the customs could be collected in gold, as has been done in other countries.

**Revenue in Paper and Gold.**

In this regard, it is pointed out, the German Government proposes only to apply to reparations the customs revenue on luxury goods. But the revenue from other imports also would be necessary if the guarantees were to be really made efficacious.

Although the State repaid last week 100,000,000 francs on account of advances received from the Bank of France, the Bank's note circulation increased by 200,000,000.

# NO FURTHER TALK OF MARK STABILIZATION

## Prussian Trade Bureau Ascribes New Trade Activity to Collapse of Mark.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—There are now neither any proposals nor any enthusiasm regarding stabilization of the mark. Havenstein told the Reichstag committee that it had long been foreseen that the stabilization which was effected from February to April could not last. Finance Minister Hermes has now proven his own disbelief in maintenance of mark values by proposing to multiply income tax payments made in advance for 1923 to twenty times those of 1922; thus providing for further depreciation in the mark.

German business is not worried over the continuing depreciation. The Prussian Trade Ministry's report for May takes the ground that the new movement of industrial activity and the decrease of unemployment are directly due to the collapse of the mark.

# SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LATEST FRENCH LOAN

## Cash Payments 2,200,000,000 Francs, Convertible Bonds 5,300,000,000.

It has been officially announced at Paris that total subscriptions to the new Treasury loan of 1923 amounted to 9,778,000,000 francs, of which 2,200,000,000 francs were subscribed in the form of cash. It is not expressly stated how the balance of 7,578,000,000 francs were subscribed, but it is assumed that about 4,000,000,000 were in the form of 1921 Treasury bonds turned in for conversion and the remainder national defense bonds which were convertible into cash at the Treasury.

The authorization for the loan named an outside figure of 12,000,000,000 francs; so that notwithstanding the very large subscription, the full limit was not reached in the subscription. It is assumed at Paris that this means another subsequent loan to finance the year's reconstruction payments for the devastated districts.

## PRICE AVERAGE UNCHANGED

### 'Index Number' Same as Week Ago, but 4¾% Under April.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—Professor Irving Fisher's copyrighted weekly index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1913, is 160 for the past week, unchanged from the week before, as compared with 162 two weeks ago, with 163 three weeks ago and with 168 for the week ended April 7. The average for the week ending May 26, originally given as 163, has been corrected to 162.

The highest of the present year to date was the 168 of April 7, the lowest 156 in the first and second weeks of January. The highest point reached since the war was 247 in May, 1920, and the lowest 138 in January, 1922.

**Reducing Austria's Currency.**

In the last week for which its returns have been received the State Bank of Austria reported decrease in note circulation amounting to 76,049,000,000 crowns, offset by decrease of 9,490,000,000 crowns in gold or gold exchange drafts on foreign markets.

# SUCCESS EXPECTED FOR LONDON AUSTRIAN LOAN

## Investment Market's Condition Propitious for Today's £14,000,000 Offering.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—The Austrian Government loan for £14,000,000, of which £3,118,000 is being taken by the British Government in satisfaction of sums due, was underwritten last week with unusual speed. At the price of 86½ for a 5 per cent. loan, the yield is 7½ per cent. Allowing for redemption in fifteen years, the net yield would be 8¾ per cent; if repaid in twenty years, it would be 8½.

The loan is novel and exceptional in its guarantee, which no other foreign loan has ever carried. If the rapidity with which the underwriting is completed is any criterion, the issue should be an immediately popular success. It is to be formally placed on the market on Monday. The investment markets at any rate are propitious for such an issue.

The Argentine 5 per cent. loan offered a week ago at 86½ now stands at 1½ premium and New York is buying it. A Western Australia loan for £3,000,000 in 4½ per cents was offered last week at 95, and was fully subscribed. It now stands just under par.

# UNCERTAINTY ABOUT SILVER'S FUTURE PRICE

## London Somewhat Reassured Over Immediate Effect of Our Treasury's Withdrawal.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—Unfavorable views are still taken in Lombard Street regarding the future of the silver market. Since the suspension of purchases by the United States Treasury at the beginning of the month, the price has fallen from 32¾ to 31½ pence per pound.

The possibility is kept in mind that large quantities of American-produced silver will eventually have to find a market outside the United States, and this is causing the present depression of the market. That depression would not have been so pronounced but for the fact that China and the European continent have been selling rather heavily in London and that supporting orders for India have been smaller.

It now seems that stocks of silver in China have decreased. If, therefore, China were to compete with India as a buyer, the present weakness of the market, which is to some extent sentimental, may prove to have been premature.

# ANOTHER VIEW OF OUR TRADE OUTLOOK

## French Financial Circles Think "Boom" Culminated and Reaction Due.

## TENDENCIES TO INFLATION

### Why the Reversal of Our Trade Balance is Not Reflected in Foreign Exchange Rates.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 10.—The economic situation in the United States has begun to be much more actively discussed in French financial circles. It was rather generally thought last week that the trade boom has now reached a culminating point in the United States and that a period of comparative reaction in industry must ensue.

The French view is that the Americans were intoxicated by the enormous wealth and prosperity acquired during the war, and that the financial education of the people at large has not been such as to bring them to favor the placing of their capital in foreign investments on the scale which the wealth of America called for. From this, it is felt, has come the tendency to internal inflation of credits in America which, in the view of Paris, has stimulated the American markets.

Further, as the Paris market sees it, the protectionist measures of the United States are also responsible for a partial overproduction in industry, caused by the rise in American prices. It is considered that this rise of prices is the main influence which is now paralyzing your export trade.

The reversal of your trade balance during the past few months is believed to be a consequence of these conditions. On the other hand, it is easy to understand why the excess of imports has had no effect in turning exchange rates against New York. The United States has sufficient liquid capital abroad, and sufficient accruing credits, to offset any such shift in the merchandise balance. Furthermore, it is commonly remarked that with half the world's gold reserve in the possession of the United States, no one can reasonably expect a depreciation of the dollar on foreign exchange.

**Good Crops Promised in Germany.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Prussian crop report as of June 1 shows conditions to be vague. It states that all important crops in Germany have improved since May and that all are in much better condition than at this time in 1922.


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Send me your booklet T-62
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*Fill out and mail this coupon today!*

**The Ideal Investment**

OUR 5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages and Certificates fill every need. *They are safe.* Principal and interest is absolutely guaranteed.

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Invest in them from $100 Up.

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*Special Offering Exempt from Federal Income Tax*
**City of Corpus Christi, Texas**
**State Aid**
**Seawall and Breakwater Construction 5% Bonds**
*Payable from City taxes in Corpus Christi and State taxes collected in seven Counties having*
COMBINED

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated True Valuation | $120,000,000 |
| Assessed Valuation | 53,853,934 |
| Total Outstanding Indebtedness | 3,629,000 |
| Sinking Fund (for this issue) | 169,875 |
| Number of acres | 4,707,309 |
| Population | 70,000 |

Maturities: April 10, 1924 to 1946 inclusive.
*Legality approved by Messrs. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Messrs. Caldwell & Raymond, of New York.*
**PRICE ON APLICATION**
*Special concession to Dealers.*
**J. L. Arlitt & Co.**
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Main Office: Austin, Texas



**HYDROX COMPANY**
**7½% Notes, Due Dec. 31, 1923**

The Hydrox Corporation has instructed us to purchase for its account all or any part of the above outstanding notes, at 101 and accrued interest.

Payment will be made on delivery of said notes at our New York or Chicago offices.

**TOBEY & KIRK**
ESTABLISHED 1879
25 Broad Street, New York — 208 So. La Salle Street, Chicago



NEW ISSUE

*Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes*

**$3,600,500**
**City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin**
**4½% Bonds**

Dated July 1, 1922 — Due serially July 1st as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1st and July 1st) payable in New York City. Coupon bonds in the denominations of $1,000 and $500, with the privilege of registration as to principal only.

**Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

| | |
|---|---|
| Assessed Valuation, 1922 | $677,070,755 |
| Total Bonded Debt, including this issue | 23,850,500 |
| Population, 1920 (U. S. Census) | 457,147 |

The total bonded debt is less than 4¼% of the assessed valuation, and by constitutional provision is limited to 5%. These bonds, issued for various municipal purposes, are direct and general obligations of the City of Milwaukee.

**MATURITIES**
**Due $189,500 each year 1924 to 1942 inclusive**

**PRICES TO YIELD**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1924 | maturity | 4.25% |
| 1925-1928 | maturities | 4.30% |
| 1929-1937 | " | 4.25% |
| 1938-1942 | " | 4.20% |

**First National Bank, New York**

**Eldredge & Company** — **Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.**
**Stacy & Braun** — **Redmond & Co.**



# Before You Invest $100 Before You Invest $100,000

*Ask yourself what SAFETY really means!*

Ask yourself if there is a stronger security than a first mortgage bond on valuable New York real estate improved by great buildings with tremendous and steady earning power!

Ask yourself if there exists another investment opportunity, equally safe, which will yield 6½% or 6%.

Ask yourself, in short, if any investor can afford to formulate an investment policy without first examining the record of investments sponsored by America's great mortgage bond houses.

SOME of the most important bond buyers on the books of this company started with the purchase of $100 bonds.

In some cases they were people of large means who had been advised to acquire a nucleus of sound and conservative real estate bonds, and they wanted to test the quality of Columbia's service for investors.

Others were among that large class of earners who had never before learned how easy it was to become a bond owner.

*Satisfied Bond Buyers*

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These and other equally vital facts have made themselves apparent to the substantial clientele which is absorbing an ever-increasing volume of Columbia Bonds. Not one cent has ever been lost in a Columbia Bond. There is no such thing as a dissatisfied Columbia investor. Is it any wonder that, having found a way to acquire a single bond, so many Columbia investors build up important holdings?

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# STEEL OUTPUT HAS CONTINUED TO RISE

## Pittsburgh Thinks High Rate of Consumption May Last to End of Year.

## WEATHER FAVORS WORKERS

### Market's Strength Is Seen in Fewness of Cancellations and Postponements.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, June 10.—Manufacturing conditions in the iron and steel industry have been unexpectedly favorable lately, and this was reflected in the reports of pig iron and steel ingot production in April, and now by the report of pig iron production in May. From March to April the rate of pig iron production increased by 4 per cent., while from April to May the rate increased by more than 5 per cent., making a total increase from March to May of no less than 10 per cent.

This increase is remarkable when it is recalled that usually March is the high month for tonnage outputs in the first eight months of the year. The moderate temperature and low humidity conduce to good performance of the individual blast furnaces. Furthermore, it was a common prediction in iron and steel circles last Winter that about April 1 mill and furnace outputs would begin decreasing on account of shortage of labor caused by the resumption of outdoor work. Instead, there is in pig iron a 10 per cent. increase. The report of steel ingot production in May is not yet available, but it will probably show a somewhat corresponding increase in steel output.

It is regarded now that the supply of steel has been greatly in excess of what buyers and sellers were expecting in the early months of the year, so that there is an important new development in the last two months. Existing conditions are such as would justify the steel market being more or less soft at this time, for the market of the first three months of this year was made by the buyers and sellers on expectations that there would not be as much steel as is now being shipped.

That there are no cancellations of orders or requests for postponements of deliveries to amount to anything shows that the steel market has more underlying strength than might have been counted on. That steel is apparently to continue to the end of the year at the high rate of consumption recently attained, and possibly well into the new year, goes without saying. Consumption of steel is quite unlikely to decrease, in any important respect, in the near future. The important thing, marketwise, is not variation in the rate of steel consumption, but the relation between steel consumption, whatever it is, and the rate of steel production.

Buying of finished steel products for prompt or early shipment is rather light at this time, the chief reason being that buyers are receiving heavy shipments on their old orders. At this time in 1920 many were buying prompt lots because deliveries on old orders were greatly delayed. Such early deliveries as are now sought are readily obtained from one mill or another, because some mills purposely kept their order books relatively clear.

There is no particular occasion for buyers to concern themselves with deliveries late in the year with steel supplies as heavy as they are. Presumably the purchases can be made as the time for consumption approaches, and thus the steel market is rather quiet for late deliveries. There is, however, a fair volume of bookings, chiefly by way of buyers placing fresh orders as their old orders are worked out. While the mills are selling from day to day much less steel than they are shipping, they are selling quite a tonnage.

Although delivery premiums in steel products disappeared some time ago, this easing off in the prompt market has not been followed by any softening in basis prices. The market is firm at former prices in all finished steel products, and there is no likelihood of any change in prices for quite a while.

Buyers of merchant steel pipe are not receiving satisfactory deliveries of the product, this being particularly true of galvanized pipe, and there has been not a little substituting of black for galvanized in building operations. The pipe mills are unable to operate their finishing departments as well as they would like, although they now have good supplies of skelp.

## RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange week ended June 9, 1923:

STOCKS (SHARES).

| | 1923. | 1922. | 1921. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 579,228 | 1,151,666 | 700,493 |
| Tuesday | 481,400 | 1,080,295 | 1,121,242 |
| Wednesday | 607,015 | 1,085,325 | 568,940 |
| Thursday | 579,126 | 727,403 | 812,545 |
| Friday | 611,917 | 1,186,150 | 763,140 |
| Saturday | 418,590 | 611,910 | 391,732 |
| Total wk. | 3,857,384 | 5,822,689 | 4,358,118 |
| Yr. to date | 116,619,006 | 123,265,074 | 50,795,260 |

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $8,343,050 | $15,467,630 | $13,716,100 |
| Tuesday | 7,303,500 | 11,761,650 | 23,582,100 |
| Wednesday | 11,047,950 | 13,650,950 | 15,907,800 |
| Thursday | 10,723,850 | 13,859,500 | 20,152,800 |
| Friday | 11,613,450 | 17,617,500 | 15,765,500 |
| Saturday | 5,480,000 | 10,184,050 | 6,935,000 |
| Total wk. | $54,511,800 | $83,321,280 | $92,969,800 |
| Year to date | $1,294,753,810 | $2,198,389,805 | $1,365,065,234 |

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

| | June 9, '23. | June 10, '22. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corpus | $26,562,500 | $37,065,500 | —$10,503,000 |
| U. S. Gvtd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Foreign | 12,694,500 | 13,264,000 | — 569,500 |
| State | 26,000 | | + 26,000 |
| City | 42,000 | 16,000 | + 26,000 |
| Total all | $54,511,000 | $83,321,280 | + $28,809,680 |

## WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

| | July High. | July Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | | | |
| June 4 | 1.10¼ | 1.08⅝ | 1.10⅛ | 1.08⅝ | 1.12¼ | 1.10⅝ |
| June 5 | 1.10⅝ | 1.07⅞ | 1.10 | 1.07⅞ | 1.12 | 1.10 |
| June 6 | 1.10⅝ | 1.08½ | 1.10 | 1.08½ | 1.12 | 1.10⅛ |
| June 7 | 1.11¼ | 1.06⅝ | 1.10⅛ | 1.06⅝ | 1.12½ | 1.11⅛ |
| June 8 | 1.10⅝ | 1.06½ | 1.09¾ | 1.06⅝ | 1.11⅝ | 1.10⅝ |
| June 9 | 1.11⅝ | 1.10⅝ | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.12⅝ | 1.11¼ |
| Week's range | 1.11⅝ | 1.07⅞ | 1.10⅛ | 1.07⅞ | 1.12½ | 1.10 |
| CORN— | | | | | | |
| June 4 | .81⅝ | .79⅝ | .78 | .76¼ | .67½ | .66¼ |
| June 5 | .83⅞ | .80¾ | .79⅝ | .76⅝ | .67½ | .66 |
| June 6 | .82⅝ | .81¼ | .79⅝ | .78⅝ | .67⅝ | .66½ |
| June 7 | .82⅝ | .80¾ | .79 | .77⅞ | .67⅝ | .66⅝ |
| June 8 | .82⅝ | .80⅝ | .78¼ | .76⅞ | .67½ | .66¼ |
| June 9 | .82¼ | .81 | .76¼ | .77¼ | .67½ | .66⅝ |
| Week's range | .83⅞ | .79⅝ | .79⅝ | .76¼ | .67⅝ | .66 |
| OATS— | | | | | | |
| June 4 | .41¼ | .40⅝ | .39 | .38¼ | .40⅝ | .39⅝ |
| June 5 | .41⅝ | .40½ | .39¼ | .38⅝ | .40⅝ | .39⅝ |
| June 6 | .42⅝ | .40⅞ | .39 | .38⅝ | .40½ | .40 |
| June 7 | .42⅝ | .42 | .39⅝ | .38⅝ | .40⅝ | .40¼ |
| June 8 | .42⅝ | .42 | .38⅝ | .38⅝ | .40½ | .39⅞ |
| June 9 | .42⅝ | .41⅛ | .38⅝ | .38⅝ | .40½ | .39⅝ |
| Week's range | .42⅝ | .40⅝ | .39⅝ | .38¼ | .40⅝ | .39⅝ |
| | July High. | July Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. | Dec. High. | Dec. Low. |
| RYE— | | | | | | |
| June 4 | .75⅝ | .68⅛ | .71⅞ | .70⅛ | .. | .. |
| June 5 | .70 | .68⅞ | .71½ | .70⅝ | .. | .. |
| June 6 | .71 | .69⅝ | .72⅝ | .71 | .75 | .74⅛ |
| June 7 | .71⅝ | .70¼ | .73⅛ | .71⅞ | .. | .. |
| June 8 | .72⅝ | .71⅞ | .73⅝ | .72⅝ | .75⅝ | .75 |
| June 9 | .72⅝ | .72⅛ | .74 | .72⅝ | .75⅝ | .75⅛ |
| Week's range | .72⅝ | .68⅛ | .74 | .70⅛ | .75⅝ | .74⅛ |

PROVISIONS.

| | July High. | July Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARD— | | | | |
| June 4 | 11.12 | 11.05 | 11.40 | 11.27 |
| June 5 | 11.25 | 11.12 | 11.47 | 11.42 |
| June 6 | 11.37 | 11.25 | 11.60 | 11.47 |
| June 7 | 11.47 | 11.37 | 11.70 | 11.60 |
| June 8 | 11.35 | 11.27 | 11.60 | 11.50 |
| June 9 | 11.30 | 11.22 | 11.55 | 11.42 |
| Week's range | 11.47 | 11.05 | 11.70 | 11.27 |
| | July High. | July Low. | Sept. High. | Sept. Low. |
| June 4 | .. | .. | 9.37 | 9.29 |
| June 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| June 6 | 9.35 | 9.25 | 9.37 | 9.25 |
| June 7 | .. | .. | 9.62 | 9.60 |
| June 8 | 9.35 | 9.07 | 9.55 | 9.30 |
| June 9 | .. | .. | 9.37 | 9.20 |
| Week's range | 9.35 | 9.07 | 9.62 | 9.20 |

# PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF SWEDISH STOCK MARKET

## System of Colored Lights to Settle Priority in Transactions.

The Swedish Stock Exchange, as described by the Stockholm correspondent of The London Times, consists of two sections. One is for so-called "outsiders," where the transactions are carried on in the usual way, by calls of offers and demands and more or less violent gestures and show of hands. The second, to which only registered stock brokers are admitted, is more official, and here the same transactions are conducted in complete silence, the offers of purchase or sale, the name of the dealer and the stock dealt in being announced by electricity on a huge board above the platform on which the Stock Exchange Director and clerks are seated.

Each licensed broker has a special seat, in front of which is a little desk with two keyboards resembling those of a typewriter, one marked "sell" and the other "buy." The owner who wishes to buy or sell strikes one number representing his name, another that of the stock he wishes to deal in, and then the number representing the price and units of stock of the contemplated transaction.

These are immediately reproduced in colored lights on the board mentioned above. Any number of similar orders proceeding from different parts of the hall are reproduced to the exact order of time in which they are signalled, even to a fraction of a second, so that priority is indisputably settled automatically. When the prices of orders, "buy" and "sell," for the same stock coincide, they both drop off and the transaction is automatically registered as settled.

This system is peculiar to Sweden and is, therefore, of special interest.

# GERMAN CONSUMPTION OF GOODS SINCE WAR

## Decrease of 27 Per Cent. or More Figured by Frankfurter Zeitung.

A report of consumption of food and other products in Germany, compiled by the Frankfurter Zeitung from the production and import figures of the country pro rata to population shows that Germans are now consuming 73 per cent. of what they used to do in breadstuffs, 42 per cent. in potatoes, 67½ per cent. in meat, and 67 per cent. in coffee. The difference in their imports of luxuries, in the form of such perishable articles as food and clothing, is even more marked.

They imported luxury fruits in 1913 to the value of £7,400,000 in English values, and in 1922 to the value of £950,000. Imports of all luxury foods in 1913 were valued at £25,500,000, and in 1922 at £11,600,000. Imports of luxury manufacturers in 1913 totalled £9,900,000, and in 1922 £1,900,000 of which silk and half silk clothing in 1913 amounted to £175,000, and in 1922 to only £9,000. The article adds that the presence of numerous foreign residents accounts for a great part of these imports.

# OFFER $3,600,500 MILWAUKEE BONDS

## Bankers Market 4½ Per Cent. Issue at Prices to Yield 4.20 to 4.35 Per Cent.

## $1,873,000 FOR FLINT, MICH.

### Baltimore Issue of $1,000,000 Registered Stock on Sale at Prices to Yield 4.25 Per Cent.

The market for new bond issues today is overshadowed by the sale of the new Austrian Government issue. The largest of other issues today is that of $3,600,500 Milwaukee 4½ per cent. bonds, due from 1924 to 1942. These bonds are priced to yield from 4.20 to 4.35 per cent. The offering is made by the First National Bank, New York; Eldredge & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Stacy & Braun and Redmond & Co.

The First National Bank, New York; Eldredge & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and Kountze Brothers are offering $1,873,000 City of Flint, Mich., 4½ and 4¾ per cent. bonds. The issue is divided into $381,000 of 4¾ per cent. bonds, due 1924 to 1937, and $1,492,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1938 to 1953. They are priced to yield 4.25 to 4.50 per cent.

Kountze Brothers are offering $1,000,000 Baltimore 5 per cent. registered stock, due $600,000 in 1936 and the rest in 1937, at prices to yield 4.25 per cent.

A new issue of $400,000 Lucas County (Ohio) 5 per cent. bonds for road improvement purposes is offered by R. M. Grant & Co. at prices to yield 4.60 to 4.70 per cent.

Brandon, Gordon & Waddell are offering $150,000 Eastland County (Texas) 5¾ per cent. road bonds, due 1937-1948, to yield 5.25 per cent.

An offering of $6,000,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company general consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage bonds is expected soon. The offering probably will be made by Drexel & Co. and the First National Bank, New York.

## SPECULATION IN MARKS.

### Different Status If Dealings Are in Actual Currency or Berlin Credits.

Commenting on the speculation in marks at London, a review of the situation in the financial columns of a London newspaper states that if the would-be speculator in marks desires to acquire for his cash something tangible in the shape of actual paper marks to hold he will pay a very much higher price than is indicated in the ordinary quotations of exchange.

Those quotations represent transactions where the buyer in return for his payment receives no actual currency notes, but the instant control in Germany of credits representing the total of marks acquired.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sloane, Pell & Co. announce that Edward S. B. Walker, formerly with Berdell Brothers, and C. E. Stanley Bellows Jr., are now associated with them in their public utility department.

Suiro & Kimbley have prepared a special circular on California Petroleum and Pan-American Petroleum.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. announce the opening of a Buffalo office at 1,328-1,327 White Building, under the management of Albert M. Chambers.

# COMMODITY PRICES.

## Slight Increase in Articles Showing Improved Values—Variations Affect Most All Staples.

Last week's cash markets showed a slight increase in the number of those staples which reported improvement, compared with the trend in previous weeks, the subjoined list of eighteen articles on Saturday revealing eight had scored gains, the same number were lower, and two unchanged compared with the prices at the close of the previous week. Higher values were found in wheat, corn, oats, butter, lard, copper, tin and cotton, while losses were reported in flour, eggs, pork, beef, iron, lead and printcloths, while the two articles which ruled without variation were coffee and sugar.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

| | June 8, 1923. | June 7, 1923. | June 10, 1922. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOODSTUFFS: | | | |
| Wheat, No. 2 red | 1.44 | 1.42 | 1.21½ |
| Corn, No. 2 yellow | 1.02 | .92½ | .79½ |
| Oats, No. 2 white | .42 | .44 | .48½ |
| Flour, Minn. patent | 8.65 | 8.75 | 8.25 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .11¾ | .11¾ | .11¼ |
| Sugar, granulated | .05¾ | .05¾ | .06 |
| Butter, cream, 92 score | .39½@.40½ | .39½ | .38 |
| Eggs, fresh-gath., firsts, per dozen | .29@.29 | .28½ | .26 |
| Lard, Mid. W. | 11.25 | 11.70 | 12.15 |
| Pork, mess | 26.00 | 27.00 | 30.50 |
| Beef, family | 18.00 | 19.00 | 17.00 |
| METALS: | | | |
| Iron, 2X, Philadelphia | $1.75 | $2.00 | $2.50 |
| Steel billets, Pitts. | 45.00 | 45.00 | 38.00 |
| Lead | 7.30 | 7.40 | 5.90 |
| Copper | 14.87½ | 14.62 | 12.75 |
| Tin | 42.00 | 41.62½ | 32.25 |
| TEXTILES: | | | |
| Cotton, mid. upland | .29.10 | .27.40 | .23.82 |
| Printcloths | .07 | .07½ | .06½ |

Range of prices for year to date:

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | $1.54 | Feb. 15 | $1.42½ | June 5 |
| Corn | 1.00½ | Jan. 2 | .88 | Jan. 3 |
| Oats | .57½ | Feb. 12 | .42 | June 6 |
| Flour | 7.90 | Jan. 2 | 6.65 | June 6 |
| Coffee | .19½ | Feb. 15 | .11¾ | Jan. 2 |
| Sugar | .05¾ | Apr. 2 | .05 | Jan. 27 |
| Butter | .50 | Jan. 11 | .38½ | June 7 |
| Eggs | .45 | Jan. 3 | .28½ | June 7 |
| Lard | 13.10 | Mar. 16 | 11.15 | May 11 |
| Pork | 32.50 | Jan. 2 | 26.00 | June 4 |
| Beef | 22.00 | Apr. 13 | 17.50 | Jan. 23 |
| Iron | 32.75 | Apr. 7 | 29.00 | Jan. 2 |
| Steel | 45.00 | Mar. 19 | 38.50 | Jan. 2 |
| Lead | 8.15 | Mar. 5 | 7.37½ | Jan. 2 |
| Copper | 17.25 | Mar. 19 | 14.62½ | Jan. 12 |
| Tin | 51.50 | Mar. 15 | 42.75 | Jan. 11 |
| Cotton | 31.20 | Mar. 17 | 23.20 | May 11 |
| Printcloths | .08½ | Mar. 3 | .07 | June 8 |

Range of prices for 1922:

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | $1.61½ | Apr. 22 | $1.12 | Sep. 14 |
| Corn | .94½ | Dec. 13 | .81½ | Jan. 3 |
| Oats | .38½ | Oct. 17 | .34 | Aug. 21 |
| Flour | 9.50 | Feb. 27 | 6.50 | Aug. 30 |
| Coffee | .11¾ | Aug. 28 | .08½ | Jan. 24 |
| Sugar | .07¼ | Nov. 27 | .04½ | Jan. 3 |
| Butter | .55 | Dec. 19 | .34½ | Jan. 10 |
| Eggs | .52 | Nov. 27 | .23½ | Mar. 7 |
| Lard | 13.00 | Nov. 28 | 9.40 | Jan. 3 |
| Pork | 30.00 | July 5 | 22.50 | Jan. 24 |
| Beef | 18.00 | Nov. 27 | 14.00 | Feb. 3 |
| Iron | 36.50 | Sep. 7 | 31.25 | May 17 |
| Steel | 40.00 | Sep. 14 | 28.00 | Jan. 10 |
| Lead | 7.87½ | Nov. 14 | 4.87½ | Feb. 2 |
| Tin | 39.00 | Dec. 26 | 28.50 | Mar. 14 |
| Copper | 14.62½ | Dec. 26 | 12.50 | Feb. 21 |
| Cotton | 29.80 | Nov. 9 | 16.45 | Jan. 30 |
| Printcloths | .07½ | Nov. 14 | .05⅝ | Feb. 3 |

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to dates:

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | $2.50½ | May 15, '17 | .90½ | June 30, '14 |
| Corn | 2.45 | July 31, '17 | .61½ | Oct. 14, '21 |
| Oats | 1.50 | May 12, '20 | .42½ | Apr. 18, '14 |
| Flour | 17.40 | May 12, '17 | 4.15 | June 23, '14 |
| Coffee | .25½ | June 25, '19 | .05½ | Mar. 12, '21 |
| Sugar | .22½ | July 12, '20 | .03½ | Apr. 2, '14 |
| Lard | 26.50 | June 16, '19 | 7.90 | July 12, '15 |
| Pork | 50.00 | June 29, '19 | 15.50 | Sep. 1, '15 |
| Beef | 42.50 | Apr. 16, '19 | 14.00 | July 9, '15 |
| Iron | 55.00 | July 12, '17 | 14.87½ | Mar. 26, '15 |
| Steel | 100.00 | June 13, '17 | 19.00 | June 24, '14 |
| Copper | 34.50 | Dec. 12, '16 | 11.75 | Mar. 11, '21 |
| Tin | 112.00 | May 20, '20 | 34.25 | Aug. 2, '21 |
| Cotton | .45½ | July 22, '20 | .07 | Dec. 11, '14 |
| Printcloths | .16½ | Apr. 13, '20 | .02½ | Jan. 5, '15 |


*New Issue*

*Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes*

**$1,873,000**

**City of Flint, Michigan**

**4½% and 4¾% Bonds**

Dated June 1, 1923 — Due serially as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1st and December 1st) payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000.

**Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(as officially reported)

| | |
|---|---|
| Assessed Valuation | $136,212,970 |
| Total Bonded Debt (including this issue) | 7,505,175 |
| Water Debt | 2,761,500 |
| Net Bonded Debt | 4,743,675 |

Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Valuation less than 3½%

Population, 1923 (U. S. Census) - 91,599

MATURITIES

$381,000 4¾% Bonds due June 1, 1924 to 1937 inclusive
$1,492,000 4½% Bonds due June 1, 1938 to 1953 inclusive

PRICES TO YIELD

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1924 | maturity | - 4.25% |
| 1925-1932 | maturities | - 4.50% |
| 1933-1937 | " | - 4.40% |
| 1938-1947 | " | - 4.35% |
| 1948-1953 | " | - 4.30% |

**First National Bank, New York**

**Eldredge & Company** **Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.**

**Kountze Brothers**



The W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., Investment Wire System includes Important Banks and Investment Bankers in the Cities of—

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Canton, Ohio
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Erie, Pa.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
Omaha, Neb.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Oregon
Providence, R. I.
St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Ohio
Toledo, Ohio
Toronto, Ontario
Washington, D. C.
Worcester, Mass.

**West Penn Power Company**

**First Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds, Series D**

**Due March 1, 1946**

**Callable @ 105 and interest on March 1, 1926**

*Listed on the New York Stock Exchange*

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the physical property, rights and franchises now owned by West Penn Power Company. Current earnings are nearly three times interest charges.

**Price 105 and interest**

**Yielding (current basis) 6.67%**

**W. A. HARRIMAN & CO.**
INCORPORATED
39 Broadway, New York
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
BUFFALO PITTSBURGH SYRACUSE



*Exempt from Federal Income Taxes.*
*Legal Investments for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.*

**$500,000**
CITY OF
**Kansas City, Missouri**
Gold 4½% Water Works Bonds
*Maturing July 1, 1943*
Price to Yield 4.25%

**$500,000**
CITY OF
**Chicago, Illinois**
Gold 4% Bonds
*Maturing January 1, 1925-35*
Prices to Yield 4.30%

*These bonds are offered subject to Prior sale and change in price*

*Descriptive Circulars Upon Request*

**Barr Brothers & Co.**
INC.
14 Wall Street New York



EST. 1870

*The Stability of Industrial Preferred Stocks*

During the recent severe market decline, a list of 20 standard Industrial Preferred Stocks showed an average loss of only about 2½ points, as compared with an approximate decline of 15 points in the general industrial averages.

More reassuring proof of the essential soundness of any class of securities has rarely been given to investors.

There are two basic reasons for the stability of Industrial Preferred Stocks:

First, such stocks are so fully safe-guarded by large assets, liberal earnings and strong protective provisions as to minimize speculative influences.

Second, the yield of Industrial Preferred Stocks is such that these securities to a large degree are put away as permanent investments and are therefore not subject to market fluctuations.

We offer to clients a selection of standard Industrial Preferred Stocks which in most cases constitute a first claim on quick assets several times greater than the stock issues, which are exempt from normal Federal Income Tax and which produce a yield commensurate with living costs.

Details can be presented by mail or interview.

**DOMINICK & DOMINICK**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
115 Broadway Telephone Rector 1901



*Exempt from the Federal Income Tax and from State & Local Taxation in Maryland*

**$1,000,000**

**City of Baltimore, Maryland**

**5% Registered Stock**

**Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut**

**Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits**

PRICES AND MATURITIES
$600,000 Due March 1, 1936 at 107.32 and Interest
$400,000 Due March 1, 1937 at 107.75 and Interest
To Yield 4.25%

**KOUNTZE BROTHERS**
141 Broadway New York

*The above information is taken from official sources but is not guaranteed.*

# WEST MORE HOPEFUL OF TRADE FUTURE

## Seasonal Let-Up in Business Activities Is Expected, but Outlook Is Bright.

## GRAIN MARKETS UNCERTAIN

### 'Futures' Law Inquiry Halts Speculative Buying, but Price Range Is Narrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Pessimism is disappearing and optimism is increasing in business, financial and manufacturing circles, with a large amount of business in hand and prospects for the future regarded as bright.

The May output of pig iron was at record level, as was also that of the steel mills, automobile factories and coke ovens. There is a healthy undercurrent to business and nothing in sight to dim the outlook for months to come. Consumers are taking steel as fast as available, with mill shipments larger and more disposition on the part of buyers to take hold.

Building operations are absorbing a vast amount of lumber and other supplies, which are having a heavy consumption and giving the railroads all they have cars for carrying. The peak of the automobile output has been reached and a let-down is expected. But the distribution of drygoods and general merchandise by jobbers and retailers and mail order houses is largely in excess of last year's. Hot weather is increasing sales of Summer goods.

**Freight Loadings Increase.**

Revenue freight loadings are showing records never reached at this season. Six leading Western railroads handled 1,007,952 cars in May, compared with 859,298 cars last year. Gains range from 3 to 22 per cent. over last year, the Northwestern leading with 208,000 cars, compared with 162,706 last year. Wages of railroad workers are being advanced in an effort to hold the men, but labor scarcity necessitates payment of good wages by all interests.

Loadings on Western lines for the first week in June were 3 to 16 per cent. ever last year. Eastern roads are moving 2 per cent. over last year.

The Government crop report gives the four small grains 2,341,000,000 bushels, or practically the same as last year's harvest. There is a loss of 32,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat from last year in three Southwestern States and a gain of 5,000,000 bushels in the five middle Western States. The four Spring wheat States of the Northwest are 14,000,000 bushels short of last year.

Crop conditions have improved since the Government report was made up. Harvesting of wheat and oats has started in South Texas with expectations of disappointing yields. Harvest on the average is a week to ten days late.

The movement of grain to primary markets last week of 11,482,000 bushels was 154,000 bushels more than the previous week, and the smallest at this time in more than five years, being 39 per cent. below last year and 33 per cent. under the five-year average.

**Grain Markets Fluctuate.**

Grain markets are fluctuating rapidly without getting very far in either direction. With continued wet weather in Oklahoma and Kansas, where harvest should have already commenced, hedging sales are not yet in evidence and will not be until there is a period of dry weather.

Sentiment has become somewhat more favorable to the buying side and many of the speculators are getting over the fluster of the Government's call for a statement showing the individual interests on either side of the market of 1,000,000 bushels or over.

It would not be a surprise to have another call for another statement within a short time, but, like everything else, the trade will finally get accustomed to them and they should have little effect on values, inasmuch as the reports are confidential and there is nothing in the Grain Futures act to prevent extensive trading except where market manipulation is concerned. The trade seems to be unduly worried over this question.

While the corn market has been receiving considerable support on the breaks due to the bullish cash position, many traders look for a still lower range and free selling is in evidence on the sharp bulges. The new crop is getting a somewhat late start and wet weather prevents cultivation in some of the sections of largest production.

Speculative interest in oats and rye is down to a minimum and price changes are largely the result of local operations.

As compared with the previous week wheat was 1¼ higher to 1¼ cents lower, the latter on September, while corn was 1¼ to 1¾ cents higher, oats ¼ to 1¾ higher and rye up 2 to 3¼ cents.

## SAVES STEERING POWER.

### German Rudder Device Is Said to Effect a Big Economy.

BREMEN, June 10.—Ocean shipping may be much affected by a new power-saving auxiliary rudder, the invention of which has just been announced. The device, which is known as the "Flettner" rudder, taking its name from its owner, Anton Flettner, has been found to save from 85 to 97 per cent. of the power now required for the operation of the usual main rudder.

The inventor contends that this rudder will eliminate the necessity of having a special steam or electric engine aboard the ship for the operation of the principal steering apparatus, which also needs a special member of the crew to look after it. The "Flettner" is built into the main rudder and is operated from the bridge by hand. As soon as it is adjusted to a given position the force of water acts as a lever to shift the main rudder automatically into the same position.

The device has been installed on the Hamburg American liner Odenwald, a new motor driven ship of 8,098 gross tonnage, and operates in connection with the Anschuetz-Kreisel compass self-steerer, which requires only a one-half horsepower motor.

## FRENCH IRON IMPORTS.

### Decrease in Quantity Despite Ruhr Embargo.

According to the Paris newspaper L'Information Financiere, the import of iron and steel products into France during the first quarter of the year was 50,312,000 francs less in value than in the same period of 1922 and 20,416 metric quintals less in quantity. Exports increased in value from 139,800,000 francs in the first quarter of 1922 to 247,494,000 in 1923.

In quantity, however, the shipments dropped from 4,323,000 to 4,020,000.

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 9, 1923.

| | Last Week. | Year to Date. | | Last Week. High. | Last Week. Low. | Year to Date. High. | Year to Date. Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total sales | $54,511,600 | $1,394,783,810 | Average price 40 bonds | 77.88 | 77.66 | 79.43 | 76.68 |
| Same period a year ago | 89,261,280 | 2,118,399,305 | Same period a year ago | 80.05 | 79.34 | 80.58 | 79.84 |

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS

(Figures after decimal represent 32ds of 1 per cent.)

| Range, 1923 High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101.20 | 100.24 | 2,000 | 4¼s, 1952-47 | 101.2 | 100.16 | 101.1 | +.16 |
| 101.10 | 100.11 | 38,450 | 4¼s, 1947-52 | 100.28 | 100.17 | 100.28 | +.9 |
| 98.10 | 97.6 | 1 | 4s, 1944 | 98.10 | 98.10 | 98.10 | -.3 |
| 98.10 | 98.10 | 1 | 3¾s, 1943-47 | 98.10 | 98.10 | 98.10 | |
| 98.2 | 98.2 | 300 | 3¾s, 1940-43 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.2 | +.1 |
| 98.24 | 98.24 | 1 | 3s, 1951-55 | 98.24 | 98.24 | 98.24 | |
| 99.4 | 98.24 | 4,000 | 3s, 1946-47 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 98.8 | +.2 |
| 98.24 | 98.24 | 1,000 | 3s, 1943-47 | 98.24 | 98.8 | 98.24 | +.4 |
| 98.14 | 98.14 | 1,000 | 3s, 1917-19 | 98.14 | 98.4 | 98.11 | |
| 98.8 | 97.25 | 7,400 | 4s, 1944 | 98.8 | 98.25 | 98.22 | -.1 |
| 98.7 | 97.17 | 42 | 4s, 1925 | 98.7 | 98.20 | 98.20 | -.1 |
| 98.9 | 98.21 | 3,000 | 4s, 1918 | 98.9 | 98.14 | 98.17 | +.4 |
| 98.26 | 98.24 | 101,150 | 4s, 1952 | | | | |
| | | | 3s, 1961 | 98.20 | 98.6 | 98.15 | +.5 |
| 101.1 | 98.1 | 1,700 | Treas. 4¼s, 1947-52 | 98.18 | 98.12 | 98.16 | +.5 |

Total sales ..... $15,199,000

FOREIGN ISSUES.

| Range, 1923 High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102¼ | 100 | 134 | ARGENT 5s, Temp. cfs '27 | 102¼ | 101⅞ | 102¼ | — ⅛ |
| 88 | 77¼ | 26 | Argentine 5s, 1945 | 80⅝ | 80 | 80⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 72⅝ | 44½ | 97 | CHIN GOVT RYS 5s, '51 | 49¼ | 46 | 47 | +2 |
| 110¼ | 108 | 11 | City of Berlin 6s, 1958 | 110¼ | 109⅞ | 110 | |
| 119¼ | 109⅞ | 17 | City of Christiania 8s, '45 | 119¼ | 119 | 119 | |
| 83¼ | 69 | 216 | City of Bordeaux 6s, '34 | 83¼ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | +⅛ |
| 113 | 107½ | 17 | City of Christiania 6s, '45 | 113 | 112 | 112 | |
| 83⅝ | 80¼ | 18 | City of Genoa 6½s, 1934 | 83⅝ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | +⅛ |
| 83¼ | 80 | 213 | City of St. Paul 6½s, '52 | 83¼ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | +⅛ |
| 83⅝ | 80 | 211¼ | City of Lyons 6½s, 1934 | 83⅝ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | +⅛ |
| 83¼ | 80 | 242 | City of Marseilles 6s, '34 | 83¼ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | +⅛ |
| 91¼ | 85 | 23 | City of Montevideo 7s, '52 | 91 | 90¼ | 91 | +1 |
| 99¼ | 95 | 7 | City of Porto Alegre 8s, '61 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 97 | 93 | 25 | City of Rio de Janeiro 8s, '46 | 94¼ | 94 | 94 | |
| 97 | 90¼ | 68 | City of Rio de Janeiro 5s, '47 | 94¼ | 93¼ | 94 | +⅛ |
| 99¼ | 95¼ | 32 | City of Sao Paulo 8s, '52 (new) | 99¼ | 98¼ | 99¼ | |
| 88 | 84¼ | 37 | City of Santiago 7s, '49 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | +⅛ |
| 77¼ | 73 | 3 | City of Tokio 5s, 1952 | 77 | 73¼ | 73¼ | |
| 113 | 110 | 22 | City of Zurich 8s, 1945 | 113 | 111 | 111 | +1⅛ |
| 94¼ | 91 | 244 | Confederate Mun 6s, 1947 | 94¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | +⅛ |
| 108⅝ | 107 | 10 | DANISH M 4s of '03, A | 108 | 107⅞ | 108⅝ | +⅛ |
| 109¼ | 107 | 21 | Danish Mun 8s of '06, B | 109¼ | 107⅞ | 109¼ | +1⅛ |
| 90 | 75 | 228¼ | Dept of Seine 7s, 1942 | 89⅞ | 86¼ | 89⅞ | |
| 91 | 84 | 117 | Dom Rep Cus. 5s, coll | 89¼ | 87¼ | 89¼ | +1⅛ |
| 103 | 99¼ | 147 | Dom Canada 5s, 1926 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100¼ | +⅛ |
| 103¼ | 100 | 81 | Dom of Can 5½s, 1929 | 101⅞ | 101¼ | 101¼ | +⅛ |
| 101 | 99¼ | 33 | Dom of Canada 5s, 1931 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100¼ | +⅛ |
| 98¼ | 97¼ | 282 | Dom of Can 5s, '52, coll | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | +⅛ |
| 97¼ | 95¼ | 47¼ | Dutch East Indies 6s, '47 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | +⅛ |
| 97¼ | 92¼ | 130¼ | Dutch East Indies 6s, '62 | 97¼ | 96¼ | 97¼ | +1⅛ |
| 94¼ | 87¼ | 430 | Dutch R 4 Ext'd 5s, '77 reg | 94¼ | 92¼ | 94 | +1⅛ |
| 94¼ | 94 | 17 | D R I Gtd, 1945, reg | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ | |
| 85⅝ | 83¼ | 49 | FRANC-AMERICAN I D 7½s, 1942, temp cfs | 85⅝ | 91¼ | 92¼ | +⅛ |
| 101 | 88¼ | 274 | French Govt 8s, 1945 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 | +⅛ |
| 96¼ | 95 | 485 | French Govt 7½s, 1941 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96 | +⅛ |
| 92 | 87 | 158 | HOLLAND-AM s f 6s, '47 int receipts | 90⅝ | 89⅝ | 90 | +⅝ |
| 35¼ | 23¼ | 44 | JAPANESE 4½s, 1925 | 35¼ | 33 | 33 | —⅛ |
| 98¼ | 93 | 136 | Jap Gtd, 3d series, 1931 | 98¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | |
| 82 | 80¼ | 140¼ | Jap 4s, sterling loan, '31 | 82 | 81¼ | 81¼ | |
| 84¼ | 76 | 221 | Jurgens (Ai) Un Marg'ne Val Wks 6s, 1947, int ctfs | 84¼ | 63¼ | 84¼ | +1⅛ |
| 98⅝ | 95¼ | 70 | KING OF BELG 6s, 1925 | 97¼ | 96⅝ | 97 | |
| 108¼ | 99 | 150 | King of Belg 7½s, 1955 | 108 | 106⅝ | 108⅝ | +⅛ |
| 102⅝ | 91 | 155 | King of Belg 6s, 1941 | 102⅝ | 101¼ | 102⅝ | +⅛ |
| 110 | 107¼ | 37 | King of Denmark 8s, '45 | 110 | 109⅝ | 110 | +⅛ |
| 98 | 96 | 106 | King of Denmark 6s, '42 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +⅛ |
| 97 | 92¼ | 27 | King of Italy 6½s, 1925 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | —⅛ |
| 101⅝ | 97¼ | 325¼ | King of Neth 6s, 1972 | 101¼ | 100⅝ | 101¼ | +⅛ |
| 113¼ | 109 | 34 | King of Norway 6s, 1940 | 110⅞ | 110 | 110⅞ | +⅛ |
| 101 | 98 | 64 | King of Nor 6s, 1944, ctfs | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98¼ | |
| 79¼ | 58¼ | 1957 | King of Serb, Croats and Slovenes temp 8s, 1962 | 78⅝ | 71¼ | 77 | +5⅝ |
| 106 | 105¼ | 102 | King of Sweden 6s, 1939 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105¼ | +⅛ |
| 93¼ | 92 | 195 | ORIENT DEV deb 6s, '53, certificates | 92¼ | 92⅝ | 92¼ | +⅛ |
| 78¼ | 68¼ | 609 | PARIS-L-M R R 6s, '38 | 78¼ | 76⅝ | 77 | +⅛ |
| 97⅞ | 97 | 7 | Pauliata Ry ref 7s, '42, A | 97⅞ | 97 | 97 | |
| 94 | 89¼ | 127 | Rep of Bolivia 8s, '47, ctfs | 93 | 91¼ | 92 | +⅛ |
| 94 | 91 | 71 | Rep of Chile 7s, 1942 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| 102⅞ | 101 | 48 | Rep of Chile 6s, 1926 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | —⅛ |
| 104¼ | 102¼ | 64 | Rep of Chile 6s, 1941 | 103⅝ | 103 | 103¼ | +⅛ |
| 104 | 102¼ | 92 | Rep of Chile 6s, 1942 | 104 | 102¼ | 102⅞ | —⅛ |
| 95 | 90 | 10 | Rep of Col 6½s, 1927 | 94¼ | 94 | 94 | |
| 98 | 93 | 124¼ | Rep of Cuba 5s, 1944 | 97⅞ | 97¼ | 97⅞ | —⅛ |
| 86 | 81¼ | 8 | Rep of Cuba 4½s, 1949 | 85⅝ | 85¼ | 85⅝ | +⅛ |
| 93¼ | 87 | 173 | Rep of Cuba 5s, 1949 | 91¼ | 90⅞ | 91 | |
| 95¼ | 90¼ | 35 | Rep of Cuba 5½s, '53, ctfs | 95¼ | 95 | 95¼ | |
| 95 | 93¼ | 24 | Rep of Haiti 6s, A, '52 | 94¼ | 93⅞ | 94 | —⅛ |
| 107 | 105 | 80 | Rep of Uruguay 8s, 1946 | 105 | 103¼ | 105 | +⅛ |
| 100 | 93 | 15 | Rio Grande do Sul 8s, '46 | 97¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | —1⅛ |
| 102¼ | 100 | 89 | STATE QU'LAND 6s, '47 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ | +⅛ |
| 109¼ | 105¼ | 13 | State of Queensl'd 7s, '41 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ | +⅛ |
| 100¼ | 95¼ | 21 | State of Sao Paulo 8s, '36 | 100 | 99¼ | 99¼ | —⅛ |
| 119¼ | 114¼ | 66 | Swiss Confed s f 8s, 1940 | 115¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | —⅛ |
| 116 | 113¼ | 142 | UN KING OF GT BRIT & IRELAND cv 5½s | 114¼ | 113⅞ | 114 | —⅛ |
| 104¼ | 103¼ | 173 | U K of G B & I 5½s, '37 | 104 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | |
| 104¼ | 99¼ | 28 | U S of Brazil 7s, '52 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | —⅛ |
| 99 | 81¼ | 285¼ | U S of Brazil 8s, 1941 | 98 | 96 | 97¼ | +1⅛ |
| 87 | 80 | 115¼ | U S of R O Key 8s 7s, '52 | 83¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | —1 |
| 88¼ | 49 | 79¼ | U S of Mexico 5s, 1945 | 58 | 56 | 56 | |
| 38¼ | 34 | 10 | U S of Mex 5s, '45 (large) | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | —⅛ |
| 34 | 33 | 3 | U S of Mex 4s, 1954 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| 94 | 87¼ | 16 | Un S S Copen 6s, 1937 | 91 | 90 | 90 | |

Total sales ..... 113,694,000

STATE BONDS.

| High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102¼ | 102¼ | 16 | N Y State 4s, 1961 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | |
| 102¼ | 102¼ | 4 | N Y Canal 4s, July, 1961 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | |
| 104¼ | 100¼ | 3 | N Y Canal 4½s, 1965 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | |

Total sales ..... 126,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100¼ | 96¼ | 1 | 4s, 1957 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | —⅛ |
| 100¼ | 96¼ | 10 | 4s, 1959 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | +⅛ |
| 107¼ | 104¼ | 2 | 4½s, Nov., 1957 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +⅛ |
| 107¼ | 104¼ | 2 | 4½s, May, 1957 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | |
| 101 | 99¼ | 14 | 4½s, 1960 | 100 | 100 | 100 | +⅛ |
| 107¼ | 104¼ | 1 | 4½s, 1963 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +⅛ |
| 107¼ | 105 | 3 | 4½s, 1965 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | —⅛ |
| 107¼ | 105 | 1 | 4½s, 1967 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | +⅛ |
| 106¼ | 100 | 1 | 4½s, 1964 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | +⅛ |

Total sales ..... 143,000

CORPORATION ISSUES.

| High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90¼ | 90 | 5 | ADAMS EXP 4s, 1948 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 90¼ | 85¼ | 8 | Ajax Rubber 8s, ctfs, '36 | 90¼ | 89¼ | 90¼ | |
| 96 | 92¼ | 1 | Alabama Gt South 6s, '43 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | +1 |
| 82½ | 78 | 7 | Albany & Susq 3½s, '46 | 80¼ | 80 | 80¼ | —⅛ |
| 90 | 87 | 1 | Allegheny Valley 4s, 1942 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —2¼ |
| 9 | 5 | 3 | Alaska G M ov 8s A, '23 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 104⅞ | 97¼ | 240 | Am Ag Chem 7½s, 1941 | 99¼ | 98⅝ | 99¼ | +⅛ |
| 100¼ | 94 | 7 | Am Ag Chem 5s, 1928 | 96¼ | 95¼ | 96¼ | |
| 87¼ | 83 | 71 | Am Chain s f 6s, 1933 | 83⅝ | 80 | 83⅝ | |
| 84¼ | 58 | 36 | Am Cotton Oil 5s, 1931 | 64¼ | 60 | 64¼ | +2¼ |
| 90⅞ | 80 | 15 | Am Repub deb 6s, 1937 | 86¼ | 80 | 80 | —1¼ |
| 92¼ | 80¼ | 183 | Am Smelt & Ref 5s, 1947 | 91⅝ | 90¼ | 91¼ | +⅛ |
| 102 | 99¼ | 12 | Am Sm & Ref 6s, '47, ctfs | 101¼ | 100¼ | 101¼ | +⅛ |
| 104 | 100¼ | 113 | Am Stg Sec 6s, tem cfs '47 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 | —⅛ |
| 92¼ | 91 | 154 | Am T & T col 4s, 1929 | 92¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | —⅛ |
| 90 | 86 | 2 | Am T & T gold 4s, 1929 | 88 | 87¼ | 88 | +⅛ |
| 103¼ | 100 | 173 | Am T & T cv 4½s, 1933 | 103 | 101 | 103 | +2 |
| 99¼ | 95 | 211 | Am T & T col 5s, 1946 | 98 | 97¼ | 97¼ | |
| 117¼ | 113¼ | 47 | Am T & T cv 6s, 1925 | 116¼ | 114¼ | 116 | +1⅛ |
| 89 | 82¼ | 31 | Am W W El col 5s, 1934 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 86¼ | 69¼ | 40 | Am Writing Paper 6s, '39 | 71¼ | 70 | 71 | +3 |
| 98⅞ | 96¼ | 449 | Anaconda Cop 6s, '53, cfs | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ | +⅛ |
| 104¼ | 100 | 409 | An Cop cv deb 7s, '33, cfs | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | +⅛ |
| 65¼ | 61 | 9 | Ann Arbor 4s, 1995 | 63⅝ | 63 | 63⅝ | |
| 86¼ | 84 | 53 | Armour & Co 4½s, 1939 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | |
| 90¼ | 84¼ | 183 | A T & S F gen 4s, 1995 | 88⅝ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | —⅛ |
| 88⅝ | 82 | 1 | A T & S F gen 4s, reg | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| 82¼ | 75½ | 4 | A T & S F adj 4s, 1995 | 80¼ | 80 | 80 | —⅛ |
| 82¼ | 79⅝ | 58 | A T & S F adj 4s, '95, stpd | 80¼ | 80 | 80 | —⅛ |
| 82¼ | 77 | 7 | A T & S F cv 4s, 1905-55 | 82 | 81¼ | 81¼ | |
| 82¼ | 77¼ | 20 | A T & S F cv 4s, 1905-55 | 81¼ | 82 | 82¼ | +1¼ |
| 98 | 87¼ | 19 | A T & S F Col & Arit 4½s, 1962 | 92 | 92 | 92⅝ | —⅛ |
| 69¼ | 63 | 2 | Atl & B'ham 4s, 1933 | 63¼ | 63 | 63¼ | |
| 88 | 83¼ | 106 | Atl Coast Line 1st 4s, '52 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | |
| 88⅝ | 82 | 11 | Atl Coast L unif 4½s, '64 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | —⅛ |
| 107¼ | 106 | 17 | Atl Coast L 7s, 1930 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ | +1 |
| 83 | 77 | 23 | A C L, L & N col 4s, 1952 | 81¼ | 81 | 81¼ | +⅛ |
| 101 | 99¼ | 17 | Atl Fruit 7s, 1934 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | +⅛ |
| 83¼ | 79 | 53 | Atl Fruit 7s, ctfs, 1934 | 38¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | —1¼ |
| 44 | 31 | 15 | Atl Fruit 7s, ctfs, stpd | 38¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | —1¼ |
| 99¼ | 97 | 98 | Atl Ref deb 5s, 1937 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | +⅛ |
| 95¼ | 94¼ | 5 | Austin & Nauen 5s, 1941 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | —1⅛ |
| 103 | 100¼ | 3 | B'DWIN LOCO 5s, 1940 | 101 | 100¼ | 100¼ | —⅛ |
| 96 | 93¼ | 136 | Balt & O pr lien 3½s, '25 | 95¼ | 95 | 95¼ | |
| 81¼ | 77¼ | 77 | Balt & O gold 4s, 1948 | 78 | 77¼ | 78 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 77¼ | 120 | Balt & O cv 4½s, 1933 | 80¼ | 79¼ | 80¼ | +⅛ |
| 85 | 79¼ | 14 | Balt & O ref 5s, 1995 | 82¼ | 81¼ | 82 | +⅛ |
| 101¼ | 99¼ | 108 | Balt & Ohio 6s, 1920 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | —⅛ |
| 78¼ | 73 | 5 | B & O, P L B&W Vals, '41 | 73¼ | 74¼ | 73¼ | +⅛ |
| 94¼ | 91¼ | 78 | B & O, S W Div 5½s, '26 | 94¼ | 93¼ | 94¼ | +⅛ |
| 67¼ | 61¼ | 16 | B & O, Tol C 4s, 1959 | 65¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | —⅛ |
| 103¼ | 99¼ | 26 | Barnsdall s f 6s, 1931 | 100 | 99¼ | 99¼ | |
| 94¼ | 89¼ | 148 | Bell Tel of Pa, ref 5s, '48 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | |
| 99½ | 95¼ | 15 | Beth Steel ext 5s, 1926 | 99 | 98¼ | 99 | +⅛ |
| 93¼ | 87 | 21 | Beth Steel p m 5s, 1936 | 89¼ | 88 | 89 | +⅛ |
| 100¼ | 96 | 66 | Beth Steel s f 6s, 1948 | 99¼ | 98¼ | 98 | —⅛ |
| 94 | 89¼ | 15 | Beth Steel 5½s, '53, ctfs | 92 | 91¼ | 91¼ | +⅛ |
| 97¼ | 90¼ | 28 | Beth Steel ref 5s, 1942 | 95¼ | 94¼ | 95¼ | +1 |
| 100¼ | 97¼ | 44 | Braden Copper 6s, 1931 | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ | +⅛ |
| 69 | 63¼ | 23 | B'way & 7th Av 5s, 1943 | 64¼ | 64 | 64 | —1 |
| 97¼ | 91¼ | 44 | Brier Hill Steel 5s, 1942 | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ | +⅛ |
| 99 | 94¼ | 19 | B'klyn Edison gen 5s, '49 | 99 | 97¼ | 98¼ | +1 |
| 105 | 100¼ | 4 | B'klyn Edison gen 6s, '30 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | +⅛ |
| 106¼ | 102 | 2 | B'klyn Ed gen 7s, C, '30 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | +⅛ |
| 109 | 101 | 17 | B'klyn Ed con 5s, D, '45 | 109 | 108 | 108 | |
| 79 | 64 | 1 | B R T gold 5s, ctfs | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ | +⅞ |
| 98 | 87 | 45 | B R T 7s, 1921 | 93¼ | 93 | 93¼ | +⅛ |
| 94¼ | 81¼ | 45 | B R T 7s, 1927, ctfs of d | 93 | 92¼ | 93 | +1 |
| 93¼ | 81¼ | 43 | B R T 7s, '27, ctfs of d, stpd | 89 | 88¼ | 88¼ | +1 |
| 85 | 80¼ | 8 | B'klyn Union Elev 5s, '50 | 83 | 81¼ | 82¼ | +⅛ |
| 85 | 81¼ | 2 | B'klyn Un Elev 5s, '50, stamp | 83 | 82 | 83 | |
| 100 | 95¼ | 41 | B'klyn Union Gas 5s, 1945 | 95 | 95 | 95 | —⅛ |
| 106¼ | 102 | 2 | B'klyn Un Gas ref 6s, '47 | 103 | 102¼ | 102¼ | —⅛ |
| 111¼ | 106 | 2 | B'klyn Un Gas cv 7s, '36 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | |
| 111 | 107¼ | 29 | B'klyn Un Gas cv 6s, '36 | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ | |
| 101¼ | 100 | 1 | Buff, R & P gen 5s, 1937 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | +1⅛ |
| 92¼ | 90 | 17 | Buff, R & P gen 4½s, '57 | 90¼ | 89¼ | 90 | +⅛ |
| 89⅝ | 82¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal 5s, 1955 | 87 | 86 | 87 | +⅛ |
| 98 | 85 | 26 | Bush Term Bldgs 5s, '60 | 90 | 89¼ | 90 | +1⅛ |
| 98¼ | 84¼ | 9 | CAL GAS & ELEC 5s, '37 | 98 | 97 | 98 | +1 |
| 99¼ | 96¼ | 26 | Camaguey Sugar 7s, 1942 | 99 | 98¼ | 99 | |
| 100 | 94 | 1 | Can South con 5s, 1962 | 97 | 97 | 97 | —⅛ |
| 97¼ | 93¼ | 13 | Can Sou Lines 7s, 1942 | 94¼ | 93 | 93 | —1 |
| 103¼ | 100 | 3 | Can Gen El deb 6s, '42 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| 115 | 113¼ | 14 | Can Northern 7s, 1940 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | —⅛ |
| 113¼ | 112¼ | 27 | Can Northern 6½s, 1946 | 113 | 112¼ | 112¼ | —⅛ |
| 80¼ | 76¼ | 103 | Can Pac deb 4s, perpet | 79¼ | 78¼ | 79 | +⅛ |
| 71 | 68 | 5 | Carolina Central 4s, 1949 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | |
| 94 | 88¼ | 15 | Cay, Clinch & O 5s, 1938 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | |
| 88¼ | 86 | 12 | Cay, G & O 4s, 1953, ctfs | 87¼ | 87 | 87¼ | +⅛ |
| 100 | 91 | 40 | Cent Ariz L 7s, 1948 | 91 | 91 | 91 | —⅛ |
| 93¼ | 87 | 5 | Cent Foundry 6s, 1931 | 91 | 91 | 91 | —⅛ |
| 101 | 99¼ | 25 | Cent of Ga 5s, 1959 | 101 | 100¼ | 100¼ | —⅛ |
| 96¼ | 93¼ | 17 | Cent of Ga gen 5s, 1945 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | —⅛ |
| 120¼ | 116¼ | 120 | Central Leather 5s, 1925 | 119¼ | 118¼ | 119¼ | +⅛ |
| 108 | 103¼ | 7 | Central of N J gen 5s | 106¼ | 105¼ | 106¼ | +⅛ |
| 108 | 103 | 1 | Central of NJ 5s, '87, reg | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 88 | 85 | 6 | Cent New Eng 4s, 1961 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | +⅛ |
| 95 | 81¼ | 46 | Central Pacific 4s, 1949 | 85 | 84 | 85¼ | +⅛ |
| 91¼ | 90 | 5 | Central Pacific 2¼s, '29 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | —⅛ |
| 150 | 137¼ | 22 | Cerro de Pasco 8s, 1931 | 138¼ | 132¼ | 130¼ | +1⅛ |
| 102 | 97¼ | 10 | Ches & Ohio gen 5s, '92 | 101 | 100¼ | 100¼ | |
| 91¼ | 86¼ | 120 | Ches & Ohio 5s, 1939 | 91 | 90¼ | 90¼ | +1⅛ |
| 89¼ | 82 | 99 | Ches & O cv 4½s, 1930 | 88¼ | 87¼ | 88¼ | +⅛ |
| 84¼ | 67¼ | 159 | Ches & O cv 5s, 1946 | 85 | 83¼ | 83¼ | —⅛ |
| 84¼ | 80¼ | 41 | Ches & O gen 4½s, 1992 | 84 | 84 | 84¼ | +⅛ |
| 87¼ | 80¼ | 11 | Chic & Alton 3s, 1949 | 81¼ | 81 | 81¼ | +⅛ |
| 30¼ | 25¼ | 282 | Chi & Alton 3½s, 1950 | 30¼ | 27 | 30 | +3 |
| 42¼ | 38 | 4 | Chi & Alton 3s, 1949, ctfs | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | |
| 89¼ | 83 | 10 | C, B & Q gen 4s, 1958 | 87¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ | —⅛ |
| 101¼ | 98¼ | 60 | C, B & Q 1st & ref 5s, '71 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | +⅛ |

Continued on Page 23.

| High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | 88¼ | 9 | C, B & Q Ill Div 4s, '49 | 90¼ | 89¼ | 90¼ | —⅛ |
| 90¼ | 86¼ | 12 | C, B & Q Ill Div 3½s, '49 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | —⅛ |
| 77¼ | 69¼ | 77 | C, B & Q Neb ext 4s, '27 | 73¼ | 72¼ | 73¼ | +⅛ |
| 100¼ | 94 | 61 | Chi & S W 1st 6s, 1921 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 77¼ | 61 | Chic G W 1st 4s, gold, '59 | 81 | 80¼ | 81 | +⅛ |
| 87¼ | 82 | 4 | Chicago Ter 4s, 1941 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | |
| 89¼ | 85 | 3 | Chi Ind & L 5s, 1956 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| 94 | 85¼ | 25 | Chi Ind & So 4s, 1956 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 94 | 89¼ | 14 | Chi L S & E gen 6s, '42 | 94 | 94 | 94 | +⅛ |
| 90 | 84¼ | 10 | Chi Mil & St P con 4s, 1989 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 78¼ | 1 | Chi Mil & St P 4s, 1925 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | +⅛ |
| 90 | 86¼ | 21 | Chi Mil & St P 4s, 1989 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | +⅛ |
| 77¼ | 68 | 1 | Chicago & East Ill 6s, '34 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | +1⅛ |
| 74¼ | 73 | 2 | Chi & Erie 5s, 1933 | 74 | 73 | 74 | +2⅛ |
| 97¼ | 91 | 1 | Chi & Mich Lake 5s, 1931 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | +⅛ |
| 94 | 89¼ | 250 | C, R I & P gen 4s, 1988 | 94 | 93¼ | 94 | +⅛ |
| 77¼ | 70¼ | 1 | C, R I & P 5s, 1934 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | +⅛ |
| 81 | 73¼ | 5 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'A, 1934 | 81 | 80¼ | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 2 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'B, 1934 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 2 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'C, 1934 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 1 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'D, 1934 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 1 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'E, 1934 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 1 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'F, 1934 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 1 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'G, 1934 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 1 | C, R I & P ref 4s, 'H, 1934 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +⅛ |
| 81¼ | 76¼ | 1 | C, R I & P ref

# MELLON ANNOUNCES NEW TREASURY LOAN

## Offers $150,000,000 of 4 Per Cent. Certificates to Mature in Six Months.

## LAST ISSUE THIS SUMMER

### With Present Surplus, It Will Provide for All Current Requirements Until September.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Mellon announced today an offering of about $150,000,000 of 4 per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated June 15 and maturing in six months, on Dec. 15. The important statement was made that no additional Government financing would be necessary during the Summer months and that the next offering of certificates of indebtedness probably would not come before September.

The so-called June financing program was made necessary because about $500,000,000 of Treasury certificates become payable on June 15. The Treasury now has a substantial surplus in the general fund, and it is expected that about $800,000,000 will be paid in income and profits taxes for the quarter ending June 15. It is believed that sufficient funds thus will be at hand to balance the budget, meet maturing obligations, pay interest on indebtedness and handle current expenditures during the Summer.

"This offering of Treasury certificates," Secretary Mellon said, "completes the refinancing of the short-dated debt which the Treasury began early in 1921 and, barring unexpected developments should be the last Treasury offering until September. The Victory loan has now matured and outstanding Victory notes have been reduced to a total of about $150,000,000, while about $35,000,000 of matured War Savings Certificates of the 1918 series are still outstanding.

"About $75,000,000 of interest on the public debt becomes payable on June 15, but after the maturity of Treasury certificates on June 15 there will be no further maturities of the public debt until Sept. 15, and interest payable in July and August will be light. Income and profits tax receipts during June will amount to $350,000,000 or thereabout, and with the Treasury's existing balances it is expected that the present offering of Treasury certificates will provide for all current requirements during the Summer months and carry the Treasury until the quarterly tax payment in September."

The $150,000,000 Victory notes and the $35,000,000 War Savings certificates still outstanding are drawing no interest. Victory notes matured on Dec. 15, 1922, and May 20, 1923, and War Savings certificates in January, 1923. The Treasury has made provision to absorb them as rapidly as they are turned in.

The new issue of certificates will be issued in denominations of from $500 to $100,000, the Treasury reserving the right to give preference to the small subscribers. The certificates carry the usual exemptions.

## "TAY PAY" LAUDS BUTLER.

### Sees in Doctor Future Factor in Anglo-American Co-operation.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., writing in The Sunday Times, pays the following tribute to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler:

"Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is dynamic. Energy exudes from his every pore. The robust, middle-sized frame seems to be always in motion. Its movements are always alert. He could not walk from one end of a room to the other without giving the idea of a hasting and unresting spirit within him. That same spirit of incessant activity speaks to you from large, dark, penetrating, yet benignant, eyes.

"When he speaks, even in private conversation, he gives the same impression of fiery energy. His opinions, right or wrong, are always clear, frank, uncompromising—perhaps overemphatic. Now and then you hear the phrases, 'This is fundamental,' 'This is vital,' 'On this there can be no comparison.'

"From all of which you may understand that Dr. Murray Butler is one of those positive, downright, thoroughly high-minded controversialists with tremendous power over the opinions of others and therefore always a most welcome ally in all the struggles, political and social, of his country.

"Of course, he is Irish by descent—such a name as Butler could not belong to any other race but that race, but that has not prevented him—as it should not have prevented him—from being one of the best friends and most ardent admirers England has in America.

"By and by, when we have saved America from the possibility of entanglements in all our brutal blood feuds in Europe, Dr. Murray Butler will be one of the greatest agencies in bringing the two great democracies to cordial co-operation in the work of producing world peace."

## ELATED AT DANISH TREATY.

### Soviet Circles Deem It of Extreme International Importance.

MOSCOW, June 10 (Associated Press).—Ratification of the Russo-Danish trade agreement by the Parliament at Copenhagen and the announcement by the Japanese that they are willing to negotiate for the opening of relations with Russia are treated as of extreme importance internationally by officials and the newspapers.

The opinion was held in some circles in Moscow that the Danish agreement might be held up because of the Anglo-Russian situation. Izvestia remarks that ratification indicates that Lord Curzon has no strength outside of England, and that "if England does not want our trade, others want it."

It declares that the Danish and Japanese action and the evident business flirtation with Italy show that the capitalistic world is certainly not solid against Russia.

## WHEAT AS A STANDARD.

### Hungary Said to Be Using It Freely for Measure of Prices.

According to the bulletin of the London exchange house of Montagu & Co., wheat has been virtually adopted in Hungary as the standard of value. The movement, it states, began with the fixing of the rent of land in wheat and was presently introduced in the sale of goods.

It is stated that domestic servants and farm laborers are now stipulating for payment of their wages in wheat or wheat values, that in the villages all rent is paid in wheat and that certain factories will deliver agricultural machinery only against payment in values reckoned according to the price of wheat.

# GERMAN RAIL TRAVEL UNDER HIGHER FARES

## Records Broken This Season—Believed Instinct to Spend Is the Reason.

Dispatches from Berlin to Western European newspapers state that the number of people who left Berlin to visit all parts of Germany during the recent holidays broke all records. The estimate generally given is that 900,000 individuals left Berlin on Saturday before the Monday holiday to travel in South Germany, the Baltic, the Hartz Mountains and other resorts.

Comment is very generally made on the interesting fact that, although the railway stations of Germany have never since the outbreak of the war had to deal with so immense a holiday traffic, nevertheless this has occurred at the very time when complaints were coming in from all sides that the increase in railway fares has put the charge so high that only foreigners or very rich Germans could afford to travel.

There are two explanations of the phenomenon; one that wages have been advanced more rapidly even than the recent considerable increase of railway fares, the other that the distrust of the currency has the effect of stimulating expenditure of earnings in travel and holiday making as well as in other directions. The instinct is still strong throughout Germany not to save money while the currency is falling in value.

# WORKING TO ARRANGE TURKISH MORATORIUM

## Delegates at Lausanne Want Bondholders to Wait for Interest on Debt.

LAUSANNE, June 10 (Associated Press).—An effort is being made to obtain from the Association of Foreign Bondholders some form of a moratorium for Turkey regarding the payment of interest on the Ottoman debt. The bondholders, however, are not being asked to abandon their right to be paid in foreign currency.

Subdued optimism appeared to prevail among the Allies today after the special meeting of Near East conference leaders to discuss the critical Ottoman debt question. The meeting was confined to Ismet Pasha, for the Turks, and the principal allied delegates.

Everybody was cautious in talking about what occurred. All agreed that the conversations were useful, but admitted that no solution was found. Experts of both sides are meeting tonight, and will continue in session all day tomorrow in an endeavor to find the way to a compromise.

## TEN MONTHS OF IMPORTS.

### Increase Greatest From Europe; Asia Next, Then South America.

During the ten months ending with April, as reported by the Government last week, our imports from Europe increased $289,800,000 over the corresponding period in 1922. Imports from South America increased $158,200,000, from other countries in North America $237,500,000, and imports from Asia $242,400,000.

From England our imports during the ten-month period increased $48,200,000, from Belgium $18,900,000, from France $10,800,000 and even from Germany $40,500,000.

# GAINING IN FREIGHT, CAR SHORTAGE CUT

## Railroads Restoring Equipment While Meeting Increased Traffic Demands, Association Says.

## BIG IMPROVEMENT SHOWN

### Executives Now Expect to Handle Heavier Fall Business With the Present Equipment.

The railroads of the United States are accomplishing two objectives at the same time, according to a statement yesterday by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This shows that while loadings are mounting steadily and more freight is being moved than ever before at this time of the year, the roads have succeeded in steadily cutting down the car shortage until today the supply of cars is virtually normal. This has been done through concentrated work by all the roads together, in accordance with plans outlined by executives who met recently in New York to prepare for Autumn traffic, which it was then feared would reach a crisis. Railroad men are now optimistic that they will be able to handle Fall requirements with existing equipment, this being possible through greater efficiency in loading and moving freight than has ever been attained before.

All previous records are being broken, the Railway Association's statement declares, in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight as compared with car shortage. With loadings above the 1,000,000 mark a week, the car shortage amounts to only 16,277 cars. Figures for the week ended May 26 showed car loadings of 1,014,029, or only 4,000 cars below the record figure reached in American railroad history.

"For the week of Oct. 28, 1922," the association reports, "when loadings totaled 1,014,450 cars, only 451 cars in excess of that for the week of May 26, the car shortage totaled 179,239. In September, October and November, 1922, when weekly loadings were 900,000 cars or more, the daily reported shortage of cars ran from 85,000 to 179,000 cars, and during October, 1920, when car loadings averaged more than 1,000,000 cars per week, the daily car shortage fluctuated from 55,000 to 75,000 cars. These facts indicate extraordinary improvement in railroad operation and movement now compared with previous years.

"Surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service totaled 32,448 on May 31, or approximately twice the reported car shortage. This was an increase of 9,748 in the number of surplus cars since May 22.

"Surplus box cars in good repair totaled 15,670, an increase of 8,582 in approximately a week, while surplus coal cars numbered 2,953, or an increase of 1,178 within the same period. An increase since May 23 of 722 was reported in the number of surplus stock cars, which brought the total to 5,563, while there also was an increase of 1,416 in the number of surplus refrigerator cars, the total for which was 6,211."

## BERLIN MISSES TOURISTS.

### Number of Foreign Visitors in May No Larger Than in April.

BERLIN, June 10.—While reports are daily reaching Berlin of tourists constantly arriving in Europe by the shipload, official statistics just published reveal that the number of visitors to Berlin in May was no greater than in April.

The number of foreigners visiting Berlin in May is given as 14,124, of whom 1,430 were Americans. Swedes, Austrians and Dutch outnumbered the American tourists.

# NEW YORK BANKERS IN 3-DAY CONVENTION

## More Than 300 Delegates Are Expected to Meet in Atlantic City Today.

## LAWRENCE LYON TO SPEAK

### Elaborate Entertainment Program Has Been Arranged for Afternoons and Evenings.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—More than 300 delegates are expected at the thirtieth annual meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association, which opens here tomorrow at the Traymore Hotel. Sessions will continue for three days.

The main convention will be called to order tomorrow morning by President Howard Bissell, President of the Peoples Bank of Buffalo. The annual meetings of the various sections of the association will be held simultaneously following the close of the first general session.

The Rev. Samuel W. Griffin will be the principal speaker before the National Bank section, his subject being "The Man With the Blood on His Club." Before the State Bank section, Gaston Liebert, Director of the French Bureau of Information in the United States, will speak on "Problem Caused by the French Occupation of the Ruhr and the Financial Situation Arising From It." B. C. Forbes, editor of Forbes' Magazine, will address the Trust Company section. His subject will be "What Next?" There will be no afternoon sessions.

Scheduled speakers at the main session on Tuesday morning include John McHugh, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York City, on "Bank Tax Legislation;" Albert R. Mann, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, on "The New York State Bankers' Association and Its Co-operation With the State College of Agriculture in the Promotion of Junior Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics;" Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, Vice President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, on "What Confronts American Business," and the Rev. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes of Buffalo on "The Urge of the Obvious."

At the conclusion of Tuesday's session the New York members of the American Bankers' Association will hold an election.

There are three speakers on Wednesday, Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., whose subject will be "The Chemistry Behind the Dollar;" R. C. Powell, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, New York City, on "Some Phases of Transportation," and Henry W. Hill, President of the New York State Water Ways Association and member of the New York State Commission Opposed to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal and Power Project, who will speak on both subjects. The adoption of resolutions and election of officers will end the convention business.

An elaborate entertainment program has been arranged for the delegates and ladies. There will be a big card party for the ladies tomorrow afternoon in the Submarine Grill of the Traymore. Bankers will join in a golf tournament on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at the Linwood and Atlantic City Country Clubs. There will also be a fashion exhibit and a piano recital.

The annual banquet will take place on Wednesday night. President Bissell will be the toastmaster. The Hon. Lawrence Lyon of London, former member of Parliament and author of "The Pomp of Power" and "When There Is No Peace," published anonymously during the war, is a scheduled speaker. His subject will be "The Path of Peace." Albert L. Moise, a Philadelphia attorney, will also speak.

## From the Fields and Forests of Maine

A thrifty people have transformed rugged Maine into a state of great productivity. Her potatoes—of which she produces nearly 26,000,000 bushels annually—are famous. In the manufacture of wood pulp, Maine leads the Nation. Other forest products are important and her fisheries bring in large revenue. She ranks third in granite.

Maine finds the proximity of New York of great importance in distributing her products. The familiarity of the Bank of the Manhattan Company with conditions throughout the country and abroad, proves of exceptional value in making its services profitable and helpful to customers in Maine.

THE concern doing an interstate or international business must of course look to its bank for adequate facilities to carry on the financial transactions involved.

But there is something *more* that a bank of broad and varied experience can supply—a thorough knowledge of conditions, an insight which lifts its co-operation above the level of routine banking.

The reputation of the Bank of the Manhattan Company as a *business* bank has grown out of service which cannot be measured alone by the number of its correspondents or the amount of its resources.

A talk with one of the Bank's officers may prove helpful.

BANK *of the* MANHATTAN COMPANY

40 WALL STREET, *New York*

CHARTERED 1799

*Capital $10,000,000* *Surplus and Undivided Profits, $12,712,895.31*

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UPTOWN OFFICE—*31 Union Square, New York*

*26 offices conveniently located throughout the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn*



# THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

WILLIAM AND BEAVER STREETS

AND FIFTY-THREE OTHER LOCATIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK

## Statement—June 5, 1923

| | |
|---|---|
| The Bank Owes to Depositors | $210,955,417.54 |
| To Pay This Amount We Have: | |
| Cash, Checks on Other Banks, U. S. Government Securities, Demand Loans (Secured) | $146,168,372.95 |
| Bonds, Time Loans, Mortgages and Real Estate | 86,142,571.92 |
| Total to Meet Indebtedness | $232,310,944.87 |
| This Leaves a Capital and Surplus of | $ 21,355,527.33 |

Our banking system enables us to give our depositors, in addition to the regular banking service, the following

### Special Services

Drafts can be made at the head office or any of the branches, to be credited to the depositor's account at the head office or branch where the account is carried.

Arrangements can be made to have depositors checks payable at any or all of our fifty-four different locations in the City of New York.

Deposits of cash can be made and cash forwarded by express to depositors located within seventy-five miles of New York City, without expense.

Pay checks for employees can be cashed at any of our fifty-four offices from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. daily except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, and on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

### Trust Department

THE Trust Department, under the management of a thoroughly experienced Trust Officer, brings to estates, trusts, and guardianships, the high degree of technical skill required for their proper administration and avoids the dangers common in individual management—inexperience, error of judgment, dishonesty, etc.

### Foreign Department

TO the traveling public we offer our Travelers Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world. We also sell Travelers Checks to those who may prefer this means of carrying their funds.

We facilitate the importing and exporting of merchandise by issuing to our customers Commercial Letters of Credit.

Collections are made on all parts of the world.

We draw Bills of Exchange on all the principal Centres of Europe, Canada and South America.

The Manager of our Foreign Department is always ready to advise our customers on any question that may arise in financing import or export business and his long experience relating to foreign business is always at the disposal of our clients.

### Investment Department

OUR Investment Department supplies the best obtainable information as to bonds and stocks—United States, State and Municipal securities and Mortgages, and executes orders for the purchase and sale of securities through responsible Brokers.

This Department is not organized to dispose of any securities that the bank has on hand or wishes to sell, but is an effort to place at the use of its depositors and friends the very best information possible.

The Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co.

with a Capital of $600,000, with 18,000 boxes rented, operates vaults in various branches of The Corn Exchange Bank. Its facilities are available to all of our depositors.



ANNOUNCING~

[THE OPENING OF]

OUR NEW YORK OFFICE

67 WALL STREET

HERBERT F. SULLIVAN

MANAGER.

Stifel, Nicolaus & Co.

INCORPORATED

Investment Securities

314 N. Broadway • St. Louis

FOUNDED 1890



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# ECONOMIC POSITION OF FRANCE STRONG

## British Trade Report Received Here Shows Great Improvement in Her Industries.

## GAINS IN COAL OUTPUT

### French Woolen Business Enjoying Remarkable Prosperity—Cotton, and Silk Recovering.

The economic position of France is characterized as strong at the present time, according to a report prepared by the British Board of Trade and received by the Bankers Trust Company of this city from its English information service. The report says:

"Not only in material resources and in industrial equipment, but also in the organization and direction of the forces at her disposal, France has acquired new powers. Her ports, waterways, railways and roads have been and are being improved; her water power is being systematically turned to account; she has brought within her own area large new resources in ores, coal, potash and oils, as well as highly developed metallurgical, engineering and textile industries; and not only in the devastated areas but in many other parts of France new and modern factories for the principal branches of industry have sprung up. This material progress in equipment and production purposes has been attended by advance in industrial organization."

Figures are presented in the Board of Trade report which indicate the extent of French progress toward pre-war productive capacity. These follow:

| Production of | 1913. | 1921. | 1922. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | —Thousand Metric Tons.— | | |
| Iron | 5,207 | 3,417 | 5,128 |
| Steel | 4,687 | 2,107 | 4,371 |
| Iron ore | 21,500 | 14,100 | *17,000 |
| Coal | 40,000 | 28,900 | 51,918 |
| †Potash | 555 | 806 | ..... |
| Status of French: | (1914). | | |
| Merchant marine | 3,488 | ..... | 3,500 |
| Imports | 48,227 | 40,061 | 51,236 |
| Exports | 22,073 | 16,034 | 22,615 |

*Ten months. †Alsace output German controlled in 1913. ‡March 31.

Regarding the national finances of the country the reports say: "The state of her (France's) public finances requires urgent and thorough treatment. There are grounds for anticipating that, at the outcome of a speedy and drastic reorganization of these finances, this weakness will be no longer apt to prejudice unduly the judgment of the world respecting the fundamental complex of her economic strength."

### French Coal Industries.

Covering the various industries, the British trade report says:

"The French coal industry, which now employs about 235,000 workers, as compared with 176,000 at the end of 1919, gave signs at the end of January, 1923, of quickened vigor. For last November and December the totals (production) were 2,790,000 tons and 2,820,000 tons respectively. With the anticipated progression in the productivity of the war-damaged mines this rate of 33,600,000 tons a year should reach before the end of 1923 one of 36,000,000 tons or within 4,000,000 tons of the pre-war national output.

"The resumption of activity in the iron and steel trade in 1922 was evidenced by the continuous increase in the number of furnaces in blast, which gradually rose from 73 (out of a total of 221) on Jan. 1 to 116 on Dec. 31. It may be noted that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine has almost doubled the productive capacity of France in iron and steel.

"The transformation of France's manufacturing equipment, which was already under way before 1914, has been accelerated and made more comprehensive and widespread by the events of the war. The tasks of national defense for the regular supply of certain commodities on a vast scale caused furthermore the erection of many large and efficient factories equipped with the latest machinery and accessories. There are visible substantial new factories of this sort, and in many cases they are on a scale and with an equipment unknown before the war in similar French undertakings.

"The reconstruction or rehabilitation of the 22,000 factories in the devastated areas will result in a notable increase of the productive capacity of the North in comparison with its pre-war capacity.

"The French cotton industry, which suffered heavily in the war, has been rapidly recovering its position. France will within a short period—that is, on the execution of the reconstruction schemes—possess 9,600,000 spindles for spinning and 1,225,100 spindles for doubling; 150,000 looms and 268 printing machines.

### Woolen Industry Prosperous.

"The French woolen industry has enjoyed remarkable prosperity since the closing months of 1921, and the opening months of 1923 have witnessed no abatement of that prosperity. In fact, the amount of material which has been registered as conditioned by the conditioning establishments in Roubaix and Tourcoing during the first six weeks of 1923 is stated to have approached the record figure of nearly 2,000,000 kilogrammes a week.

"The French silk industry showed especial activity from last August. In weight exports of silks amounted in 1913 to 67,000 quintals (a quintal is roughly 1-10 of a ton), in 1921, (estimated) to 57,000 quintals, and for 1922 (estimated) to 62,000 quintals."

The report details many plans sanctioned or under way for the improvement of French waterways and seaports and refers to an expenditure of 200,000,000 francs which has been authorized and in part undertaken for the development of the French fishing industry. The French mercantile marine is stated to have risen from fifth place to third place among the commercial fleets of the world.

Mention is also made of the electrification program now under way on the great French railroad systems, which when completed, will cover about 5,300 miles, or one-third of their length. Part of the electric power is to be derived from water-power installations.

"Demands for new water-power concessions and projects under examination cover a total of 1,500,000 horse-power," the report states. "The realization of the program will be carried out partly by the co-operation of public authorities, of railways and of private capitalists, partly by the railways and partly by private enterprise only."

## WATERWAY MEN TO MEET.

### International Congress to Be Held in London Next Month.

The International Association of Navigation Congresses will meet in London under the patronage of the King on July 2. A similar congress has not been held in England since 1890. The subjects to be discussed include, so far as inland navigation is concerned, the utilization of waterways for the production of power and the dispositions of arrangements to be adopted for locks, elevators, inclined planes, and other means of overcoming differences of level with a view to facilitating the operations.

Regarding ocean navigation, the conference will discuss such questions as the accommodation to be provided for ships in connection with the construction of new works at ports in order to satisfy the future dimensions of ships; types of works for berthing ships of great draught in tidal seas; problems of equipment for loading and unloading; liquid fuel; the utilization of tidal power for the production of power for the working and lighting of ports and for maritime works, and questions of signaling.

This conference consists of leading shipbuilders, canal, waterway and dock engineers, and maritime experts of the world, and it is expected that representatives from the Governments of the following countries will attend: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, India, Canada, Chile, China, Australia, Denmark, France Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, the United States and Uruguay. Lord Desborough is the President of the conference.

# WANTS FREER TRADE IN BRITISH EMPIRE

## Sir George Fuller, New South Wales Premier, Asks Canadians to Back His Policy.

## MAKES DEMAND ON BRITAIN

### He Wants Whole Empire to Act as a Unit in Commerce and Immigration.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MONTREAL, June 10.—The feeling among the British dominions that the Empire, although consisting of a group of self-governing nations, is a unit, and as such should conduct itself as a single entity, especially in matters of trade and immigration, was expressed by Sir George Fuller, K. C. M. G., M. V. O., Premier of New South Wales, in a speech delivered here yesterday before the Montreal Board of Trade, and to be repeated and supplemented tomorrow before the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa. Sir George also made a special plea for Canada to stand by the side of Australia at the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London in October, in demanding that the United Kingdom extend reciprocal trade preferences to all the Dominions.

"Inter-Imperial trade is part of the essential basis of the Empire," said the Premier. "It means solidarity between the Empire nations, and only by their solidarity can the Empire continue to exist. The expansion of trade between Great Britain—the manufacturing centre of the Empire—and the overseas Dominions, each a storehouse of primary products, is as natural as it is necessary.

"The present position is that the purchasing power of the Dominions and colonies constitutes nearly 40 per cent. of Britain's export trade. Australia's share in this result is particularly substantial. In the last year Australia's total trade with the mother country amounted to £130,000,000. We sold to Britain wheat, wool, butter, cheese, fruits and other products worth £64,000,000, which works out at £1 15s. 6d. per capita of our population. We bought from Britain manufactured goods worth £65,750,000, or, in other words, £11 18s. 6d. worth for every man, woman and child in Australia.

"In the light of these striking figures of Australia's purchases from Britain, is it not perfectly reasonable that we should ask for some little assistance in the marketing of our settlers' products in the British field? On the manufactures which we buy from Britain, we give to her a general preference which amounts to £8,000,000 a year. In return we do not ask for any general preference. We merely ask that in place of buying dried and canned fruits from foreign countries, Britain will give us an opportunity for marketing our equally good products, grown by British people on Empire soil.

"No legislation is required for the purpose, nor does the proposal conflict with the British Government's intention not to introduce large fiscal reforms. The principle of preference on Empire-grown products has been accepted by Britain for some years, but the preference we receive now on canned and dried fruits—one-sixth of the full duty—is so small as to be practically useless. Such a concession as would be adequate would guarantee successful settlement in our irrigated fruit-growing areas by British families.

### Sees Canada Influenced by America.

"You in Canada have the same problem to face as we have in Australia. You have the advantage over us in having next door in the United States a huge consuming public. For this reason you are not so dependent upon the British market as we are for an outlet for your products. Similarly, as trade must balance, you buy much more heavily than we do the manufactures of America, and Canada is correspondingly a smaller buyer of British manufactures. Nevertheless, you, like Australia, have for years given a substantial preference to British goods. Like us, therefore, you are keenly interested in the extension of the small preference which Britain gives to the Dominion products she buys. I take it, therefore, that at the Imperial Economic Conference in London in October Canada will stand with Australia in demanding an extension by Great Britain of a reciprocal trade preference."

As concerns the growing unity of interest in the Commonwealth of British nations, Sir George said:

"The most lasting impression I have brought from England, where I went to seek the approval of the Imperial Government to my Government's new immigration scheme and to preach the gospel of the development of trade within the Empire, is that at last we are beginning to reap the greatest reward that the war and its aftermath have held for us. The war itself served to draw together all the different parts of the Empire in a bond of brotherhood arising from our common sacrifices and common sorrows.

"But from all that sorrow and suffering one great good has come. The affairs of the whole Empire have come to be recognized as never before, as the affairs of one family or of one concern. The question both of migration and Empire trade are now realized to be the concern not only of John Bull's junior partners, but of John Bull himself, and the junior partners have come to recognize that each cannot run his show without reference to the other partners of the head office.

"Sir George described the work being done by the Imperial Government with the States and Federal Government of Australia in populating the empty spaces of the great Southern continent. He said:

"Last year the Imperial Parliament passed the Empire Settlement act. It was an epoch-making achievement. It meant that for the first time in the history of the Empire the peopling of the empty Dominions was to be regarded as a family concern, as a matter affecting the whole British people. Under that act my State (New South Wales) was invited to formulate a scheme for settling some of the surplus population of Britain on our rich undeveloped lands. Obviously we have plenty of room for more people. There is only a population of 2,000,000 in the State. For a State which is more than twice as big as Britain and is rich both in soil and in minerals, a population of 2,000,000 is a mere handful. But land settlement in Australia cannot be extended by a fairy's wand. We cannot dump shiploads of inexperienced immigrants on the land and leave them to their own devices. Settlement in Australia can only be successfully extended on a steady, well-ordered plan.

### Aids for British Immigrants.

"My Government has now evolved such a plan. We have submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a land settlement scheme which provides for an expenditure of £6,000,000 in development works, such as railways and road construction, irrigation works, and the subdivision of crown lands into 6,000 farms. This is the first instalment of our scheme and it will provide for a settlement of 6,000 specially selected families on farms of their own. Upon arrival the men and boys will be trained in farm work at Government institutions, and during that training their families will have a living allowance.

"When they have acquired sufficient knowledge of local conditions to enable them to start farming on their own account, they will be provided with a living area and an advance from the rural bank to enable them to build a home, fence the property, and buy machinery. All the time they will work under the supervision of Government agricultural experts who will be ready at all times to assist them with advice. After living for five years free from any monetary obligations to the Government, the settler will commence to refund the capital cost of his farm in instalments of principal and interest, extending over a period of 56½ years, and the advances made to him for equipping and stocking his farm will be similarly repayable over a period of years. On such reasonable terms as these, with adequate expert supervision, it is not anticipated that any of the settlers will fail to make good, provided that a market can be found for their products."

Speaking of the remarkable recovery of Great Britain after the war, Sir George asserted that London once more held supremacy as the world's financial centre. He said:

"There was a time soon after the war when London was no longer the financial centre of the world. It looked at that time as though for some years to come Wall Street, being able to pay the piper, would also be able to call the time. But, thanks to the courageous, though very unpleasant policy of deflation which British statesmen and financiers followed, and the tenacity with which the people of Britain faced the inevitable period of depression, London has climbed back to her former financial eminence."

"Our Government's policy of deflation made it possible for us to lose no power and prestige as the financial centre of the world. It looked at that time as though for some years to come Wall Street, being able to pay the piper, would also be able to call the time. But, thanks to the courageous, though very unpleasant policy of "deflation which British statesmen and financiers followed, and the tenacity with which the people of Britain faced the inevitable period of depression, London has climbed back to her former financial eminence."

# CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1923

| | Trading by Days | | | | Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Industrials | Oils | Mining | Bonds | Bonds |
| Monday | 14,300 | 109,855 | 208,800 | $581,000 | $241,000 |
| Tuesday | 33,160 | 204,190 | 304,190 | 332,000 | 94,000 |
| Wednesday | 79,160 | 124,650 | 264,125 | 226,000 | 54,000 |
| Thursday | 57,140 | 178,230 | 283,130 | 240,000 | 56,000 |
| Friday | 53,651 | 136,714 | 242,460 | 341,000 | 920,000 |
| Saturday | 32,600 | 50,352 | 122,950 | 181,000 | 32,000 |
| Total | 259,856 | 721,004 | 1,424,135 | $1,902,000 | $1,397,000 |

INDUSTRIALS

| Range, 1923 High | Low | Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 3¼ | 300 | Acme Coal | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 33 | 15 | 6,000 | Acme Packing | 20 | 15 | 15 | —[illegible] |
| 102 | 99½ | 200 | A Cotton Fabric 7% cum block pr. w i | 101 | 101 | 101 | — ¼ |
| 33 | 21½ | 900 | Ambassador Cor | 33 | 31¼ | 32½ | .. |
| 7⅛ | .56 | 400 | Am Drug Stores, Ct A | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 63 | 32½ | 200 | Am Gas & El, new, w i | 45½ | 38 | 43 | + ¾ |
| 46¼ | 40½ | 100 | Am Gas & Elec pf | 42 | 42 | 42 | + ½ |
| 85 | 46½ | 300 | Amal Leather pf | 49 | 43 | 48 | — ½ |
| 35¼ | 16¼ | 400 | Am Hawaiian SS | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ¼ |
| 19½ | 14¼ | 400 | Am Leather | 17⅛ | 15⅞ | 17⅛ | — ¼ |
| 140 | 111 | 10 | Am Light & Trac | 121 | 121 | 121 | — 2 |
| 75¼ | 55¼ | 23,500 | Am Loc. Co new, w i | 73¼ | 66 | 71¼ | + 2½ |
| 28 | 23½ | 600 | Am Stores, new, w i | 24½ | 24 | 24 | + ¼ |
| 31¼ | 21¼ | 25 | Appalachian Pwr Co | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | .. |
| 40½ | 32 | 2,000 | Archer Dan Midl'd Co | 35 | 33 | 34 | — 1½ |
| 91¼ | 89 | 3,000 | Armour of Del 7% gtd pf | 91¼ | 91 | 91¼ | .. |
| 92 | 80 | 100 | Armour Co | 91 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | 1,400 | Atlantic Fruit, w i | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ¼ |
| 40 | 30½ | 100 | Bassick Alemite | 35 | 35 | 35 | — ¼ |
| .. | .. | 10 | Borden Co pf | 105 | 105 | 105 | — 3 |
| 122 | 110 | 95 | Borden Co | 119⅝ | 116¼ | 117¼ | + 1⅛ |
| 16¼ | 14 | 1,300 | Bridgeport Machinery | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 19¼ | 100 | British-Am Tob, reg | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ¼ |
| 25½ | 19½ | 200 | Brit-Am Tob, coupon | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 17½ | 12½ | 100 | British Int Corp Ser A | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | .. |
| 15¼ | 11½ | 200 | British Int Corp Ser B | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| 10½ | 7⅛ | 300 | Brooklyn City R R | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | .. |
| 38 | 21 | 100 | Bucyrus Co | 33 | 33 | 33 | + 9 |
| 1⅜ | 1 | 6,700 | Buddy Buda, Inc | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2 | .75 | 500 | Car Light & Power | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 95 | 71 | 20 | Celluloid Co | 91 | 91 | 91 | — 1 |
| 15 | 10 | 1,900 | Centrif C I Pipe, w i | 15 | 13⅝ | 14⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 62½ | 40 | 2,200 | Tech O Mfg, Cl A, w i | 54 | 51 | 52½ | + 1½ |
| 94 | 79½ | 29,600 | Chicago Nipple | 5⅝ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 8¼ | 4,900 | Chicago Nipple, B | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | 200 | Chicago Steel Wheel | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6 | 4,800 | Chicago Steel Wheel pf | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 20½ | 20 | Colorado Power | 22½ | 20½ | 20½ | — 3 |
| 34¾ | 23½ | 400 | Cleveland Motors | 26½ | 24½ | 25½ | .. |
| 24½ | 19½ | 40 | Do pf | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — 2 |
| 222 | 145 | 125 | Congoleum Co | 222 | 220 | 222 | — 3 |
| 35 | 20 | 10 | Cons'ms Pw, Ry & Lt | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 5 | 3⅛ | 2,300 | Cox S Cash Store | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5 | 100 | Curtiss Aero | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 19 | 6,600 | Cuba Co | 36⅝ | 33 | 37⅛ | .. |
| 14¼ | 11½ | 900 | Dominion Textile Corp, w i | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | .. |
| 13½ | 8½ | 2,500 | Dubilier Cond & Radio | 9⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4½ | 100 | Du Pont Motors, Inc | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 84 | 37½ | 7,500 | Durant Motor | 54½ | 48⅝ | 50 | — 1⅝ |
| 25¼ | 9⅝ | 400 | Durant Motor of Ind | 12⅝ | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 20¼ | 19 | 800 | Eastern Steel Cast | 20 | 19 | 20 | .. |
| 30¼ | 24 | 2,800 | Eaton Axle & Spr, w i | 29 | 26 | 26 | .. |
| 98 | 97 | 200 | Elec Bond & Share pf | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | + ½ |
| 24¼ | 20 | 300 | Fay Taxicabs, Inc | 24½ | 23 | 24½ | + 1½ |
| 7⅞ | 5⅝ | 3,500 | Federal Tel | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7⅝ | .. |
| 96 | 85½ | 100 | Firestone T & R 7% pf | 91⅝ | 85½ | 85½ | .. |
| 93 | 91½ | 50 | Foundation Co | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. |
| 460 | 400 | 10 | Ford Motor Co of Can | 430 | 430 | 430 | —10 |
| 292 | 256 | 125 | Gillette Safety Razor | 275 | 274 | 275 | + 1 |
| 75⅝ | 68⅝ | 1,000 | Glen Alden Coal | 70½ | 68⅝ | 70⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 16⅞ | 9½ | 2,100 | Goodyear Tire & Rub | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 102 | 92½ | 200 | M A Hanna 7% pr, w i | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | + ½ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | 3,900 | Hayden Chemical | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 12½ | 9½ | 1,100 | Hudson & Manhat R R | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 12 | 700 | Hudson Co pf | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5 | 100 | Ingersoll Valley Prod | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅝ | .. |
| 25 | 21 | 2,700 | Hydrex Corp | 23⅝ | 20⅝ | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 15⅞ | 2,400 | Imp Tob of Gt B & I | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5 | 100 | International Carbon | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4⅛ | 1,900 | Intercontinental Rubber | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 96½ | 90 | 100 | Kuppen 7% cum pf | 92 | 92 | 92 | — ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1 | 800 | Leader Prod | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 18 | 900 | Ship Power Sec | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 8⅛ | 5⅝ | 100 | Libby, McN & L, new | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | .. |
| 22 | 13 | 1,200 | Lupton Pub, A | 16 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 82 | 40½ | 100 | McCrory Stores com, when issued | 42 | 42 | 42 | .. |
| 2½ | .50 | 4,400 | Mexer Motors | .50 | .50 | .50 | —.04 |
| 12⅞ | 8 | 300 | Mesabi Iron | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 12 | 1,100 | Midvale Co, The, w i | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 40 | 1,000 | Munsingwear, w i | 41 | 40 | 40 | — 1 |
| .. | .. | 10 | Nat Pipe & Lt | 52 | 52 | 52 | .. |
| 8½ | 5 | 500 | Nat'l Leather | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 70⅞ | 50½ | 1,900 | Nat Supply Co of Del | 61 | 58 | 60½ | + 2½ |
| 113 | 108⅝ | 110 | N Y Tel 6½% pf | 110 | 108⅝ | 110 | + ¼ |
| 15⅛ | 11 | 100 | Patterson Bros Tob A, when issued | 11 | 11 | 11 | — 1⅝ |
| 50 | 38½ | 200 | Peerless Truck & M | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | — 1½ |
| 1 | .50 | 4,000 | Prima Radio Co | .60 | .60 | .60 | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 8 | 400 | Pyrene Mfg | 10⅛ | 9½ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | 14,800 | Radio Co | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | 7,000 | Radio Co pf | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 15 | 7 | 100 | Republic Ry com | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 20¼ | 12½ | 3,100 | Reo Motors | 16⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 2 | 1 | 1,200 | Repetti Candy | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 54⅝ | 46½ | 400 | Rossbach Grain pf | 60 | 46⅝ | 60 | .. |
| 63 | 52 | 110 | Savannah Sug Ref pf | 62 | 62 | 62 | .. |
| 27⅛ | 20 | 500 | Shelton Looms | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 27 | 19 | 100 | Standard Gas & Elec | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 50 | 19 | 37,000 | Southern Coal & Iron | 20 | 20 | 20 | —.04 |
| 22⅝ | 14⅝ | 1,000 | Stutz Motor Car | 17 | 16¼ | 17 | + ¼ |
| 109 | 102 | 35 | Swift & Co | 103 | 102 | 102 | — 2 |
| 21 | 18 | 200 | Swift International | 19 | 18½ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 14½ | 300 | Tenn Elec Pow Co | 15⅝ | 14½ | 15⅝ | .. |
| 19⅝ | 10 | 700 | Timken Det A, new, w i | 10⅝ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3⅛ | 4,100 | Tobacco Prod Exp | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| .89 | .08 | 2,000 | Triangle Film | .10 | .10 | .10 | .. |
| 60 | 46½ | 300 | Todd Shipyards | 53 | 52 | 52½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | 1,200 | United Prof Shoe, new | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 5 | 1,900 | United Retail Candy | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 5⅛ | 100 | United Retail Candy, Founders shares | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .. |
| 44½ | 43⅛ | 5,000 | Underwd Typewrit, w i | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44½ | .. |
| 56 | 53⅝ | 500 | United Shoe Machinery | 55⅝ | 54 | 55 | — ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 1 | 12,650 | U S Light & Heat | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | .56 | 2,200 | U S Light & H pf | .4 | .3 | .3 | — ⅛ |
| 72 | 60½ | 200 | Universal Pipe & Rad pf | 62 | 62 | 62 | .. |
| 20⅞ | 12⅝ | 600 | Universal P & Rad, w i | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | + 1 |
| 30⅞ | 26 | 200 | Wanner Mall Cast, w i | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | .. |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | 3,900 | Wayne Coal Mfg | 1⅞ | 1⅛ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3⅞ | 4,800 | Western Seed Mfg, Inc | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 37 | 400 | White Rock Min Spring | 40 | 37 | 40 | .. |
| 37 | 27½ | 800 | Wm Davies A | 30 | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 152⅞ | 100 | 2,300 | Yellow Taxi of N Y | 142⅞ | 136 | 141 | + 6 |

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 194 | 183 | 20 | Equitable | 191 | 190 | 190 | + 4 |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19⅝ | 14⅝ | 18,200 | Anglo-Am Oil | 16⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5 | 500 | Atlantic Lobos | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 94½ | 80 | 310 | Buckeye Pipe Line | 85 | 84 | 84 | — ½ |
| 100 | 38½ | 10 | Continental Oil | 41 | 41 | 41 | + 1 |
| 23 | 17⅞ | 140 | Crescent Pipe Line | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 108 | 101 | 10 | Cumberland Pipe Line | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 117 | 95 | 385 | Eureka Pipe Line | 104⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — 4⅞ |
| 78 | 57½ | 535 | Galena Signal Oil | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | .. |
| 44⅛ | 30⅝ | 1,045 | Humble Oil | 41 | 39½ | 40⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 171 | 159 | 340 | Illinois Pipe Line | 161 | 159 | 159½ | — 2½ |
| 128 | 99 | 2,120 | Imp Oil (Can) coupon | 106⅛ | 103 | 105 | .. |
| 103 | 93 | 350 | Indiana Pipe Line | 97 | 96 | 96½ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 15 | 10,120 | International Petroleum | 17⅞ | 16⅞ | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 168 | 135 | 170 | Magnolia Petroleum | 141½ | 140 | 140 | .. |
| 29 | 24⅝ | 300 | National Transit | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 128 | 108 | 160 | New York Transit | 115 | 108 | 115 | .. |
| 103½ | 102 | 100 | Northern Pipe Line | 104 | 103 | 104 | + ⅛ |
| 85⅝ | 63 | 1,100 | Ohio Oil | 67 | 65 | 66 | — 1½ |
| 22 | 15⅝ | 400 | Penn-Mex Fuel | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 225 | 101½ | 1,230 | Prairie Pipe Line | 108⅛ | 104 | 106½ | + ⅛ |
| 200 | 184 | 330 | Prairie Oil & Gas | 201 | 194 | 195½ | — 2½ |
| 196 | 130 | 50 | South Penn Oil | 145 | 144 | 144 | — 5 |
| 116 | 96 | 55 | South Pipe Line | 97½ | 95½ | 97½ | + ½ |
| 69⅝ | 54⅝ | 71,860 | Stand Oil of Indiana | 60 | 58 | 59 | — ⅛ |
| 57½ | 41 | 1,000 | Stand Oil of Kansas | 44 | 43 | 43½ | — ⅛ |
| 135 | 85½ | 1,700 | Stand Oil of New York | 91 | 85½ | 91 | + 1 |
| 285 | 195 | 20 | Stand Oil of Nebraska | 220 | 220 | 220 | .. |
| 49⅝ | 38½ | 9,800 | Stand Oil of New York | 40⅝ | 38½ | 39½ | — ⅛ |
| 217 | 274 | 30 | Stand Oil of Ohio | 282 | 280 | 282 | — 2 |
| 55½ | 45½ | 6,110 | Vacuum Oil, new, w i | 47⅝ | 45½ | 46½ | + 1⅛ |
| .. | .. | 50 | Ryan & Finch | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 28 | 23 | 50 | Washington | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |

MISCELLANEOUS OILS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 5⅝ | 1,600 | Arkansas Nat Gas | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 5,500 | Barrington, Class A | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| .20 | .15 | 2,000 | Big Indian O & G | .16 | .15 | .15 | —.02 |
| 1⅛ | .87 | 4,400 | Boston-Wyoming | .9 | .9 | .9 | .. |
| 7⅞ | 4⅝ | 4,100 | Carib Syndicate | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 196 | 147 | 1,615 | Cities Service | 155 | 152½ | 155 | + 2 |
| 70 | 66⅝ | 300 | Cities Service pf | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 14⅝ | 400 | Cities Service Bkrs shs | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| .80 | .60 | 100 | Columbia Pete | .70 | .70 | .70 | .. |
| 7⅞ | 2⅞ | 9,200 | Creole Syndicate | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13⅝ | 900 | Darby Oil & Ref | 15½ | 15 | 15 | — 1 |
| 30 | 17 | 100 | Darby Oil & Ref pf | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | .. |
| .25 | .07 | 30,000 | Engineers Petro | .07 | .06 | .06 | —.01 |
| 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 200 | Equity Petrol pf | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | .. |
| 1 | .57 | 8,200 | Federal Oil | .86 | .57 | .82 | +.06 |
| 37½ | 33⅝ | 200 | General Petro | 34 | 33 | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5 | 9,200 | Gilliland Oil | 6 | 4⅝ | 6 | +1⅛ |
| 2⅛ | .80 | 4,200 | Glen Rick Oil | .90 | .80 | .90 | + .10 |
| 5 | 1⅛ | 2,700 | Granada Oil | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 63⅛ | 51½ | 4,700 | Gulf Oil of Pa | 55⅛ | 53⅝ | 55⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| 24 | .75 | 100 | Harris Con | 1 | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| .18 | .07 | 8,200 | Hudson Oil | .10 | .08 | .09 | +.00 |
| 30½ | 28 | 400 | Humphreys Oil | 30 | 28 | 28 | — 2⅛ |
| 1⅛ | .85 | 5,300 | Interstate Royalties | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| .40 | .13 | 84,700 | Keystone Ranger | .17 | .13 | .14 | —.03 |
| 4 | 1⅛ | 900 | Kirby Petroleum | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | 1,600 | Lafayette Oil | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 2⅛ | .75 | 5,800 | Livingston Petroleum | .91 | .75 | .85 | —.03 |
| 1⅞ | .67 | 2,100 | Lyons Petroleum | .75 | .67 | .67 | .. |
| 1⅛ | .62 | 200 | Lowry Oil | .70 | .70 | .70 | .. |
| 56 | 45 | 220 | Mammoth Oil, A w i | 51 | 50⅝ | 51 | + 1 |
| 25⅝ | 9⅛ | 13,500 | Marsalka Oil |

# PLANE TAKES TRUNK TO CATCH STEAMER

## Aviator Transfers Honeymooners' Luggage From London to Liverpool.

## AERIAL DRAY HIRE IS $230

### Trunk Was Too Big for Fuselage—Was Divided and Section Carried in Gunny Sack.

It has become common for passengers to fly from London or Paris to a port of embarkation to catch ships for New York when they have missed their boat trains. But Mrs. Edwin S. Dewing of Hartford, Conn., who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Carmania, is the first passenger on record to reach this port with half a trunk brought by air from London to Liverpool. The aerial transfer service cost $230.

Mrs. Dewing, who is a daughter of the late George Lauder of Greenwich, Conn., went abroad with her husband two months ago on their honeymoon. When they drove to Euston Station, London, to catch the boat train for the Carmania, a porter put the wrong trunk on the taxicab. The mistake was discovered when Mr. Dewing started to check the baggage. There was not time enough to get the trunk from the hotel, so he telephoned asking a friend to dispatch it by airplane to Liverpool.

The trunk was found to be too large to go in the airplane fuselage. A locksmith and a carpenter had to open it and remove the upper part. The larger section of the trunk was placed in a gunny sack and stowed in the airplane, which made the trip from London to Alnitree Field near Liverpool, 200 miles, in one and three-quarters hours. A taxicab took the half trunk to the pier. It was carried aboard the Carmania just before the gangway was lowered. Many passengers, looking over the rail, wondered what the long gunny sack contained. The other half of the trunk is coming on the Scythia.

P. H. Carroll of the Near East Relief returned on the Carmania from a four weeks' visit in Germany, where he said the people were all much depressed over the Ruhr situation, but believed that they could hold out for a year.

Mr. Carroll said that in his opinion the Allies were to blame in not settling the reparation question at the peace conference and that it was too late now, because all the real money had been sent out of Germany. He said that Cuno was the best Chancellor that Germany had had since 1918. Economically the French were wrong, according to Mr. Carroll, in seizing the Ruhr, because it had tied up everything and the Belgian steel mills and factories had been forced to shut down through lack of coke.

Harry M. Hart, banker, of Philadelphia, who went to Europe for his health, arrived to attend the commencement at Princeton University.

Burridge D. Butler, editor of the Prairie Farmer, published in Chicago, returning from a tour through England, France and Italy, said that France was more prosperous agriculturally than the United States and considerably more so than England.

P. F. Ayer, a manufacturer of Washington, D. C., returned from Italy, where, he said, manufacturing plants were working on half time.

The officers of the Carmania said that they sighted four schooners anchored off Fire Island Lightship and a fleet of motor boats out from Atlantic Highlands, with Federal launches darting in and out among them to see that the Eighteenth Amendment was not violated.

Twenty Norwegians who arrived on their way to settle in Northwestern States were detained by the Immigration authorities and will be sent to Ellis Island today to go before a board of special inquiry because the quota up to July for Norway is exhausted. The detention came as a shock to them.

# CELTIC BRINGS ONLY 152.

## But Big Rush is Expected When British Quota Reopens in July.

The White Star liner Celtic arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool and Queenstown with only 152 passengers in all three classes, due to the British quota being exhausted. Purser S. C. J. Freeman-Matthews said large numbers of people in England, Scotland and Ireland were waiting to rush over when the gates were reopened at Ellis Island on July 1.

Among the fifty-six first cabin passengers were fifteen Rotarians headed by Alexander Wilkie, a clothing manufacturer of Edinburgh, who said they were going to St. Louis to attend the Rotarian convention.

Richard Warwick Bond, Professor of English at Nottingham University, and Abdul Salyid Latif, Professor of English Literature at the University of Hyderabad, Central India, arrived to attend the conference of American and British professors at Columbia University. Professor Latif said there are 900 students at the University of Hyderabad, which is maintained by the Nizam.

Another passenger was Professor Frederick S. Boas of the Royal Society of English Literature in London, who will attend the conference at Columbia on July 14 and 15 and then go to Chicago to lecture.

Others on the liner were Judge Presley K. Ewing of Houston, Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thompson of South Haven, Mich., missionaries, who spent three years at Lagos, West Africa.

# OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown on the Cunarder Carmania were B. H. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Ayer, James Boothman, Mr. and Mrs. Burridge D. Butler, Miss Eleanor Clements, Mr. and Mrs. John Trevor Custis, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Dewing, J. P. Douglas, Gordon W. Edgar, Miss Marjorie Harris, H. M. Hart, Frederick J. R. Jelleyman, G. F. McFarland, Hugh T. Morgan, George R. Muly, Mrs. A. T. Purington, Miss J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert Saunders, Earl M. Stocker, Harold C. Thomas, Miss Mary Thomson, F. W. Timson, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ward, Mrs. F. J. Waters, G. E. Williamson, Miss A. W. Woolridge, F. H. Carroll, Miss V. Van Doyne, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wittfield and the Rev. Patrick F. Fogarty.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic from Liverpool and Queenstown were Maxwell Aley, Mrs. A. Allen, Miss Margaret Allen, Miss Marcia Allen, Joseph Anthony, Miss Helen Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clarke, J. R. Everett, Peter Fletcher, C. J. Fulton, Miss C. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Holden, Miss Esther Howland, R. Malcolm Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, G. F. Johnston, William Mackay, Miss S. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moffatt, S. Richardson, John W. Robinson, R. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, William C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Trimmingham, Harry Varley, John Whitaker, Miss L. J. Wile.

# TO MAKE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

## Institute Opens Display to Arouse Interest in Architecture.

To make the city more beautiful and more comfortable, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has undertaken a campaign for the education of the man in the street and the woman in the home to an understanding of what is good and what is bad in architecture. The Public Information Committee of the organization yesterday announced its first public exhibition at Grand Central Palace of original drawings, models and plans for proposed restoration of former beauty spots and for a number of new municipal improvement projects. Chief among the exhibits are plans for the restoration of City Hall Park, Union Square and Battery Park and a proposed memorial treatment of recreation streets, involving the construction of permanent open-air wading pools. The entire exhibition was designed to make it easy for the layman to visualize the proposed improvements. J. V. Van Pelt, Chairman of the Public Information Committee, has been appointed Chairman of the National Public Information Committee of the American Institute of Architects. If the effort to develop a popular interest in architecture succeeds here the campaign will be extended to other cities.

The exhibition was arranged jointly by the New York Brooklyn Chapters of the A. I. A. with the co-operation of the Department of Exhibits and Surveys of the Russell Sage Foundation. Other organizations which have contributed to the exhibition are the Municipal Art Society, the City Gardens Club, the Parks and Playgrounds Association, the Board of Education, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and several private organizations.

# M'ADOO AND BRYAN; HARDING AND LABOR

## Rev. Dr. Potter Predicts Opposing Tickets in Next Presidential Campaign.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Francis Potter in his sermon yesterday morning at the West Side Unitarian Church, 110th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, predicted the nomination of McAdoo and Bryan on the Democratic ticket and President Harding and a labor man for the Republicans. The issue, he said, would be religion. There are now only two religious "denominations" in the United States, he declared, the conservatives and the liberals, and that such a split has both factions. In the church, must awake, organize and work hard if we are not to have a Puritanic, Blue-Law Fundamentalist either in the President's chair or smiling close by."

# SCHENECTADY CARS STONED

## Mayor Again Asks Railway to Arbitrate With Him.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 10.—Three arrests and minor disorders marked the strike on the Schenectady Railway Company lines today. The city tomorrow at Funda will try to have secated the restraining injunction obtained by the company preventing the city from interfering in the operation of cars.

Mayor Whitmyre, in a letter made public last night, told Harry B. Weatherwax, President of the railway, that the deplorable conditions now existing as to traffic in Schenectady seem to be caused by the attitude of your management toward the organization composed of your employes."

Cars were stoned yesterday in several sections of the city, apparently according to police, by hoodlums who are in no way affiliated with the strikers. Cars were operated without disturbance today.

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 21.

| Range, 1923 High | Low | Sales | Bonds | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 2 | Marland Oil 8s, '31, w w | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 99⅞ | 97¼ | 1 | Merch & Mar s f 7s, 1942 | 99 | 99 | 99 | — 1 |
| 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 1 | Metro Edison ref 6s, B, '53 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. |
| 82 | 69⅝ | 5 | Met West Side El, Chic, 7s, '38 | 82 | 69⅝ | 82 | — ⅛ |
| 96 | 96 | 10 | Metropol Pow 6s, 1953, ctfs | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 109⅝ | 107 | 28 | Mex Pet s f 8s, 1936 | 108 | 108 | 108 | — ⅝ |
| 84 | 71⅝ | 8 | Mich Cent 5½s, 1952 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 92⅝ | 89⅝ | 3 | Mich Cent 4s, 1952 | 92 | 92 | 92 | — ⅝ |
| 100 | 100 | 1 | Mich State Tel 5s, 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 91½ | 86⅝ | 26 | Midvale Steel cv 5s, '36 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 88⅝ | 86½ | 11 | Mid St s f 6s, 36, deb, ctfs | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 92⅝ | 85⅝ | 7 | Mil El Ry & Lt 5s, '31 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | — ⅝ |
| 86⅝ | 81⅝ | 67 | M E Ry & Lt st tem 6s, '41 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 94⅝ | 92⅝ | | Milwaukee Gas 4s, 1927 | 94 | 94 | 94 | — ⅝ |
| 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 2 | Min & Nor 1st ext 4½s, '38 | 82⅝ | 82 | 82⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 89 | 87 | 8 | Minn & St L ref 4s, '34 | 87⅝ | 87 | 87⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 102⅝ | 100⅝ | 1 | M St P & S S M con 4s, '38 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 76 | 67⅝ | 1 | Mo & St L con 5s, 1934 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | — 2⅝ |
| 40 | 36 | 3 | M & S L 1st & ref 4s, '38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 97 | 96⅝ | 5 | M K & T 1st 4s, '20 | 97 | 97 | 97 | — ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 84⅝ | 5 | M, K & T of Tex 5s, '62 | 89 | 89 | 89 | — 1⅝ |
| 106 | 101⅝ | 1 | M, K & T 2d 4½s, 1936 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 100⅝ | 98 | 3 | M, S P & S S M con 4s, '38 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 105⅝ | 99 | 8 | M, St P & S S M ref 6s, '48 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 80⅝ | 74 | 40 | M, K & T 1st 4s, 1990 | 76⅝ | 75⅝ | 76⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 83⅝ | 76⅝ | 112 | M, K & T 5s, A, 1962 | 78 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 67½ | 62⅝ | 23 | M, K & T 4s, A, 1962 | 64 | 63⅝ | 64 | — ⅝ |
| 86⅝ | 66 | 168 | M, K & T 2d inc 5s, '67 | 66⅝ | 64⅝ | 66⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 63 | 51⅝ | 947 | M, K & T adj 5s, 1967 | 63½ | 52⅝ | 63⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 99 | 96⅝ | 10 | Mo Pac con 6s, 1949 | 96⅝ | 94 | 96⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 97 | 95⅝ | 12 | Mo Pac 1st ref 6s, 1926 | 96⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | .. |
| 68⅝ | 57 | 100 | Mo Pac 5s, 1917 | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 104⅝ | 103 | 2 | Mobile & O new 6s, '31 | 103 | 103 | 103 | — ⅝ |
| 95⅝ | 94 | 2 | Mob & Ohio, St L Div 6s, '27 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 86⅝ | 84⅝ | 3 | Montana Pow 5s, 1943 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 91 | 89⅝ | 5 | Mont Tram 1st ref 5s, '41 | 89⅝ | 89 | 89⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 87⅝ | 77 | 24 | Morris & Co 4½s, 1939 | 80⅝ | 78⅝ | 80 | — ⅝ |
| 78⅝ | 74⅝ | 3 | Morris & Essex 3½s, 2000 | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 101 | 98⅝ | 5 | NASH, C & St L cn 5s, '28 | 101 | 101 | 101 | + 1 |
| 67⅝ | 58 | 5 | Nassau Elec R R 4s, '51 | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 99 | 97 | 3 | Nat Enam & Stmp 5s, '29 | 97½ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 83⅝ | 83 | 3 | Nat Rys of Mex pr l 4½s, '57, July 14 coupon on | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 29⅝ | 26 | 2 | Nat R R of Mex con 4s, '51, Apr 14 coupon off | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 101⅝ | 96⅝ | 17 | National Tube 5s, 1952 | 99⅝ | 99 | 99 | — 1 |
| 100 | 95⅝ | 60 | New Eng T&T 1st 5s, '52 | 97⅝ | 96 | 97⅝ | .. |
| 79⅝ | 74⅝ | 1 | New Eng R R cnv 6s, '45 | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 15 | New Or Term 4s, 1953 | 79⅝ | 79 | 79⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 101⅝ | 100 | 50 | N O & N E 6s, 1925 | 101 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 84 | 77⅝ | 24 | N O, T & M 6s, 1930 | 80 | 79⅝ | 80 | — ⅝ |
| 104 | 100 | 1 | N Y Air Br 1st 6s, '28 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 88⅝ | 84⅝ | 41 | N Y C ref s fn 4½s, 2013 | 87 | 86 | 86⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 77⅝ | 73⅝ | 32 | N Y C gen 3½s, 1997 | 76 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 106 | 101⅝ | 841 | N Y C deb 6s, 1935 | 106 | 104⅝ | 106 | + 1⅝ |
| 91⅝ | 86⅝ | 1 | N Y C deb 4s, 1934 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | .. |
| 96⅝ | 92⅝ | 400 | N Y C ref & imp 5s, 2013 | 96⅝ | 96 | 96⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 84⅝ | 12 | N Y C deb 4s, 1934 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 85⅝ | 76 | 10 | N Y Cent 4s, 1936 | 81⅝ | 80⅝ | 81⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 77 | 71⅝ | 25 | N Y C L S C 5½s, '35 | 76⅝ | 76 | 76⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 76 | 68⅝ | 16 | N Y C & St L 6s, '21 | 71⅝ | 71 | 71⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 100⅝ | 98 | 53 | N Y C & St L deb 4s, '31 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 85⅝ | 1 | N Y C & St L 1st 4s, '37 | 88 | 88 | 88 | — ⅝ |
| 89⅝ | 84⅝ | 26 | N Y Conn RR gtd 4½s, '53 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 80 | 74⅝ | 60 | N Y Dock 4s, 1951 | 78⅝ | 77 | 78⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 111 | 109⅝ | 66 | N Y Edi 1st & ref 5½s, '41 | 110⅝ | 109 | 109⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 100 | 95⅝ | 10 | N Y G, E L, H & P 5s, '48 | 99 | 98⅝ | 99 | — ⅝ |
| 83⅝ | 79⅝ | 32 | N Y G, E L, H & P 4s, '49 | 82 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | .. |
| 88⅝ | 84 | 7 | N Y L E & W deb 5s, '43 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 82 | 78 | 3 | N Y Mun Ry s f 5s, 1966 | 82 | 82 | 82 | — ⅝ |
| 73⅝ | 61⅝ | 91 | N Y, NHAH cv deb 4s, '48 | 65⅝ | 64⅝ | 65⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 43⅝ | 36 | 7 | N Y, N H & H deb 4s, '57 | 38 | 37 | 38 | .. |
| 79 | 60 | 3 | N Y, NHAH ref 4s, '67 | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | .. |
| 91⅝ | 84 | 72 | N Y, N H & H 7s, 1925 | 87⅝ | 86⅝ | 87⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 77⅝ | 67⅝ | 604 | N Y, NHAH 7s, '25 (fr) | 69⅝ | 68 | 68⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 47 | 40 | 2 | N Y, NHAH n cv 6½s, '48 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 41 | 29 | 1 | N Y, NHAH cv 4½s, '56 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 51⅝ | 41⅝ | 1 | N Y, N H & H non-conv deb 4s, 1955 | 45 | 45 | 45 | — 1 |
| 76⅝ | 64⅝ | 5 | N Y, O & W ref 4s, 1992 | 66 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 79 | 66 | 1 | N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s, '37 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 85⅝ | 81⅝ | 2 | N Y Rys ref 4s, '42 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 87⅝ | 30 | 10 | N Y Rys ref 4s, 42, ctfs dep | 36 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 4 | 4 | 10 | N Y Rys ref 5s, 1942 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | 14 | N Y Rys adj inc 5s, '49 | 4⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 85 | 81 | 1 | N Y State Rys 4½s, 1962 | 84 | 84 | 84 | — ⅝ |
| 96 | 93 | 11 | NY Steam Corp 1st 6s, '47 | 95⅝ | 95 | 95 | — ⅝ |
| 49⅝ | 42 | 7 | N Y, Sus & W 1st 4½s, '37 | 45 | 45 | 45 | — 1 |
| 90 | 90 | 1 | N Y, T & H Interbor, '37 | 55 | 54⅝ | 55 | + ⅝ |
| 107 | 103⅝ | 83 | N Y Tel ref 5s, 1941 | 105⅝ | 104⅝ | 105⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 108⅝ | 103⅝ | 42 | N Y Tel s f deb 6s, 1949 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106 | — ⅝ |
| 94⅝ | 90⅝ | 63 | N Y Tel 4½s, 1939 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 95⅝ | 91⅝ | 28 | N Y T 4½s, 1944 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 101 | 97⅝ | 21 | Niag Falls Pow 5s, 1932 | 99 | 98⅝ | 99 | — ⅝ |
| 106⅝ | 101⅝ | 15 | Niag Falls Pow 6s, 1932 | 103 | 103 | 103 | + ⅝ |
| 71 | 61⅝ | 15 | Norf So 1st ref 5s, 1961 | 65⅝ | 65 | 65⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 109⅝ | 101 | 11 | Norf & W gen 6s, '31 | 109⅝ | 107 | 108⅝ | + 2⅝ |
| 96⅝ | 85⅝ | 24 | Norf & W con 4s, 1996 | 89⅝ | 88⅝ | 89⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 117⅝ | 107⅝ | 12 | Norf & W cv 6s, 1929 | 112 | 106⅝ | 112 | + 2⅝ |
| 94 | 93 | 84 | N Am Edis s f 6s, A, '52 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | .. |
| 94 | 90 | 17 | Nor Ill 1st & ref 6s, '47 | 94 | 93 | 93⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 82 | 70⅝ | 2 | Northern Ohio 5s, 1945 | 78 | 78 | 78 | seller |
| 63⅝ | 50 | 43 | Nor Pac 3s, 2047 | 60⅝ | 60 | 60⅝ | .. |
| 83⅝ | 81 | 4 | Nor Pac 4s, 1997 | 82 | 81⅝ | 82 | .. |
| 87 | 81⅝ | 51 | Nor Pac 4s, 1997 | 86⅝ | 84⅝ | 86⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 100 | 92⅝ | 13 | Nor P ref & imp 5s, C, '47 | 96 | 96 | 96⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 99⅝ | 92⅝ | 273 | Nor Pab new 5s, D, 2047 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98 | — ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 82⅝ | 9 | N P ref & imp 4½s, 2047 | 88 | 88 | 88 | — ⅝ |
| 109⅝ | 106⅝ | 10 | Nor St Pow ref 6s, '41 | 109⅝ | 108 | 108⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 102 | 98⅝ | 5 | Nor St Pow ref 6s, '41 | 101⅝ | 100⅝ | 101⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 93 | 87⅝ | 48 | Nor St P 1st & ref 5s, '41 | 91⅝ | 90⅝ | 91⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 108 | 107⅝ | 73 | N W Bell Tel 7s, 1941 | 108 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 108 | 102⅝ | 5 | OHIO PUB SERVICE 4s, 1946 | 104 | 104 | 104 | — 1 |
| 105⅝ | 100 | 4 | Ohio Pub Ser 7s, B, '47 | 105⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | .. |
| 98 | 95 | 11 | Ont Transmis 5s, 1945 | 96⅝ | 96 | 96 | — ⅝ |
| 96⅝ | 93⅝ | 8 | Ont Pow s f 5s, 1943 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 102 | 95⅝ | 10 | Ore & Cal 1st 5s, 1927 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 89 | 84⅝ | 9 | Ore R R & Nav 4s, 1946 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 104⅝ | 99⅝ | 13 | Ore Sh L con gtd 5s, '46 | 102 | 100⅝ | 101⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 93⅝ | 90⅝ | 41 | Ore Sh L ref 4s, 1929 | 92⅝ | 91⅝ | 92 | + ⅝ |
| 83 | 78⅝ | 21 | Ore Wash RR&Nav 4s, '61 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | .. |
| 101 | 96 | 10 | Otis Steel s f 8s, 1941 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 96 | 91⅝ | 43 | Otis Steel 7½s, 1947 | 95⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 79⅝ | 76 | 10 | PAC COAST 1st 5s, '46 | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | .. |
| 96⅝ | 88 | 68 | Pac Gas & El 5s, 1942 | 93 | 92 | 93 | — ⅝ |
| 94 | 90⅝ | 14 | Pac Pow & Lt ref 5s, 1930 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 99⅝ | 95 | 60 | Pac Tel & Tel 5s, 1937 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 99 | 95 | 12 | Pac Tel & Tel 5s, 1937, ser A | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 104 | 102 | 21 | Pan-Am 1st 7s, '40, 101 | 103⅝ | 103 | 103 | — ⅝ |
| 83⅝ | 81⅝ | 12 | Penn Co gtd 3½s, B, '41 | 83 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 91⅝ | 87⅝ | 1 | Penn 4s, 1943 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 80 | 3 | Penn 4s, 1943 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 1 | Penn con 4s, 1960 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 92⅝ | 88 | 161 | Penn gen 4½s, 1965 | 91⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 101⅝ | 100 | 21 | Penn gen 5s, 1968 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 101⅝ | 100⅝ | 74 | Penn 6½s, 1936 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 110⅝ | 106⅝ | 77 | Penn Gold 7s, 1930 | 108⅝ | 107⅝ | 108⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 76 | 70⅝ | 16 | Peo & East 1st ref 4s, '40 | 73⅝ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 80 | 71 | 16 | Peo & E East inc 4s, 1990 | 74 | 71 | 74 | — 1⅝ |
| 93½ | 87 | 2 | People G & C, Chi, ref 6s, '47 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 83⅝ | 77 | 1 | Pere Marq 1st 4s, 1956 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 95 | 92⅝ | 14 | Pere Marq 1st 5s, 1956 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 49⅝ | 45⅝ | 1 | Philippine Ry 4s, 1937 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 101⅝ | 99⅝ | 42 | Phila Co sec 6s, '44 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 82⅝ | 76⅝ | 29 | Pierce-Arrow s f 6s, '48 | 77⅝ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 76 | 70⅝ | 2 | Pierce Oil s f 8s, 1931 | 73 | 73 | 73 | — 1 |
| 97⅝ | 91 | 16 | P C C & St L gtd 4½s, B, '42 | 95⅝ | 95 | 95⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 88⅝ | 16 | P C C & St L g 5s, A, '70 | 97 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 94⅝ | 90⅝ | 1 | Penn Con Col s f 6s, '37 | 92 | 92 | 92 | — 1 |
| 107⅝ | 105⅝ | 1 | Port Ry, L & P cv 5s, '42 | 106 | 104 | 104 | .. |
| 86 | 82 | 18 | Port Ry, L & P cv 5½s, '42 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 105⅝ | 103⅝ | 2 | Port R Am Tob 6s, '51 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | .. |

| Range, 1923 High | Low | Sales | Bonds | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 2 | Prod & Ref 6s, 1931 | 107⅝ | 100⅝ | 107⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 89 | 82⅝ | 29 | Pub Ser 5s, 1959 | 84⅝ | 83⅝ | 84⅝ | + 1 |
| 124⅝ | 105 | 217 | Punta A Sug cony 7s, '37 | 114⅝ | 111⅝ | 114⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 74⅝ | 70⅝ | 334 | RAP TRAN SEC s f 6s, A, 1965 | 73⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 88 | 83⅝ | 48 | Reading gen 4s, 1997 | 86⅝ | 85⅝ | 86⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 89⅝ | 87⅝ | 18 | Reading gen 4s, '97, reg | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 84⅝ | 81 | 31 | Reading R R 5s, St. Cin | 84⅝ | 83⅝ | 84⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 94⅝ | 89 | 22 | Rep I & S refunding 5½s, '53 | 94⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 102⅝ | 97 | 16 | Rep I & S s f 6s, 1940 | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 111 | 111 | 2 | Rio Gr So 1st 4s, 1940 | 111 | 111 | 111 | .. |
| 84⅝ | 81⅝ | 30 | Rio G W 1st 4s, 1939 | 85⅝ | 83⅝ | 85 | + ⅝ |
| 74⅝ | 72 | 13 | Rio G W 1st 4s, 1939, 4 yr | 74⅝ | 74 | 74⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 81 | 75⅝ | 12 | R I, Ark & L 4½s, 1934 | 77⅝ | 75⅝ | 76⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 85 | 80⅝ | 2 | Rog-Brown guaran 7s, '42 | 80⅝ | 80 | 80⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 75⅝ | 71⅝ | 5 | St L & Cal 1st 4s, 1947 | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 87⅝ | 2 | St L, I M & S gen 5s, '31 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 2 | St L, I M & S ref 4s, '51 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 80⅝ | 79 | 20 | St L, I M & S gen 5s, '31 | 87⅝ | 87 | 87 | — ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 85 | 178 | St L & S F gen 6s, 1931 | 90 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 95⅝ | 93 | 31 | St L & S F pr ln 4s, 1950 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ⅝ |
| 100⅝ | 97⅝ | 42 | St L & S F pr ln 5s, 1928 | 99⅝ | 99 | 99 | — ⅝ |
| 98 | 93 | 30 | St L & S F con 4s, 1996 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 80⅝ | 74 | 40 | St L & S F inc 5s, D, 1960 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 87⅝ | 71⅝ | 361 | St L & S F adj 5s, 1955 | 74⅝ | 72⅝ | 74⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 103 | 99⅝ | 1 | St L, Peo & N W 6s, '48 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 79⅝ | 72⅝ | 10 | St L S W 1st 4s, 1989 | 77 | 76⅝ | 77 | .. |
| 78⅝ | 73⅝ | 10 | St L S W con 4s, 1932 | 77 | 76⅝ | 77 | .. |
| 71⅝ | 60 | 57 | St L S W 2d inc 4s, '89 | 70⅝ | 69⅝ | 70⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 82½ | 78⅝ | 35 | St L & S W 1st ter 5s, '99 | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 79⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 92 | 90 | 1 | St Louis Transit 5s, 1924 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — 5 |
| 81⅝ | 77⅝ | 1 | St P C & N 1st 6s, '41 | 77⅝ | 77 | 77 | .. |
| 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 7 | St P, M & M 4½s, 1933 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 88 | 80⅝ | 1 | St P, M & M Mont ext 4s, 1937 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 109⅝ | 107⅝ | 1 | St L M & S con 5s, 1931 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 102⅝ | 100⅝ | 5 | Sabs & Co 7s, 1942 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — ⅝ |
| 76⅝ | 71⅝ | 21 | San Ant & Ar Pass 4s, '43 | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 74⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 84⅝ | 81⅝ | 2 | San Ant Pub Ser 6s, '52 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| 94⅝ | 91⅝ | 8 | Seab Air L ref 4s, 50, stpd | 92 | 91 | 92 | — ⅝ |
| 67⅝ | 39⅝ | 149 | Seab Air L ref 4s, 1959 | 45⅝ | 44⅝ | 45 | — ⅝ |
| 35⅝ | 22⅝ | 194 | Seab Air L adj 5s, 1949 | 27⅝ | 25⅝ | 27⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| 82⅝ | 71⅝ | 44 | Seab Air L con 5s, 1945 | 81⅝ | 80⅝ | 81⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 98 | 95 | 13 | Sharon Steel Hoop 8s, '41 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | .. |
| 100 | 98 | 1 | Shef Farms ref 6½s, '42 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — 1⅝ |
| 91⅝ | 90⅝ | 1 | Sierra & San F 1st 5s, '49 | 91 | 91 | 91 | — ⅝ |
| 101⅝ | 99⅝ | 250 | Sinclair Oil 7s, 1937 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 98⅝ | 97⅝ | 73 | Sinclair Crude Oil 6½s, '28 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 97⅝ | 95⅝ | 12 | Sinclair Pipe L 6½s, '27 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 102⅝ | 100 | 122 | Sinclair P L 6½s, '42, ctfs | 97 | 96⅝ | 97 | — ⅝ |
| 95 | 91 | 1 | South Cal Pow 1st 5s, '47 | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. |
| 99⅝ | 93⅝ | 3 | So Car & Ga ext 5½s, '29 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 84⅝ | 80⅝ | 4 | South Bell Tel 7s, 1941 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 102⅝ | 97⅝ | 6 | So Porto Rico Sug 7s, '41 | 101⅝ | 100⅝ | 101 | — ⅝ |
| 95 | 77⅝ | 45 | Southern Pac col 4s, 1949 | 82⅝ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 92⅝ | 90⅝ | 100 | Southern Pac cv 4s, 1

# HORIZON CLEARS FOR INVESTING BUILDERS

## Material Manufacturers Come to Town to Find Out What Year's Market Will Be.

## LABOR COSTS DISCOUNTED

### Weighing 1923 Conditions Against 1924 With Its Political Twists Preferable to Waiting, They Hear.

Investing builders see their horizon clearing, judging by the reports visiting building material manufacturers took back to their centres of industry last week, says the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

After speculating about the turn of the demand for building materials, appliances and equipment for the remainder of 1923, fitting together the financial, labor and renting situation in general, heads of firms supplying this and other Eastern markets with building construction equipment, came here personally to learn at first hand the viewpoint of investing builders, building material dealers and real estate men at first hand.

The time had come for them to make up a manufacturing schedule for the remaining months of 1923 and the first part of next year. It was essential to know whether their products were going to wait for a market or find a market waiting for them.

Opinion about this varied among the home-going visitors as they checked out of the hotels and clubs. Few opinions were alike, but the foundations for the conclusions reached had little variation. They were practically as follows:

Within three months the chief harrassment to a steady building material market was a fear that prices were going to advance, that building materials were going to be hard to get, because the railroads were not going to be able to handle heavy raw material shipment to the mills nor finished products to market; that money would be dearer, that there was going to be no more demand for building construction because of huge vacancies in habitation commercial, industrial and business buildings, and finally because financiers were going to curb a runaway market by curtailing building loans.

Since then the investing builder has observed that building material prices have held remarkably firm (advances having taken place in only a few items and those of nominal proportions). Brick and cement have not advanced since last Autumn, lumber has held without marked fluctuation since the Winter in spite of tremendous demand, steel and metals, although they advanced, have evidently turned their peak.

Within a quarter of a year the railroads have come out of one of their worst congestions and are now handling all the building material, appliance and equipment business that is offered, as well as raw materials to the mills.

Brick, which has been in a shortened stage of supply in the last ten days is virtually past its crisis, with little likelihood, short of strike tie-up along the Hudson, of their being any further serious delay in getting material after the first of July. By a process of allocation every job, with the exception of several in Brooklyn, has been kept supplied with brick. The sand, gravel and broken stone situation seems to be clearing.

Money has not become dearer during this period and neither has the demand waned for homes, stores, factories, institutional buildings or schools in spite of all the talk about curtailing loans to stabilize the demand. Good first mortgage investments are in their biggest demand when other forms of investment feel political zephyrs or economic tempests. Little real curtailment of loans on building projects has been reported. Lenders know that the labor shortage in building and allied industries is too genuine to scare building craftsmen.

Labor bonus problems are the only ones that have materialized out of the many promised calamities of the year, so far. It is viewed by most investment builders as a problem to be met as it arises and to be dealt with as it arises in individual cases, but even in this respect adjustments are being arranged so that this problem will pass into the discard with the other bugaboos that were expected to frighten to frigidity the 1923 building market.

Weighing the conditions that are likely to control the remainder of the building year against 1924 with its inherent national and international political disturbances, the visiting building material, equipment and appliance manufacturers went back home over the week-end feeling that they need have much less alarm about the market for their products this year than they will have to expect at this time next year.

New York evidently wants buildings of all kinds, if it can build them in a stabilized market, and as far as New York is concerned, building materials are closer to a stabilized market than they have been at any time since the war, and labor is also getting into line.


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WEST 53D ST.—5-story triple tenement; $8,000 second mortgage wanted. F 511 Times.


## HOUSES AND ESTATES.

### Manhattan For Sale.

SIXTH WEST—House, 13 rooms; 2 baths; electricity; O. K. condition; $26,000, only $9,500 cash required. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST., 150 WEST—Four-story dwelling, parquet floors throughout; a comfortable home; price $22,000, easy terms to right party; caretaker on premises.

80TH, 417 EAST—House; rent reasonable; possession July; basement has large extension.

11TH, 114 WEST—3-story and basement dwelling, 20x100; extensive alterations, all improvements, 2 baths; house in perfect condition. Armstrong, 218 St. Nicholas Av.

COLUMBUS AV. CORNER—100 feet on avenue; best section can be bought right. J. E. and L. A. Kiesling, 598 8th Av.

LENOX AV. (near 130th St.)—Sacrifice 4-story private house; immediate possession; might lease; suitable alterations. J. E. and L. A. Kiesling 598 8th Av.

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GREENWICH VILLAGE—4 story and basement; electric light, hot water heat, 21 rooms; suitable furnished rooms. John 1474.

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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.
MADISON AV. in 60s—Beautiful house, 20 ft.; ripe for business conversion; price $35,000; cash $15,000. See Mr. Porter, Room 750, 41 East 42d St. Murray Hill 0427.

5 SMALL houses suitable for alterations, close to Murray Hill district; for sale around $14,000 apiece; possession in 60 days. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

BEAUTIFUL 16-room house; newly furnished and decorated throughout; electricity, parquet, 7 baths; ideal for furnished rooms. Harris Parr, 162 West 72d St.

PRIVATE house, remodeled, two-family, modern improvements; refined neighborhood. 152 West 120th.

8 STORY 50 footers, private houses; direct; no brokerage. Z 2872 Times Annex.

### Manhattan For Rent.

111TH, 122 WEST—Subway station, 4-story house, vacant, 11 rooms, baths.

### Brooklyn For Sale.

CARROLL ST., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn's Finest Residential Street—Four-story and basement brownstone, 21x100, 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric, parquet throughout; extension, wonderful condition; suitable for doctor; must be seen to appreciate; asking $28,000. Phone Sterling 1980.

### Staten Island For Sale.

NEWLYWED cottages, four rooms and bath, shower; French windows and screens, electric fittings, gas stove, large cellar, hot air furnace, &c.; 15 minutes from beach; 40 minutes from New York; bus passes door. Apply 248 Fingerboard Rd., Fort Wadsworth, S. I.

### Queens County For Sale.

$500 CASH, balance $32 monthly principal, buys beautiful Colonial tax exempt house; large plot, restricted residential park; steam, electricity, parquetry, sun parlor; the kitchen, tile bath; driveway. McNeece, 90 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 4195.

### Long Island For Sale.

BAYVILLE—Bungalow, living room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; garage in outside building, containing bedroom, living room, bath (for servant); private street, restricted neighborhood $9,000; terms. Appointment by phone. Hoboken 2249. Hempstead 649.

BAYSIDE TO PORT WASHINGTON.
Attractive selection of homes.
BRINTON & CO., REAL
Murray Hill 3961 17 East 42d St.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Acre of ground, fruit, berries; six-room house, improvements, garage; Price and terms right; bargain. Rentals, lots, houses on easy terms. CONSULT ME ON NORTH SHORE VALUES. W. H. Holzman, Douglaston, N. Y. Tel. Bayside 1249-J.

ELMHURST, L. I.—Beautiful, well-built 10-room house; all improvements on plot 50 by 100, in best section of town; convenient transit lines. Owner, M. Saltzman, 181 Dennan St.

FREEPORT—Bungalows, four rooms and bath, $3,000; others, four to eight rooms, $4,000 to $12,000. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Four-room bungalows to rent for Summer; $400 furished or $300 unfurnished. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK, DOUGLASTON, BAYSIDE. Our listings of superior homes are very complete. Let us know your requirements. I. T. McKNIGHT, 22 EAST 33D ST. Madison Square 3549. Great Neck 522.

HEMPSTEAD—$14,000; large house, parlor, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 5 bedrooms; 42 Terrace Av. corner Dennett Place. Phone Hempstead 649 after 6 P. M.

HUNTINGTON—Best residential section; lot 60x195, exceptionally well-built house, 12 rooms and bath, heat, electric lights, gas and sewer, large barn or garage, chicken house, garden spot and fruit; owner must sacrifice for a quick sale; price $10,000, $3,000 cash. Chas. E. Sammis Jr., Huntington, L. I. Tel. Hunt. 495.

## HOUSES AND ESTATES.

### Long Island For Sale.

NORTHPORT—Nearly one acre, house seven rooms, electric lights, running water, barn, poultry house; immediate possession; $1,500 cash, balance mortgage. Harry Mott, Northport, L. I.

OWNER FORCED TO SELL—beautiful California bungalow, built for his own occupancy; fine large house, made improvements; large front porch; plot 50x150; garages; located in delightful residential community; 11 minutes out; price $5,500; $1,000 cash. W 286 Times.

$72.50 MONTHLY—Buys a beautiful new Dutch Colonial, 4 blocks from station; one hour from Manhattan; restricted surroundings, overlooking golf links; moderate cash payments. Lenox Hills, 10 W 54th. Fitzroy 2800.

### Long Island For Rent.

FAR ROCKAWAY—New 8-room, 2 baths, handsomely furnished house. Immediate possession; $1,500 for season. Call Far Rockaway 0371W for appointment.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
Modern 9-room brick house, 4 baths, newly decorated; near station; $300 per month. 254 Slocum Crescent. Telephone Murray Hill 1182.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—For rent, small house, unfurnished, near station. 47 Burns St. Telephone Boulevard 6206.

SOUTH SHORE, L. I.—Commuting distance; 2 furnished houses, every improvement, including heat; beautiful location, grounds and beach; reasonable rent to right parties. Address M. G., 178 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

### Westchester County For Sale.

PELHAM.
In the heights; owner will sacrifice for quick sale his delightful country residence; grounds 175x300, about 1 acre; shade trees; frame construction, slate roof; 10 rooms, 3 tile baths, sun and open porches; garage; every modern convenience; ready to move right in; places like this seldom offered; price $21,000; inspect today.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
4,768 Boston Post Road, Pelham. Phone 8109.
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill 7822.

RYE—For sale, owner moving; must sell beautiful ten-room house and garage, near water; furnished or unfurnished. Write 812, 200 5th Av., New York City.

CHAUNCEY B. GRIFFEN,
16 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9826.
All the better Westchester properties.
WHITE PLAINS, Tel. White Plains 2468.
PELHAM, Tel. Pelham 1160.
PELHAMSTELLE, Tel. Pelhamstelle 861.
LARCHMONT, Tel. Larchmont 800.
RYE, Tel. Rye 1090.
Local offices open daily and Sunday.

FOR SALE IN RYE.
New stucco house, six rooms, hot water heat, all improvements; good neighborhood; price $10,000, convenient terms; immediate possession.
CHAS. S. FAULKNER,
Office facing Rye Railroad Station.
Telephone 123 Rye, N. Y.

$1,000 down buys new 7-room house, sun parlor, sleeping porch, oak floors, fireplace, 3 bedroom; garage 7 minutes Greatwood. Owner, Box 182, Tuckahoe.

### New York State For Sale.

LAKE MAHOPAC — Boarding house, 18 rooms; completely furnished; 12 acres land; large dining room and kitchen; sickness compels selling; immediate possession; bargain; brokers protected. Apply Ritters, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR desirable party, very moderate rent, June 24 to Sept. 4, seven rooms, bath, garage; ten minutes' walk from station. Bruce, 221 Washington Av., Pleasantville.

### New Jersey For Sale.

LAKE HOPATCONG—Finest location, modern all-year house; well laid out grounds, tennis court, boat house, garage, electric light; great sacrifice. Address R. E. Killheffer, Passaic, N. J.

ROSEVILLE section Newark; one-family house; three minutes Lackawanna; $7,500. Address 49 Roseville Av.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—On account of leaving the West I must sell or rent attractive and modern 7-room house. Rutherford 834W.

BARGAIN—Modern seven-room home; ideal location; perfect condition; large shaded plot; convenient to station; garage; fruit, garden. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

LOOK HERE.
Will sacrifice for $16,500 the best house and grounds in New Jersey for the money; call and be convinced; terms. Owner, 406 Rutland Av., West Englewood.

A SIX-ROOM house for sale or rent; if for sale, $5,000, $1,000 cash; if for rent, $40 per month; electric light, city water; 3 minutes to station and school. Z 2380 Times Annex.

SACRIFICE lovely 7-room home; $750 cash, balance $7,000, like rent; all modern improvements. Clara Hensche, 135 Park St., Ridgefield Park. Phone Hackensack 2740.

### New Jersey For Rent.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

## HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

WANTED—Three-family brick house in Bronx, convenient to Lexington Av. subway; good condition; $4,000 cash. Write, G. H. 102, 17 West 42d St.

LIST your properties for sale and to let for quick action with A. A. Schopp, 47 West 34th.

WANTED, buy or lease, private house; anywhere. Schaus, 230 East 150th.

## FARMS, GROVES and RANCHES.

### Connecticut—New England For Sale.

BEAUTIFUL 300-acre estate, only 20 minutes walk to railroad station; can commute to New York; large 7-room bungalow; improvements; also 6-room tenement house; 150 apple trees; 2 acres peach; 1 acre large pond; price reasonable; this farm is shown in our office by moving pictures. Clark & Son, 1,024 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

## APARTMENT HOUSES

### Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

140TH ST.—Four story, ten family, four stores, all improvements, rent $11,500; price $68,500 net; sacrifice, act quick. Rosenberg, 15 Park Row. Principals only.

125TH ST., EAST—5-story new law, 4 stores; hot water; no steam; excellent location; good condition; rents $10,000; price $86,000; cash $12,000. John Astin, 119 East 116th St. Harlem 8906.

WEST SIDE-CENTRAL PARK.
New law walk-up, 3 and 4 rooms; rent $17,200; only 5½ times rent; profits $9,300 year; large rooms. Harris Exchange, Times Bldg. Bryant 0610.

BRONX CORNER PROPERTY.
Walk-up, with large store; rent $19,200; big rooms; low rent; price less than six times rent; cash $15,000. Harris Exchange, Times Bldg. Bryant 0610.

CHOICE PROPOSITIONS, LARGE PROFITS.
Below 116th St., best location, 5-story apartment house, 3 and 4 rooms; rents $54,000; price $535,000, easy terms.
Same location, fine 12-story corner apartment house, 5, 6 and 7 rooms; rents $157,000; cash necessary $125,000; price right and very desirable terms.
Ring Riverside Drive corner; rents $88,000; price $540,000, good terms.
Vicinity Broadway and 103d St., choice location, with unusual future for improvements; apartment house, 3, 4 and 6 rooms; old low rents $42,000; can be about $60,000 with improvements; price $360,000.
Broadway business corner apartment house with stores; rents $83,500 low; price $519,000.
Five-story apartment hotel, 52x100, 3 and 6 rooms; rents $14,100; price $80,000.
We also have a number of other very desirable Broadway, West End Avenue and Riverside Drive corners, business buildings and smaller properties, which can be bought cheap on easy terms; will pay you to get particulars.
H. T. WOOD,
50 E. 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 0060 and 0070.

TENEMENTS FOR SALE, 88 1ST AV.
4-story double tenement, 10 stores, 4-8s on floor; rental $5,500.
288 E. HOUSTON ST., 6-story and 4-story rear tenement, one store, 24 families; rental $7,000.
A. A. SCHOFF, 47 WEST 34TH.

PRINCIPALS, Look This Over—Corner Riverside Drive, wonderful location, 100 ft. wide, 6-story, elevator, 3-4's, all latest improvements; rent over $51,000; price $385,000; cash only $25,000 required.
CHARLES M. DE ROSA CO.
110 West 34th. Fitzroy 0072.

FIVE single apartment houses, West 90s, built on lot 125 ft.; 3 5-room apartments each floor; all improvements; first mortgage $65,000; price $175,000, with $45,000 cash, renting for $27,000. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 200 West 72d.

INVESTORS, I have few bargains in high-class elevator, walk-up apartments, some free and clear; very attractive terms. Call personally, John McAuley, 25 Broadway.

RENT $51,200; CASH $238,000.
Riverside Drive corner; 6-story, elevator, 3 and 4 room apartments; excellent location; good mortgages; very large rooms. Harris Exchange, Times Bldg. Bryant 0610.

RENTS $64,000; cash $37,500 buys 128-foot apartment house; 5-year mortgage; easy terms. Cutler, 176 West 72d St.

FOR SALE—Various apartment houses at right prices. Call or write for particulars. Manhattan Realties, 565 5th Av.

FOR SALE or lease long term, 4-story brick with store, 2,160 sq. ft., near 125th St. H. J. Queripel, 2,800 3d Av.

## APARTMENT HOUSES WANTED.

OWNERS, brokers interested; apartment houses west side, business property anywhere. H. Lewis, 345 West 47th St. Bryant 4144.

## BUILDINGS AND FACTORIES.

### Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 810-818—Garage building, 50x50; large yard space, suitable automobile business, repairing, sales, storage. Pothmont, 617 East Fordham Road. Tremont 3622.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING,
25,000 Square Feet,
BARCLAY STREET
Through the Block to
PARK PLACE,
With Possession
Leasehold For Sale—
Choice Location
A. H. MATHEWS & CO., 14 Maiden Lane.

### Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

16TH, 419 WEST—Garage for rent, 7,000 square feet, $600 monthly; with heat; no taxes. Chelsea 4900. Lindquist.

### Brooklyn—Long Island For Sale.

FACTORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALBERT G. DIXON,
179 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Triangle 8630.

### Brooklyn—Long Island For Rent.

2,500 or 5,000 sq. ft. for rent in brick factory building; concrete floor; 5 minutes from Queensboro Bridge. Phone Astoria 4350.

12,000 SQUARE FEET, fire sprinkled; boiler and engine. 554 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone South 2951.

### Other Sections For Sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE—21,000 feet, modern, answering brick factory; excellent light; labor plentiful; sale, lease, bargain. S 330 Times.

## LOFTS AND FLOORS

### Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

6TH AV., 100—Equipment for sale, including showroom fixtures and cutting room equipment; lease transferable. Apply to Winston, Room 823, 799 Broadway.

5TH AV., 118 (corner 17th St.)—Loft, sublet; 9th floor. Watkins 10082.

221-223-225 WEST 17TH ST.
At Seventh Avenue.
5,600 Square Feet for Rent.
Top floor, skylights, windows all around.
216-218-220-222 WEST 18TH ST.
At Seventh Avenue.
4,700 square feet, about one-half of loft. Floor carrying capacity 300 lbs. sq. ft.
MONAHAN EXPRESS CO., Realty Dept., 216 West 18th St. Watkins 6191.

29TH ST., 342-351 WEST.
Loft 50x100, light 4 sides; 10-ton steam, electric elevator; immediate possession; reasonable. Inquire Barrows, Orchard 9292.

29TH, 252-258 (W. of 7th Av., Watkins 1025)—Daylight lofts, 100% sprinkler; elevators, watchman; store and basement. Call Supt.

30TH ST., 32 EAST—LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY LOFT; ABOUT 1,500 SQUARE FEET; RENT REASONABLE. INQUIRE MANAGER, HOTEL, 30 EAST 30TH ST.

42D, 429 WEST—Large basement, 25x55, Inquire in store.

49TH, 20 WEST—Parlor floor, near 5th Av., unusually attractive for light-class retail business; immediate possession.

50TH ST., 607 WEST—Loft, 25x100; sprinklers, automobile elevator; low rent. Apply to Joseph and Zeamens, 1,584 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 8240.

LOFTS FOR RENT.
16-18 BEEKMAN ST.
Printers, Jewelers, &c.; 4,000 sq. ft. each.
RENT $3,600; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Fireproof, Electric Elevator.
FENIMORE O. GOODE CO., INC.,
565 5th Av. Vanderbilt 3141.

LOFT, 5,000 square feet, located at 121-123 East 24th St.; 13-story fireproof building; sprinkler system; minimum insurance rate. Apply Superintendent, 116 East 29th.

TO LEASE—Ground floor of 539 East 19th St. and vacant lots and shed, 543 East 19th. Estate of John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1081.

TO LEASE—Third floor loft, 52x184; 539 East 19th. Estate of John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1081.

LOFTS, with power, heat, elevator; heavy manufacturing; all subways; low rent; 25 or 50x100. 88 Walker St.

SUBLET part of loft and office; telephone, stenographic service optional; reasonable. 87 Walker St.

### Brooklyn-Long Island For Rent.

LONG ISLAND CITY—3,970 square feet, 3d floor, fireproof building, close to Queensborough bridge; 2 blocks subway station on Corona line, 15 minutes to Grand Central; also 1,600 square feet on 2d floor to sublet till Dec. 1, 1923, with option for two years; rent 50 cents per square foot. Clay, 9 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

LOFT, 222x90; light on four sides; heat, sprinkler, power; excellent locality for labor; railroad facilities; Meserole Av. and Jewell St., Greenpoint. Inquire Weinstein, 85 Front St., Brooklyn. Tel. 3061 Greenpoint.

MFG. LOFTS—OWNER, FITZROY 4848.
85 West 30th St. .....50x92
123 West 24th (also store) .....25x100
156-160 Bleecker St. .....25x100

LOFTS, 45x90, light on all sides; excellent locality for labor. Inquire Weinstein, 85 Front St., Brooklyn. Tel. 3061 Greenpoint.

### Other Sections For Rent.

LOFT, 30x85, very light, main business street, new building. 136 Martine Av., White Plains. Thompson & Thompson, Depot Plaza. Tel. 3000 White Plains.

## STORES.

### Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

6TH AV. (southwest corner 21st St.)—Suitable clothing, men's furnishings; reasonable rent. Mandl, 236 6th Av. Chelsea 2297.

26TH, 253-259 WEST (7th Av.) — Watkins 1025; store and basement; 100% sprinkler.

8TH ST., 18 WEST—Large store, suitable any business; low rent. Jennie Winters, 25 West 42d St. Longacre 8018.

3RD ST. (near 2d Av.)—Small store, suitable office, manufacturing, food products or other retail line; very reasonable rent. Inquire Wagner Leasing Co., Owners, 405 Lexington Av. Vanderbilt 0536-7029.

30TH ST., 304 EAST (near 2d Av.)—Large deep store; good location; any retail business; very reasonable rent. Inquire Wagner Leasing Co., Owners, 405 Lexington Av. Vanderbilt 0536-7029.

125TH ST., 1 EAST.
Corner 5th Av. Large corner store and basement; 25,000 sq. ft. Let or will divide to suit. Zetkoff & Lerner, 1 East 125th. Harlem 0765.

LEXINGTON AV. (57th St.)—Corner store, suitable high-class business; Park Av. trade. Seidenman, 1,517 84 Av. Lenox 8060.

STORES TO LEASE, BUSY CORNER.
Reasonable rental.
See renting man on premises.
2,116 B'WAY, CORNER 74TH ST.
787 Lexington Av., corner 60th.
Lexington Av., near 57th.
203 West 34th, at 7th Av.
149 West 67th St.
875 Grand Av., corner 7th Av., Astoria.

PART of store to let. Kante Leak Roof Kote Co., West 34th St., Penn Station entrance.

LARGE corner store, $85. Apply Monday, 500 West 125th St., Room 2.

### Brooklyn—Long Island For Rent.

JUST completed DeKalb Av. and Flatbush Av. ext.; excellent for women's trade; low rent. Apply premises, or Lewis & Fisher Company, 174 Montague St. Main 7366.

### Other Sections For Rent.

VERY desirable store on Market St., Newark, N. J., near theatre and in the best business section; 20-year lease; very cheap rental.
PHILIP J. ROWERS & CO.,
561 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 4026.

## OFFICES

### Manhattan—Bronx For Rent.

5TH AV., 170—Light office to sublease, $60; fine building. Adams & Co., on premises.

7TH AV., 14th St.—Unusually light office; floor, 26x100, 13,000 sq. ft.; smaller offices, $50-$100. Dunne, 97 7th Av.

16TH, 34 WEST—Building of the Spanish Society between 5th and 6th Ave., 3 offices; very reasonable rent; furnished if desired.

26TH, 118 EAST—Private offices and desk space, with service. Room 809.

28TH ST., 116 WEST—Office completely furnished, $35; references. Mr. Keets, Room 607. Fitzroy 1189.

40TH, 110 WEST—Furnished private office in realtor's suite; unobstructed light, phone and service; rent reasonable. Suite 2401.

42D, 250 WEST—Sunlight, sunny offices, partitioned, furnished, in high-class building; 300 sq. ft.; Times Square district. Suite 508. Candler Building.

42D, 17 EAST, Suite 921, National City Bank Bldg.; light rooms, 662 ft.; immediate possession; concessions. Call Renting Office, Vanderbilt 8600.

42D ST., 33 WEST (Aeolian Hall), Room 960—Sublet, small furnished, partitioned office; phone; high-class; $115 monthly.

42D ST., 11 EAST—Offices, furnished or unfurnished; $25 to $35 per month; telephone service. Inquire at elevator.

43D, 51 EAST—Private office, desk room, exceptional service. Suite 506.

47TH ST., 19 WEST—Attractive private office in accountant's suite. Room 811.

47TH ST., 245 WEST—Romax Building, near Broadway; with partition; telephone $45.

125TH ST., 1 EAST—Offices and small lofts; elevator, steam; rent reasonable. Zetakoff & Lerner, 1 East 125th St. Harlem 0765.

BROADWAY, 2,000-2,040 (northeast corner 62th St.)—Beautiful, sunny offices, 1,500 sq. ft.; very cheap rental. Apply Joseph & Zeamans, 1,584 Broadway. Columbus 8240.

BROADWAY, 1,658—Suite 402, furnished office, telephone and stenographer service optional; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 290—Small office, unfurnished, modern building; girl takes messages. Room 924.

BROADWAY, 135—Part of furnished, private office to let; $40. 1,138 Rector. Room 917.

BROADWAY, 160—Desirable office, 1,500 sq. ft.; reasonable rent. Apply Room 1200.

BROADWAY, 1457—Furnished private office for rent, with or without services. Kutyn.

GRAND CENTRAL Zone — Mahogany furnished office, telephones, use reception room. Vanderbilt 0853.

KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING—Opportunity for professional office man desirous to share furnished office; $35. Write for appointment, Room 1327.

MIDTOWN SECTION—Our list of small and large unfurnished and furnished offices saves your time; service free. Baumeister & Baumeister, 11 East 46th. Vanderbilt 10832.

TIMES SQUARE—Two elegantly furnished offices, 261 sq. ft. each; together or separate; telephone and mail service; rent of lease reasonable. Z 499 Times.

TIMES SQUARE, furnished offices; reasonable. Suite 612 Candler Bldg., 220 W. 42d.

WALL ST.—Up-to-date furnished offices, telephone, 1st floor. M. M. Wolff.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING—High-class private office; furnished mahogany facing west; stenographer, telephone; rent reasonable to party with satisfactory references. Apply 8913, Telephone Barclay 2102, Downtown Office Service.

217 B'way., cor. suite, 3 private, $200. Singer, office 300 ft., $65.
Equitable, 1,000 ft., 2 rooms, low rent.
63 Wm., 3 rooms, 120 sq. ft., $105.67.
CONSTANT CO.
115 Broadway. Rector 8425.

STUDIO
on roof of Prominent Office Building
for business purposes.
John H. Scheler, 235 West 56th St.

OFFICES.
Low Rents.
236 West 55th Street,
at Broadway.
Also a few completely furnished.

REDUCTION IN RENTS.
Roll top desk, $20; furnished private offices, $30 and $35; telephone service; mail privileges, $3. Dunne Co., 296 Broadway, 24 floor.

OFFICES—4 desirable rooms, Hudson Terminal building, furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable rent; all or single rooms. Telephone Cortlandt 8070.

ONE of the finest single offices downtown; magnificent river view; furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable. Helm, 52 Broadway.

OFFICES—3 East 17th St.; $35 a month up. Byrne & Bowman, 50 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2371.

PRIVATE office, stenographic service, telephone; downtown bank building; $75 monthly to right party. Worth 9618.

LIGHT suite of two rooms for studio, office, &c.; $35 per month. Inquire 111 West 61st, near Broadway.

PRIVATE OFFICE, desk room, stenographic service and telephone. 1,170 Broadway. Room 906.

OFFICE, PRIVATE, $40, FURNISHED SERVICE. SUITE 302, 15 EAST 40TH ST.

SUBLET modern, well lighted 3-room office, 723 square feet; moderate. Apply occupant Room 903, 68 William St.

CORNER 44th and Madison Av., Canadian Pacific Building, 3 private offices and reception room. Vanderbilt 3051.

FINE OFFICES, SHOWROOMS.
BEST MIDTOWN LOCATIONS.
WILCHINS, 1 W. 34TH. FITZROY 5989.

OFFICES, large, small; also skylight studio room. Apply Supt., 118 East 28th.

CHOICE OFFICES in Capitol Theatre Building, 1,639 Broadway.

TO LET for business, 334 6th Av., corner 22d St. Suite 403.

## DESK ROOM

### Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

8TH AV., 263—Share private furnished office, $15 monthly; telephone, stenographic service. Franklin.

26TH, 116 WEST—Share mahogany furnished office, service, keep down overhead. Austin.

40TH, 110 WEST—Desk, private office, service; $25. Suite 1004, Pennsylvania 5891.

41ST, 101 WEST (corner 6th Av.)—Desk room with service, also private office; furnished; convenient subway, elevator. Stokes, Weber Co.

BROADWAY, 1,123 (Townsend Bldg.), Room 321.
ATTENTION BUYERS AND SALESMEN!
Office and desk room space, courteous and efficient service to your clients during your absence; desirable location. Tyron Khisting Mills.

FIFTH AV., 505-511, SUITE 300.
Desk room; exceptionally fine office.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

WILLIAM ST., 55—Well-furnished light, stenographic service; telephone. Call John 1940.

DESK ROOM, free telephone service, ideal location for insurance or real estate man. 160 East 165th St. Room 212. Bet. 9 and 11 A. M. any morning.

FOR RENT, space in furnished office, together with use of stenographer, typewriter and telephone. William C. Gebhardt, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

WORLD BUILDING—Desk, with telephone, stenographic service, $6; $10; mailing privileges, $3. Suite 700, 63-65 Park Row.

## DESK ROOM.

### Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

MAILING privilege, desk room, with, without service. 305 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2525.

DESK ROOM—Quiet, airy office; reasonable; telephone and stenographic service. 124 West 43d. Bryant 0095.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—Share private office; rental concession. Lacshter, 110 West 40th St.

DESK ROOM or share offices; exporter with fine light office will share office or vacant desk room. 183 William St., two flights up.

DESK ROOM, elegantly furnished office; Times Square section. 1,466 Broadway, Room 703.

DESK space in attractive office, new building; telephone and stenographic service. Room 618, 119 East 42d.

DESK ROOM to let in office. Kante Leak Roof Kote Co., West 34th St. Penn Station entrance.

DESK ROOM, light, airy office, all conve

**Closing Hours for Advertisements**

**Sunday Edition**

THURSDAY, NOON—Display, Situations, Help, Business, Amusements.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT—Display Apartments, Unfurnished Rooms, Furnished Rooms, Country Board.

FRIDAY, 4 P. M.—Classified classifications of Real Estate.

FRIDAY, 7 P. M.—Amusements for Saturday.

THURSDAY, 3 P. M.—Display classifications, Real Estate, Amusements (Saturday 10 A. M. Saturday).

**Daily Edition**

If received prior to 4 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified announcements for daily edition are subject to cancelation. Final closing time 4 P. M.

**Classified Advertising Rates**

Count as words to an agate line.

| (Minimum space per item) | Agate Lines |
|---|---|
| Apartments, Unfurnished | 2 lns. |
| Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted | 2 lns. |
| Country and Board Wanted | 2 lns. |
| Situations Wanted | 2 lns. |
| Help Wanted | 2 lns. |
| Lost and Found | 2 lns. |
| Apartments to Let and Wanted | 2 lns. |
| Business Opportunities | 2 lns. |
| Marriages, Births | 2 lns. |
| For Sale | 2 lns. |
| Automobiles, Exchanges | 2 lns. |
| Agents Wanted | 2 lns. |
| Employment Agencies | 2 lns. |
| | **Per Week** |
| Business Opportunities (Open Site) | 1 ln. |
| Buyer Wants, Offerings at Auction | 1 ln. |
| Book Business (Sunday) | 1 ln. |
| Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Engagements (up to 50 words) | 1 ln. |

Errors verified by telephone advertisements in advance of closing time.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—West Side.**

11TH ST., 601 WEST—Attractive 7 private rooms, 3 baths; Aug.-Oct.; rented $150; Telephone Cathedral 5720, Apt. 72.

115TH (92 ST. NICHOLAS AV.)—6 rooms; June-November; elevator. Apt. 6-B.

116TH, 310 WEST (Apt. 16)—Six-room apartment overlooking Drive; suitable Summer months.

116TH ST.—Two-room suite, overlooking Hudson; artistic, refined; gentleman. Cathedral 8205.

116TH ST., 600 WEST—8 rooms, 2 baths; Summer; at once; afternoons; adults; $150 per month. Apt. 8B.

116TH (Near Drive)—$100; furnished, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Phone Pitkin 3045.

118TH, 310 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOMS SUITES, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATE; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

121ST, 100 Morningside Drive Apt. 6B, Morningside 8906—Newly decorated 4 rooms, front. June 15-Sept. 15; $125 monthly.

122D, 416 WEST (Apt. 52)—House on heights overlooking Morningside Park; wide view; cool; Summer; rent Columbia; elevator, well furnished, independent front apartments; 3 rooms, $200; 5 rooms, $120; 3 rooms, $100; Summer or year.

123D ST., 440 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartment, with piano; facing Morningside Park; full size kitchen. Apply to Supt.

123TH (85 St. Nicholas Terrace)—Apartment 3 rooms; artistic high class; elevator, phone service; sacrifice $50 a month. Altschuler.

133TH, 506 WEST — Four, five rooms; front; phone, shower; $17 up; devices.

136TH, 600 WEST—Five cool rooms, bath, until Oct. 1; piano; elevator; 305. Supt.

139TH, 410 WEST (Apt. 12)—Four rooms, attractive; sublet reasonable. Audubon 9637, Loomis.

140TH, 600 WEST—Comfortable furnished 3-room apartment. Wadsworth 9400, Apt. 2B.

141ST, 706 WEST—High class 3 and 4-room apartments; $65 and $77 a month. Apply Superintendent.

142D, 700 WEST—3 rooms, $45 facing street, nicely furnished. Apt. 3B.

ABERDEEN HOTEL, 17 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—SPECIAL SUMMER RATES, $14 PER WEEK AND UP; NEWLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED.

BROADWAY, 2,345 (Euclid Hall)—2 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished, reasonable. Apartment 46, (88th St.) Phone Schuyler 2605.

BROADWAY, 3117 (124th)—3 rooms and bath to Oct. 1; rent moderate. See Superintendent. Morningside 8805.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (708)—Beautiful two rooms, bath, $120 (hotel and maid service; until Oct. 1. Phone before noon or after 6:30, Suite 1030, Endicott 9400.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.

Bright, sizy apartment, entire floor; remodeled house; $100; two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen, bath; mahogany furniture, fireplaces, Sunny Dunlap; frequent trains; large backyard gardens. Frank, 55 King St. Spring 4779.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Large furnished room, July 1; two outside windows, open fireplace, large closet, private bath, telephone, roof garden. Phone mornings, Watkins 8940.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Southern independent apartment, private bath, best kitchen; $75 month; also small studio, $7 week. Watkins 4892.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114 (near 121st St.)—6 rooms, in refined house; park view, elevator; $135. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 501 (at 157th St.)—5 rooms, all outside, all overlooking Drive and river; exceptionally furnished complete; unusually delightful and cool in Summer; unobstructed and expensive views from all rooms; high-class elevator house. Apt. 6D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM SUITES, PRIVATE BATH; COMPLETE SEPARATE KITCHEN; SUMMER RATES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 356—Four rooms, complete, light, cool, attractive; immediate possession; reasonable. Morningside 1026. Apt. 5A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (corner 105th St.)—Six-room apartment, two baths; all outside rooms; beautifully furnished; telephone. Academy 1091.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 432 (116th)—Beautiful front apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528—Cosy four rooms, phone, elevator, service all night. Supt.

TIEMANN PLACE, 31 (Apt. 8, 125th and Broadway)—Leaving city; sacrifice furniture, sunest new; rent $55. All day Sunday, after 8:30 evenings.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 63 South—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath. Apply Superintendent.

SMALL family may have complete privacy with lady; exclusive apartment, near Park, subway; two large bedrooms, living room, bath; kitchen privileges. J 573 Times.

DOCTOR'S Opportunity—Parlor floor with examination office; residential 57th street; experienced house service; waiting practice. Particulars Ashland 7324.

PERSONALLY inspected apartment; all sizes. Smith-Gibbons, 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 0580.

**Furnished—Brooklyn.**

BEDFORD SECTION—Most desirable, completely furnished apartment; every convenience. Phone Decatur 0813.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Two and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; reasonable; one block subway, Landry, 101 Montague St.

UNION ST., 1,067—3 rooms, well furnished, piano, one block to L. I. R. R. subway; also near Ebbets Field. June 15 to Nov. 1; phone mornings, 9188 Prospect for appointment.

**Furnished—Long Island.**

ASTORIA—6-room apartment in two-family house, with sun parlor, for three months. Apply 47-18 1st Av., Astoria.

FOREST HILLS GARDEN—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath. Telephone Boulevard 9438J.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY — For rent, furnished apartment, 3 rooms and kitchenette; all modern improvements; for couple only; with private family; near station and waterfront. Phone Coney Island 3354.

**Furnished—Westchester County.**

NEW ROCHELLE, 136 North Ave.—5 rooms overlooking park, near stations; July 1 to September 10; reference; $100. Mr. Godfrey.

PELHAM—July to Sept. 15, furnished apartment or unfurnished, for unexpired lease, 4 rooms, top floor; all outside exposure, elevator, 2 minutes station. Pelbrook Hall. Phone 5800 Pelham.

PELHAM — Attractive 4-room furnished apartment for Summer. Pelham 4812M.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

83D, 153 EAST—Two and three room apartments; kitchenette, bath, studio, sleeping porch; roof garden. Murray Hill 4960.

37TH (Murray Hill)—Four rooms, bath, $167 month; new elevator building. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

34TH, 33 EAST—Large front room, alcove and bath. Reily.

36TH ST., 144 EAST.

Four beautiful rooms and foyer; high-class apartment; fireproof building; immediate and Fall possession; rent $2,800. Inquire Superintendent.

36TH ST., 138 EAST.

5 large rooms, 2 baths, high-class apartment; fireproof building; immediate and Fall possession; rent $3,000. Inquire Supt.

36TH ST., 138 EAST.

3 rooms and 3 baths; high-class apartment; fireproof building; immediate and Fall possession; rent $2,000. Inquire Supt.

40TH ST., 15 WEST.

Breezy, Summer, 2-room, kitchenette, bath; Summer furnishings; Summer rates; telephone; elevator.

57TH, 136 EAST—3, 6 beautiful rooms, bath, steam, electricity, newly decorated.

57TH ST., 140 WEST—Refined studio apartments with all modern improvements, including in-a-door beds; $100. Longacre 4504 or Circle 9068.

67TH ST., 25 EAST.

Two very large rooms, bath, 2 closets, $250, service. Superintendent on premises.

**APARTMENTS TO LET.**

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

61ST, 166 EAST—Five bright, modern rooms; 7th floor; neighborhood; rent $135. Apt. 7D.

55TH, 417 WEST—Ground floor, 103 feet deep, electricity; very reasonable.

FREEMAN PLACE, 34-36 sublet, unfurnished, 4th floor, with privilege lease for one year or longer; 4th-floor apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100. Apply afternoons. King Basement Jell.

LEXINGTON AV.—2 light, airy rooms, improvements, furniture for sale; rent $42. Write Box 1, 1683 M. Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 413—3 beautiful rooms; elevator, steam, electricity, parquet floors, telephone.

MADISON AV., 765, bar 66th—Open for inspection, 3 and 5 rooms, new, with private bath; rent $75-$95. Phone Rhinelander 3324. Apply between 2 and 5.

PARK AV., 815 (at 80th St.)—One apartment of 7 rooms, 3 baths; newly decorated. Agent on premises.

VYSE AV., 1,760 (near 174th St. subway station)—3-4 rooms; high-class apartment house; reasonable rent.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

4TH ST., 235 WEST—Four-five rooms, bath, steam, electricity; newly decorated.

14TH, 355 WEST—Two rooms; all improvements, electric light included; rent $60-$65. Supt. on premises. Van Vliet A Place, 10 5th Av.

16TH, 140 WEST—Six large rooms, steam, electricity, parquet floors, telephone.

47TH (bet. 5th and 6th Avs.)—Five rooms and bath; $125. Miss Lewis, 17 West 47th St.

49TH, 31 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; high-class walk-up apartment; unusually attractive. Agent, 3 West 50th.

56TH, 3 WEST—Studio apartment, with glass-enclosed conservatory, 14x21, large living room with northern light, and bedroom, elevator; exceptional apartment.

59TH, 47 WEST—Cool, 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; unusually attractive, exclusive elevator apartment.

50TH, 21 WEST — Two large, light, airy rooms, kitchenette and bath. Apply Supt.

53D, 58 WEST—Entire ground floor, large living room, bedroom, with open fireplace; kitchen, tiled bath; use of yard. James A. Dowd, 874 6th Av. Circle 0032.

55TH ST., 13 WEST—3 and 5 rooms, all improvements; telephone; reasonable rent.

70TH ST., 230 WEST (between Broadway and West End Av.)—High-class fireproof apartment of 5 and 6 rooms; immediate possession. Apply Supt. on premises.

70TH ST. AND WEST END AV. (northwest corner)—Choice 7-room apartment; 2 and 3 rooms with bath; $100, $125, $135.

76TH, 200 WEST—Magnificent parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; parquet floor.

77D, 43 WEST—Studio apartment; north light; 2 rooms, bath; school building; office service; rent moderate.

77D, 132 WEST — Studio apartment, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; ground floor; suitable any business; lease.

78TH—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $80; bargain. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

78TH, 57 WEST (La Rochelle)—8 rooms, duplex, 2 baths, spacious; select; moderate rent. Supt. premises.

78TH, 67 WEST (La Rochelle)—7 rooms, overlooking Hudson; spacious; rent moderate. Supt.

78TH ST., 25 WEST—Magnificent, sunny, south front, entire floor. All conveniences.

83D, 137 WEST—Six exceptionally beautiful rooms, bath, steam, electricity; newly decorated.

86TH ST., 300 WEST—Opportunity to secure an advantageous lease of two rooms and bath with service, in new apartment hotel. Inquire switchboard.

88TH, 139 WEST—One large room and alcove, housekeeping apartments, newly decorated, $65 monthly, including gas, electricity.

89TH—Elevator apartment, 3 rooms, bath; $135 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

90TH—Elevator apartment, 3 rooms, 2 baths, $150 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

92D, 4-6-12 WEST.

Seven large rooms, modern elevator apartments; immediate and Fall possession; rent $1,800 to $2,000. Inquire Superintendent.

95TH, 206 WEST—5 and 7 light rooms, up-to-date elevator apartment house.

96TH ST., 310 WEST (CORNER BROADWAY)—NEW UP-TO-DATE ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, TWO, THREE ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; $1,200 UP.

97TH, 308 WEST—6, 6 immense sunny rooms; redecorated throughout; all night elevator; exceptional transit facilities; $125-$135.

101ST, 211 WEST (Adjoining Broadway)—Five large rooms, elevator; reasonable; rent $100.

102D, 165 WEST—6 light, attractive rooms, electricity, modern improvements; $65. Janitor.

104TH, 116 WEST—Six large, light rooms, modern bathroom; newly redecorated, suitable for doctor or dentist; references required; reasonable terms. Apply Superintendent.

107TH, 209 WEST—Seven large, light rooms, all improvements; newly decorated; $110. See superintendent on premises.

108TH, 3 WEST—Five and six large room apartments, modern elevator building, newly decorated; references required; reasonable terms and leases. Apply Superintendent.

110 ST., 527 WEST (Broadway)—3-6-7-8 spacious rooms, 1-2 baths, ample closets; fireproof; $1,400-$2,700.

111TH, 501 WEST—Four very choice outside rooms, elevator apartment; $80. Supt.

114TH, 614 WEST (near Drive)—Five rooms, latest improvements; 3d floor, private house; rent $1,500 yearly; lease; vacant.

114TH, 514 WEST—Five rooms, rear, southern exposure. Apply Supt.

116TH, 315 WEST—Five rooms, high-class elevator apartment. Apply Supt.

117TH, 201-203 WEST—7-room apartment to sublease, in high-class elevator house; all rooms facing front; price $135 and up. Inquire Superintendent.

119TH, 113 WEST—4 large rooms and bath. University 3236.

122D, 513 WEST—4 rooms, elevator apartment; very desirable; possession; $75. Supt.

136TH, 436 WEST (Broadway)—Seven rooms, outside; splendid layout; completely decorated; immediate occupancy; modern elevator building. Morningside 0748.

140TH ST., 608 WEST.

FIVE ROOMS, ATTRACTIVE, MODERN, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE. APPLY ON PREMISES.

144TH, 516 WEST — Choice 6 rooms, newly decorated; elevator apartments; $110; open for inspection. Supt.

146TH, 447 WEST (Broadway)—6 attractive rooms, walk up, electricity, improvements; $60.

151ST, 446 WEST—5 rooms, bath, electricity, steam, modern improvements; $60. Janitor.

152D, 479 WEST—Six rooms, ground floor; rent $100.

156TH, 545 WEST—Beautiful modern 4-room apartment; parquet floors. Schmidt.

160TH ST., 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—6-7 rooms, large foyer, 2 baths; fireproof elevator apartment. Inquire Supt.

162D ST., 656 WEST (adjoining Drive)—Three, four and six rooms, unusually large, well planned; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or Realty Supervision Co., 45 West 34th St. Tel. Fitzroy 3800.

163D ST., 600 WEST (Corner Broadway)—High class elevator apartments; eight desirable light rooms and two baths; facing Broadway; $155; also four rooms, $82.50.

177TH, 500 WEST—High-class elevator building, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

177TH, 35 WEST—7-room duplex apartment; handy subway and "L"; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Bingham 4961.

179TH, 815 WEST—Five room front apartment, all improvements; rent $65.

181ST (Ft. Washington Av.), just west of Broadway)—4-5 rooms and bath, elevator; all modern improvements; newly decorated; $85-$90. Apply Supt. or phone Circle 2097.

181ST, 601 WEST—Three to 8 rooms, corner elevator apartments; $60 and up.

BROADWAY, 3,600 (corner 149th)—6 rooms, elevator; all connect with private hall; convenient for two families. Inquire Supt.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424 (corner 102d St.)—6 rooms and bath; light and sunny. Fred A. Zittel & Sons, Inc., Broadway and 70th St. Telephone 8200 Endicott.

CENTRAL PARK W., 591—6 choice rooms; steam, hot water, telephone; facing Central Park; newly decorated; possession. Supt.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 815—Seven rooms, directly overlooking reservoir; references; $200. Inquire Apt. 11B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 360—6 spacious rooms, select neighborhood; rent moderate. Apply on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 523 (86th)—Beautiful three rooms, bath and kitchenette; whole floor suite, facing park; $165.

PLAZA BONAIR—7 spacious rooms; elevator; $110; S. W. corner 150th and St. Nicholas.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 524 (near 125d)—High-class elevator building, overlooking Grant's Tomb and Hudson River; desirable six, eight room apartments; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (156th to 157th St.)

The Riviera.

5-7-8-9 elegant, large rooms, spacious closets; reasonable rents. Manager on Premises. Tel. Billings 2900.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 344 (Apt. 8a)—Newly decorated 4-room apartment; stripped and paneled; 16 months' lease; reduced rental.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION—Several attractive three-story and basement dwellings, $3,000. Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc., 305 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 0852.

WEST END AV., 929—Slight rooms, 2 baths; sublet; immediate possession; reasonable.

**APARTMENTS TO LET.**

**Unfurnished—New York.**

WEST END AV., 301 (1st floor, south; near 79th St.)—Near Riverside in city; attractive; is arranged 3 outside apartments, 3 rooms, bathes; would sell separately; Summer or Fall; 1 in, 2 vacant; superintendent.

WEST END AV. (corn.)—Beautiful 5-room apartments; newly decorated; sublease suitable; immediate possession. Riverside 10051.

WEST END AV., 838 (southeast corner 101st St.)—3 large, sunny rooms, nicely room outside; immediate occupancy.

**Unfurnished—Bronx.**

CRESTON AV., 1,976—2 and 3 rooms; high-class apartment house; reasonable rates. Superintendent.

BOSTON AVE., 3945 near Burnside Ave. station; new high class 4-room apartments; moderate rental; ideal surroundings, light and airy; most transit facilities.

MOTT AV., 460 (140th St.)—3 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water, electricity, tub; east floors (3 apartments entire house); Broadway and Lexington Av. express; also Concourse buses; rents $50, $55, $125.

NEW BUILDING.

Three and four rooms, up-to-date. 1,162 Sherman Av. Block south of 167th St. Jerome Av. subway express station. Apply Janitor. Two blocks east of Concourse. Inquire premises, or agent, S. RASMUSSEN, 1,574 Washington Av. (177th St.).

**Unfurnished—Brooklyn.**

3D ST., 575 (corner 8th Av.)—High-class elevator apartment, 4 rooms, bath; corner; southern exposure; one block from Prospect Park; convenient to subway and trolley. Phone Broad 8214. 25 Broad St. Ask for H. B.

**Unfurnished—Long Island.**

ASTORIA—4-room apartment, up-to-date, new building, all modern accommodations. Apply Supt., 503 5th Av., or phone Astoria 2303.

ASTORIA—4-room apartment, up-to-date, all modern improvements. Apply Supt., 640 Academy St. Phone Astoria 2603.

ELMHURST—8 rooms, sun parlor, all latest improvements. Inquire 55 Elmhurst Av.

GARDEN CITY.

Exceptional apartments, just completed; residential section; six rooms, two baths; open fireplaces; 2 car garage.

A. NAGEAU APARTMENTS, Stewart Av.

KEW GARDENS—4-room apartment; all outside; southern exposure; special bargain. Phone Fitzroy 5251, Mungovan.

**Unfurnished—Westchester County.**

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. (24 Palmer Av.)—3 and 4 rooms; all improvements. Tel. 1490. Geo. E. Ryan.

YONKERS—Elegant 3 rooms, with all modern improvements, in 2-family house facing Hudson; 2 baths and porch; can easily be adapted for 2 families; very reasonable rental for right party. Telephone Yonkers 1629 or Canal 8088.

**Unfurnished—New Jersey.**

EIGHT rooms and bath, $110 monthly, in well appointed superior elevator apartment in Newark, N. J.; suitable for particular people requiring the comforts usually associated with luxurious private homes.

NEW JERSEY REALTIES, INC., 738 Broad St., Newark. Mulberry 4814.

## MOVING, TRUCKING, STORAGE

LOADS WANTED, 360 MILE.

Boston, Providence, Rochester, Buffalo, Montreal, Pittsburgh, intermediate points; goods insured. Columbus 0620.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 241 West 60th—Stores furniture, also moving, at lowest rates in city. Telephone Endicott 2187.

NEW West End Express Co., 424 Amsterdam Av.; local and long distance moving; reasonable rates. Phone Schuyler 1015.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**East Side.**

9TH, 37, 39, 41 WEST—Furnished, unfurnished, Vanderbilt Studios; monthly rates; quaint basement studio, large, fireplace, partly furnished.

19TH, 240 EAST (Gramercy Chambers)—One, two, three, baths, running water; cleaning; excellent service. Phone Gramercy 2287.

27TH ST. & MADISON AV.—Hotel Madison; Beautiful outside rooms, bath, $14-$15 weekly; use of bath, $10.50-$12; hour to R'way "L" subway; Summer rates. Ashmore.

29TH, 29 EAST—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH USE OF BATH, $18 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON, $21 FOR TWO; ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $15 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON, $17 FOR TWO. MARTHA WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY.

30TH ST. (Lexington Av.; Hotel Rutledge)—Women exclusively; newly decorated; some private bath, from $12 weekly also room, use of bath, $12 weekly; restaurant conveniences; big reduction for two persons.

30TH, 123 EAST—Small hall room, electricity, water, phone; refined man; $4.

31ST, 108 EAST—Front parlor, sitting room; piano, twin beds; kept clean.

36TH ST., 14 EAST—Attractive double front room; suitable 2 or 3.

36TH ST., 34 EAST—Large double room with private bath, street entrance.

37TH, 125 EAST—SMALL, $28 MONTHLY.

38TH, 15 EAST (Vanderbilt Studios)—New branch rooms of all sizes, private baths; lease; will furnish to suit; location unexcelled; business, professional people.

54TH, 66 EAST—Large, also small room, adjoining bath; reference.

55TH, 75 EAST—Exceptionally cool house, medium size room; Summer rates.

57TH, 221 EAST—Exceptional single rooms; every convenience; quiet house; references.

58TH AND 5TH AV.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS, $17.50 WITH PRIVATE BATH, $25 PER WEEK. HOTEL NETHERLAND.

58TH ST. (between Madison and Park Avs., Hotel Nassau)—$12 weekly, room, with private bath; dining room open at all hours. Phone Plaza 5100.

60TH, 55 EAST—Excellent location; desirable room for gentleman; Summer concession.

68TH, 206 EAST—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; private house.

69TH, 222 EAST—Cosy room; strictly private family; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

85D, EAST—Large room; all conveniences; in private house. Telephone Lenox 0804.

91ST, 50 EAST—Attractively furnished room, with private family; telephone; electricity, running water; references.

93D ST., AT MADISON AV. (Hotel Ashton)—Hotel service, homelike rooms with bath, $15 up; without, $12 up; suites consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bath, at rates in proportion; exceptional service; convenient to all transportation; close to park.

96TH, 52 EAST (Apt. 1)—Attractive room, running water; $10.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.

The rates in the newest of the Allerton group, a 17-story fireproof building, just completed, combining complete, clean, cheerful conveniences, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week for permanent residents only. 45 East 85th St., 143 East 30th St.

MADISON, at 61st—Newly furnished bedroom and living room, bath; kitchenette privileges; gentleman; $35; call up Hermit, Bryant 8720, 9 to 5.

MADISON AV., 249 (36th)—Attractive large room, private bath, kitchenette; single, $6.

PARK AV., 705—Exclusive and convenient neighborhood; room near bath; private family apartment; meals optional. Phone Rhinelander 8801.

PARK AV., 77 (near 39th)—Desirable room; kitchenette privileges; reasonable.

FURNISHED room, light, all improvements; reasonable rent. Lenox 6882.

**West Side.**

4TH TO 28TH ST., ROOMS TO MEET YOUR NEEDS—SERVICE FREE. Rooms inspected. Endicott 2186 or Mich. GREATER N. Y. ROOM EXC., 2,025 B'WAY.

18TH, 133 WEST—Large front room, alcove, adjoining bath, kitchenette, all conveniences, ample closets; Summer rates. Chelsea 6624.

28TH, 310 WEST—Large front parlor, beautifully furnished; twin beds; private bath.

31ST, ST., 4 WEST (NEAR 5TH AV.)—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED OUTSIDE ROOMS, WITH TWIN BEDS AND RUNNING WATER, $18 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $24 FOR TWO; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $3.50 PER DAY, $21 PER WEEK. HOTEL WOLCOTT.

31ST ST. AND BROADWAY—ROOMS, RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $14 AND $16 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $17 AND $18 FOR TWO PERSONS; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $26 PER WEEK FOR TWO PERSONS. HOTEL GRAND.

34TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—LARGE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $12 AND $14 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $16 AND $18 FOR TWO PERSONS; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK ONE PERSON, $26 AND $28 PER WEEK FOR TWO PERSONS. HOTEL NAVARRE.

42D, 322 WEST—Cool, light rooms; running water, electricity; $3.50 to $5.

43D ST. (JUST WEST OF BROADWAY) HOTEL CLARAN.

A distinctive residence for men. 1,000 outside cool rooms with bath. New fifteen-story exceptionally located fireproof hotel; building every convenience; most attractive rates in town; $10-$18 weekly.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.**

**West Side.**

54TH ST., 324 WEST—Large, sun room, with or without board. Rec. 2. Pennsylvania 8300.

47TH ST., 102 WEST (RALEIGH HALL), A RESIDENCE FOR MEN.

Attractively furnished rooms, with or without private bath; use of shower; all advantages and accommodations; with hotel service. RATES FROM $10 WEEKLY.

50TH (106 WEST AV.).

Two rooms, bath; service; Summer rates.

51ST, 248 WEST—Large and small rooms; all modern improvements.

54TH ST., 36 WEST.

Attractive, comfortable room for gentleman; running water, use bath; electricity; telephone; breakfast if desired; reasonable; references.

56TH, 40 WEST—Large, elegant room, private entrance and phone. Circle 1179.

57TH ST., 113 WEST—A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER IN ROOMS, SHOWERS AND BATH ON BACHELOR FLOORS TO RENT, $14 PER WEEK. GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

60TH (northeast Broadway)—Hotel Sidney, new, fireproof, newly furnished; excellent accommodations for transients; single room, $10 per week; double room for two, $16 up.

60TH, 3 WEST—Superior double room, running water, high floor, high class elevator apartment, exceedingly cool. Herton.

60TH ST., 21 WEST—Studio for one or two artists; fine light.

60TH, 14 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATH; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

60TH, 62 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS IN COMPLETE APARTMENTS; PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

70TH, 200 WEST—$10 WEEKLY UP, TWO PERSONS, GEORGIA HOTEL, FACING BROADWAY; NEW, WITH MODERN FURNISHINGS.

70TH, 130 WEST—Large room complete, bath; Summer rate; gentleman. Endicott 1242.

70TH, 314 WEST—NEWLY RENOVATED. Private bath, kitchenette; reasonable; also single.

70TH, 55 WEST—Large cool rooms, twin beds, connecting bath, continuous hot water, electricity, telephone; $7, $10, $12.

70TH, 16 WEST—Attractive, single, double rooms; twin beds; private bath; reasonable.

70TH, 209 WEST—Attractive two small communicating rooms, $12; accommodate 1-2.

70TH, 136 WEST—Attractively furnished large front and back rooms; private baths.

70TH, 55 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, $14; SINGLE, $7.

70TH, 28 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath; medium and small room.

71ST, 241 WEST—Single, double front room adjoining bath, $8-$16; references. Endicott 1620.

71ST, 102 WEST—Medium rooms for 1 or 2; beautifully furnished; reasonable.

71ST, 342 WEST—Immaculate medium room; French family; small; $8; gentlemen, 12.

72D, 29 WEST — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHEN PRIVILEGES; REASONABLE.

72D, 163 W.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

72D, 122 WEST—Beautiful double room, elevator; all conveniences; business people; moderate.

72D, 32 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful, large, airy rooms; all conveniences; near Park.

72D, 123 WEST—Beautiful double room; electricity; all conveniences; business people; moderate.

72D, 242 WEST—Parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; plenty light; also single rooms.

72D ST., 18 WEST.

ATTRACTIVE, MEDIUM ROOMS, $10 UP.

72D, 146 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM; REASONABLE.

74TH, 156 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $10, $12 UP; DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

74TH, 3 WEST — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

74TH ST., 104 WEST—Summer rates; single, double; with, without bath, real shower bath; beautiful basement bedroom, bath, kitchenette.

74TH, 46 WEST — BEAUTIFUL FRONT PARLOR; ALSO DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, $16; SKYLIGHT ROOM, $5.

74TH, 122 WEST—Lately opened, newly furnished residence, rooms, connecting baths, twin beds; electricity; $7-$10; $12-$15.

74TH, 41 WEST—TWO ROOMS, FRONT BASEMENT; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14; SINGLE, $6.

74TH, 5 WEST—Beautiful front parlor, piano, also front basement and single.

75TH, 3 WEST—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $15; SINGLE, $6.

75TH, 227 WEST—Overlooking Hudson; artistically furnished; single, double; with, without bath.

75TH, 157 WEST—Beautiful large room, twin beds, running water, bath; reasonable.

75TH, 138 WEST—Suitable two three; private bath; near subway; owner's home.

75TH, 112 WEST—Large and small; one flight; private bath; electricity, phone.

75TH, 116 WEST—Large room, private bath; medium and small rooms; modern.

76TH, 147 WEST—Artistic, beautifully appointed, large, private shower, $12; exclusive; gentleman.

76TH, 51 WEST—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; all furniture new; every convenience; continuous hot water; telephone.

76TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other rooms; twin beds; private bath; references.

76TH, 200 WEST—Large suite, single room; elevator. Endicott 9466. Warner.

76TH, 251 WEST—Large room, alcove; hot, cold water; single room; electricity.

76TH, 237 WEST—Newly renovated residence, rooms, twin beds; $7-$10-$15.

77TH, 10 WEST—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

77TH, 106 WEST—Comfortable small, large rooms, with, without private bath; select residence; $7.50, $10, $12, $15.

77TH ST., 40 WEST.

Handsome room with bath, $16; delightful front basement, newly decorated, $14.

77TH, 153 WEST—Large, comfortable room, private bath, electricity; exceptional house.

78TH ST., 132 WEST.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS IN PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE.

78TH, 334 WEST—Excellent double rooms; running water; with, without bath; reasonable.

79TH, 323 WEST—Skylight room, $4.50; others $6 and $7.

79TH, 146 WEST—NEWLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH, WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH, REFERENCES; ONE SMALL ROOM.

79TH, 167 WEST—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; smaller rooms; terms reasonable.

79TH, WEST (Riverside)—Large room, new furniture; very light; twin beds; maid and telephone service; refinement. Schuyler 8869.

79TH, 122 WEST—Large-small rooms, basement, electricity, telephone; references.

79TH, 356 WEST—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen. Apt. 4A.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV.—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $12 PER WEEK; LARGE DOUBLE ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK OR $3.50 PER DAY. HOTEL ENDICOTT.

81ST ST., 31 WEST (Hotel Colonial)—Newly decorated, furnished, one, two, three outside rooms; private bath; elevated, surface cars, subway; $16-$22.50-$28.50 week; complete hotel service; restaurant.

81ST, 114 WEST—Just opened, newly furnished rooms; twin beds, also apartments; two rooms and bath; all conveniences.

81ST, 81 WEST (Hotel Colonial)—Single rooms; men only; running water; telephone; complete hotel service; $10 weekly.

81ST, 310 WEST—Rooms, newly furnished house, every convenience, private bath, kitchenette.

81ST, 134 WEST—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath, private house; references.

81ST, 123 WEST—ONE ROOM, BATH AND KITCHENETTE.

82D, 156 WEST—Rooms in the 30s and 90s; every room personally inspected.

84TH, 2 WEST—Newly decorated double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, phone; reasonable.

85TH ST., 43 WEST—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, electricity; suitable for two.

85TH, 63 WEST—Single rooms; running water, electricity, connecting bath; $3-$10.

85TH, 245 WEST—Double, single room, private family; Summer rates; ladies only.

85TH, 327 WEST (Apt. 5)—Front room, double kitchenette privileges; shower, $12.

86TH, 49 W.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOM; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER RATES.

86TH (2,348

**182 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT**
Advertised Today in
The New York Times

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.
Continued From Preceding Page.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced; full set double entry controlling accounts; state full particulars of experience and references and lowest salary. W 352 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
thoroughly experienced in waist line; one (1) assume complete charge of accounts receivable ledgers; none other need apply. Paris, 31 West 28th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRESS LINE; NEAT HANDWRITING AND ACCURACY MOST ESSENTIAL. BOX 806, 131 WEST 35TH.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, wanted immediately, to take full charge, double entry. Call Monday, 9 o'clock, with references. R. & G. Knitting Mills, 13 East 31st.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience capable handling full set books; controlling accounts, trial balance; state experience, salary desired. B 426 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, experienced handling double entry control and notes; permanent position; $25 to start; good opportunity. Gotham Optical Co., 45 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER, some experience, to take charge of small office. Columbia Neckwear Co., 122 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, conscientious; must have good handwriting; $20. W 365 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in cloak line; state full particulars in first letter. B. K., 232 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, accurate figurer; good penman; moderate salary to start. M. Bernstein, 36 West 32d St.

CARETAKER WANTED — CALL TODAY BEFORE 12 AT 59 WEST 46TH ST.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, family of three; references. Apt. 6 West, 251 West 95th.

CLERKS:
DESIRABLE POSITIONS ARE OPEN
IN THE
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
OF THE
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE.
GOOD STARTING SALARY;
FREQUENT PAYROLL INCREASES
AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT
TO HIGHER POSITIONS.
APPLY:
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY,
ROOM 866,
80 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

CLERK to work in policy department in large downtown insurance office; good opportunity and permanent. Inquire 54 Stone St., city.

COOK, capable, references, for small family; Summer New Jersey shore, Winter city. Call Monday evening 8 o'clock, 12 East 76th St.

COOK—Competent middle-aged woman for small family in city. Address with references, stating wages required, to store, 32 East 59th.

COOK, good, plain, for small family in country; no washing. Phone Dr. Day, Triangle 6750, week days.

COOK, white, first-class private family, New Hampshire for Summer, best references required. Call Monday, 9-12, 20 West 85th.

COUNSELOR for girls' camp near city; must be able to swim and help with all outdoor sports. Answer, Miss Guy, 111 East 59th.

DEMONSTRATOR-SELLERS KITCHEN CABINET; PLEASANT, EASY WORK; GOOD SALARY. APPLY 10:30, WEIL BROTHERS, 2362 5th Av.

DESIGNER on dance, evening and afternoon silk dresses; only those who have been with better houses need apply; splendid opportunity. E. M., 234 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS—Several permanent positions open for experienced operators; opportunity for capable girls; good salary; chance for advancement. Miss Charash, Room 1515, 154 Nassau St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED. APPLY S. KARPEN & BROS., STEINWAY AND JACKSON AVS., L. I. CITY.

ELECTRICAL SOLICITORS.
House to house canvass for electrical appliances; salary and commission. Goldenberg Bros., 367 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

GENERAL housework, white, for house in country, 50 minutes from New York, family two adults; must be good cook; permanent position; apartment in Fall. Tree Mrs. Moore, Fordham 9635, Apt. 3-I, between 10 and 12, morning.

GIRLS.
TELEPHONE OPERATING
PROVIDES
PLEASANT, INTERESTING
AND
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
$15 TO START,
WITH AN INCREASE
IN SALARY
AT END OF ONE MONTH
AND
FURTHER ADVANCEMENT
IN SALARY AT
FREQUENT INTERVALS.
Apply:
1,158 Broadway, cor. 27th St.
58 West Houston St.,
NEW YORK.
870 East 180th St.,
BRONX.
81 Willoughby St.,
BROOKLYN.
8 Hardenbrook Av. (163d St.),
JAMAICA, N. Y.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRL—FILE CLERK
Good education, intelligent, alert, wanted in filing department of large wholesale house; good position and splendid chance for advancement. L. D. Bloch, 39 East 18th.

GIRLS,
aged 15-16, intelligent, neat, for office work; chance for advancement. Apply Room 518, 195 Broadway.

GIRL, EXPERIENCED, TO CARE ORDERS AND STOCK BOOKS; PERMANENT POSITION. MONARCH DRESS CO., 500 7TH AV.

GIRL, over 16 years, to assist in fur factory and learn trade; $10 to start. W 302 Times.

HOOKER IN DRESS HOUSE; ALSO TAKE CARE OF SAMPLES; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. SON & ASH, 106 MADISON AV.

HOUSEWORK, general, experienced girl; references; family four; Long Beach. Call between 10 and 1, Hotel Vanderbilt, Room 522.

LADY'S MAID—Can any lady highly recommend one useful to go to New Hampshire for the Summer. Address, Lady's Maid, 6 East 61st St., N. Y. C.

MASSEUSE wanted, from June to October. Prince Hotel Hot Baths, Beach 69th St., Arverne, L. I.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSE WANTS
EXPERIENCED DESIGNER.
KANRICH BROS., 601 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY DESIGNER—One experienced on medium-priced hats. Call 980 Fox St., Apartment 4-D. Mornings only.

MILLINERY DESIGNER,
experienced on medium-priced trimmed hats. Goldsmith, 568 Broadway.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.
POPULAR PRICED HATS; PERMANENT.
DELMONTE, 48 WEST 38TH.

MODEL, PERFECT 10.
SAMPLE MODEL FOR HIGH-GRADE TAILOR-MADE DRESS HOUSE; STEADY POSITION.
JESSE SHULMAN CO.,
500 7TH AV.

MODELS,
COAT AND WRAP HOUSE.
HIGHEST SALARY. CLOSED SATURDAY.
AMSTERDAM, INC.,
498 7TH AV.

MODELS,
SIZES 16 AND 18,
experienced, tall, stylish young ladies, to display gowns; long season; good salary. Apply all week.
FASHION BILT DRESS CO.,
500 7TH AV.

MODELS WANTED — STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR SUITS AND DRESSES; GOOD PAY; OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE THAT QUALIFY. L. S. VOGEL, 498 7TH AV.

MODEL, SIZE 16, IN MISSES' TAILORED DRESS HOUSE; LONG SEASON, LOOKER-BROWN CO., 211 5TH AV.

MODELS, wanted, size 16, for suits and dresses; long season. Charles Kondelsion, 112 Madison Av., Madison Square 6354.

MODEL, tall, attractive; size 16; dresses. Wm. Feeney, Inc., 237 West 37th.

NURSE for two children, 3 and 4. Scarsdale; three minutes station; 40 minutes from New York; away two Summer months. Interview Mrs. Arthur Besse, 268 4th Av., Room 805, Tuesday, 10-12.

NURSE, young woman to assist in care of year-old boy; country for Summer. Phone week days Triangle 6750. Dr. Day.

NURSE, experienced; references; entire charge one young baby. Call 10 West 76th St., 11-2 Monday.

NURSE, undergraduate, for night duty in hospital; some training and experience. 430 East 59th.

NURSE for doctor's office, experienced in office routine; sleep in. 67 East 93d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, knowledge of shorthand and typing desirable. State full particulars, box 19, 131 West 28th.

ORDER CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN TAKING FULL CHARGE OF STOCK RECORDS, DRESS AND WAIST HOUSE. WRITE BOX 249, 206 FITZGERALD BLDG.

OFFICE GIRL, bright girl to do filing. 36 East 20th.

SALESLADIES, experience unnecessary; must be over 16 years of age; salary $16 and commission. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN—To women of good address and convincing talkers an exceptional proposition; selling Ford cars; our unique sales plan in connection with Ford $5 weekly purchase plan enables us to offer you an income far in excess of the ordinary connection. Automobile experience not necessary; sales experience in any line will qualify you; our co-operation won't let you fail; commission basis. Rech Sales and Service, Inc., 587 Forest Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn. Call 9 to 12. After 12 phone Evergreen 10252 for appointment.

SALESWOMEN
Women of refinement to sell The Book of Knowledge; liberal commission basis and drawing account; special method of sales; more than 1,000,000 sets sold; call 2 to 5 P. M., Room 930, 2 West 45th St.

SALESWOMEN with personality to sell guaranteed silk hosiery to public; salary with bonus. Venida Hosiery, 3 West 29th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, some bookkeeping; refined, experienced. 67 East 93d St.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping essential. Shirtcraft, 212 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced; part time, physician's office, Park Av., near 59th St., 1 to 5:30, except Saturday and Sunday; state age, salary, experience and religion. B 426 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,
young lady with general office experience; must know how to operate Monitor board; one who has waist house experience preferred. Paris, 31 East 28th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by large real estate concern; personal initiative, neatness and ability to handle details essential; permanent position; state experience and salary. V 297 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced, permanent position with large machinery firm; hours 9-5; opportunity for advancement. Shipler Construction and Supply Co., 52 St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, 2 or 3 years' experience; good chance for advancement. Call or write Davis & Lawrence Co., East 238th St. and Bronx Boulevard.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in office of large uptown firm; excellent opportunity; state experience, salary, religion. B 1112 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, educated, refined young woman, 25 or over, experienced; must be excellent typist and know office routine. Apply Monday, 9 to 12, 420 East 59th.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work; state previous employment, salary desired and give references in first letter. F 276 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good knowledge office; only thoroughly experienced need apply. V. Sidney, Weinberg Knitting Mills, 168 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER,
EXPERIENCED, DRESS HOUSE.
HALPERN-KALB,
63 EAST 32D.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, speed and accuracy required; one who can operate a Monitor switchboard. Seneca Textile Corp., 75 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 to 5 years' experience; salary $22. Apply Tuesday A. M., 140 East 54th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; permanent position. S. Karpen & Bros., Jackson and Steinway Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced general office work. Culver Lumber Co., 37th St. and 14th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply Room 27, 406 East 149th.

STENOGRAPHER, large industrial concern has opening; salary $110 month; give age, experience and references. B 414 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator, Monitor, general office work; salary $18. Apply 247 West 35th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, is offered an exceptional opportunity; must be competent, capable and efficient. W 322 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be competent and experienced in office work; good penman. Apply Oldman Bros., 114 West 26th.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, experienced; Christian concern; $25. Columbus Mfg., 830 9th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; $10 to start. Apply Room 802A, 116 Nassau St.

TECHNICIAN and office assistant. To apply between 9 and 12, any morning, Dr. F., 237 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ONLY. GLASSER & WEINSTEIN, 38 WEST 32D.

TYPISTS—The United States Rubber Co. has two openings for typists, salary $19-$20; high school education an asset. Apply at employment office, 58th St. and Broadway.

TYPIST and clerical work; over 2 years' experience necessary; salary $18-$20. Apply Tuesday A. M., 140 East 54th.

WOMAN, age 25-35, operate blue printing machine; experience desirable; will teach accompanying; requires standing most of day; hours 8 to 5:30, Saturday 8 to 12:15. Mergenthaler Linotype, 36 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN wanted at Bonnie Burn Sanitarium, Scotch Plains, N. J., experienced in the care of children, to take charge of prevention; may be trained nurse or not. Telephone Fanwood 1455.

WOMAN, intelligent, neat, assist in physician's office; must have knowledge stenography; exceptional opportunity learn practice nursing and medicine. F 280 Times.

YOUNG LADY
THAT CAN COPY DESIGNS AND SUPERVISE MAKING OF SILK FLOWERS FOR COSTUME HOUSE.
SAML. FLOERSHEIMER & BRO.,
141 MADISON AV., AT 31ST ST.

YOUNG LADY, good at figures; knowledge of stenography and to operate switchboard; one who has been with corrugated box plant preferred. W 176 Times.

YOUNG LADY as hostess in high-class tea room. Saunter Inn, 2,879 Broadway, at 112th St.

YOUNG WOMAN TO MAKE HERSELF USEFUL IN STOCK ROOM; GOOD PAYING, STEADY POSITION. MONARCH DRESS CO., 500 7TH AV.

### Employment Agencies.

GAHAGAN AGENCY 256 BROADWAY
E. M. I. KING, Mgr.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, $30; legal, $30; manufacturing, steel, oil, engineering, produce, automobile, brokerage, realty, brass, publishing, &c., $23-$30; about 50 openings for beginners an djuniors, $14-$16-$18-$20-$23.
ALSO splendid openings for bookkeepers, typists, switchboard operators, various clerical openings at good salaries to be filled today.
ESTABLISHED OVER 25 YEARS.
We cater to the best only—both firms and applicants.
NO ADVANCE CHARGE.

THE BRENTON COMPANY,
50 CHURCH ST., ROOM 379, 3D FLOOR.
PRIVATE SEC'Y large Mfg. Co., advertising experience preferred.....$30-$35
STENOGRAPHERS, very many openings in various banks and commercial houses where advancement is assured.....$25-$30
TYPISTS, must be fast operators.....$20
CLERKS, must be college grads., very fine Mfg. Co., no experience.....$22
FILE CLERKS, depending on experience and education.....$18-$22
E. B. Operator, accurate, some exper.....$22

REED COMMERCIAL, 200 BROADWAY.
Bookkeeper, $30; secretary, 2, $30; stenos, all lines, $20-$18. Typists, 50 positions, $25-$15. Typist-clerk, good at figures, $25; clerk-typist, good handwriting, $23; clerk, for records, $20; automatic file, $22; subject file, $24; payroll, cashier, money counters, $22-$17. Elliott-Fisher, $25; comptr., $23; Moon Hopkins, $25; Remington Wahl, $20. Positions for College Girls. S'bd, $22.
FIFTY POSITIONS FOR
CLERKS (BEGINNERS).

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.
### Employment Agencies.

THE PERSONNEL COMPANY,
9 Church St., bet. Cortlandt-Liberty.
Where YOU are an INDIVIDUAL.
Only investigated firms; no advance fee.
PRIVATE SEC'Y-STENO., Coll. grad. Personnel Dept., $35; Secy.-Steno., bank, $30; Secy.-Steno., Sales Manager, uptown, $29; many other openings uptown, downtown, $25-$30; Temp. Steno. 4 wks., $30; open.
TYPISTS, tabulating, $23; several other excellent openings, $20-$22.
FILE CLERK, good exper., $24.
COL. GRAD., majored in economics, $26; mathematics, $25.
CLERKS, some H. S., good at figures, $15-$20.
COMPTOMETER OPR., Temp., $25.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPR., $35.

BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
3 Rector, Room 206. Rector 0654.
STENOGRAPHERS, insurance, realty, steamship, commercial contrctors, $20-$30; law, legal experience unnecessary, $25.
TYPISTS-CLERKS, $16-$22; beginners, $15.
CLERKS, $16-$20; beginners, $12-$15.
FILE CLERKS (7), beginners, $60 month.
Statistical clerk-typist, $23; Burroughs bookkeeper, $25; E.-F. bill clerk, $25; bookkeeper-typist, Brooklyn, $22; bookkeepers, $15-$18; multigraph operator, $18; dictaphone operators, $20-$25; comptometer operators, $25.
Uptown-downtown. Interviews 9-6 P. M.

MUTUAL BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.,
15 Park Row, Opp. Gen. P. O.
We have a number of unusually desirable positions uptown and downtown.
STENOGRAPHERS.....$25
Others equally desirable.....$22-$23
BOOKPR.-CORRESP.....$30-$35
STENO.-BKPR.....$35
TYPISTS.....$25-$23-$22-$20-$18
OPERATORS—Compt., $25; Tab., $22; Moon-H., $25; E.-F., $25, and others.
CLERKS, $23-$20-$18; BEGINNERS.

MERCANTILE AGENCY, 200 BROADWAY.
We have no end of high-grade openings, all with best New York firms, small and large: officers, Secretaries-Stenographers-typists, Elliott-Fisher billers and bookkeepers, comptometer and dictaphone operators, Underwood billers, bookkeepers, ledger clerks, file clerks, clerical, good at figures; clerical, experienced and beginners, all at highest salaries offered today. Call early.

BROWN EXCHANGE, 1 WEST 45D ST.
Opp. library, uptown 7 downtown positions.
SECRETARY-STENOS, $30-$35; TYPISTS, MANY, $23-$18; CLERKS, VARIETY, $25-$18; FILE SUPERVISORS, $25; SWITCHBOARD, BANK, $28; COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS; BEGINNERS, EXPERIENCED.

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE, INC.,
No Registration Fee. 123 Liberty St.
Secty-Steno; Vice President Bank.....$1,560
Secty-Steno: volume detail work.....$1,400
Stenos: Many attractive openings.....$20-$25
Bookkeeper: Knowledge of typing, st.....$25
Typists.....$18-$22 Clerks: beginners.....$16

PERSONNEL PLACEMENT BUREAU,
17 WEST 42D ST. LONGACRE 8989.
Secretary, publishing, ability translate French, $35; Secretary, 42d St., $30; Stenos, general, $20-$28; Clerks, $20; Relief switch. and typist, $16; Billing typist, $22.
Bookkeeper and Steno, brokerage.....$30-$35
Stenos, Brokerage and Com'l.....$20-$30
Typists.....$18-$20
Clerks and File Clerks.....$15-$18
Registration Free.

WALL ST. AGENCY, 20 BROAD ST.

DAISY "ROBERTS RELIABLE" AGENCY.
853 Seventh Avenue (at 60th St.)
Stenographers; Stenographers-Bookkeepers; Typists, Clerks. Call; excellent openings daily; experienced and beginners.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway—Stenos., commercial, legal; typists, bookkeepers, clerical; many excellent positions; call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

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E. BURNHAM,
School of Beauty Culture,
130 West 42d St.
Telephone Bryant 4380.
Complete Course in
Day and Evening.
Burnham Graduates Are Always in
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Open all year round by
E. BURNHAM, INC.,
Established 1871.
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SPECIAL SUMMER RATES
effective immediately in stenography and secretaryship; by our intensive training we can qualify and place you in an excellent position in 30 to 60 days. Telephone Vanderbilt 2890 for special rates. MOON'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, pattern-cutting, draping and millinery thoroughly taught; individual instruction; OPEN ALL SUMMER; established 1876. McDowell School, 58 West 40th St. Longacre 7222; Call or write.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous baldness treatment. Beauty schools; $5 up. 119 W. 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av. Newark branch, 847 Broad St.

Shorthand and Typewriting in ONE MONTH. MILLER INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND, 1,416 Broadway, near 38th St. Fem 5614. Prof. Miller taught 5 yrs. at Columbia Univ.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
Young man, 25 to 35 years of age, with previous sales experience in men's or women's wear, wholesale or manufacturing, will find excellent opportunity to use this training on large metropolitan paper; salary $60. Write fully. S 1008 Times Annex.

ATTORNEYS.
By large title company, attorneys experienced in examination, reading or closing titles to real estate; excellent salaries; answer, by letter stating age, qualifications, experience and salary desired. V 784 Times Downtown.

BOOKBINDER, finisher, library, magazine and law work; exceptional opportunity for the right party; state fully experience. X 2060 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER—MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN MERCANTILE LINE, PREFERABLY TEXTILES; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, NEED APPLY; GOOD SALARY AND ADVANCEMENT. ULLMAN LEVINTHAL SILKS CORP., 54 EAST 20TH.

BOOKKEEPER—Preferably one with wholesale dress experience; must know stenography and typewriting and be able to take complete charge of office. Falcon Costume Co., 305 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER—Assistant; to calculate cost in ladies' neckwear factory; must be expert at figuring; good salary; permanent position. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; young man; permanent position. Century Metal Bed Co., Juniper Av., Maspeth, L. I. Newtown 1224.

BOOKKEEPER, executive ability, experienced radical wearing apparel; steady position; state age, salary, references and full particulars. S 894 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant; minimum experience 5 years; over 30 years of age; salary $30 to start. Apply Tuesday A. M., 140 East 54th.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, one who is willing to make himself generally useful with underwear house. E L. 232 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate; state experience. B 29 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR GOOD OPENINGS IN LARGE CONCERN; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY ROOM 704,
80 EAST 42D ST.

BOYS.
For boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years wishing to make banking a career under desirable surroundings there are good openings in a downtown institution; for the right type of boy the opportunities for advancement are excellent, initial salary depending on experience; applicants should state education, training and reference. Write Box F. N. 1111, St. Paul Bldg., N. Y.

BOYS,
16 to 18 years of age,
FOR OFFICE AND MESSENGER WORK.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPT.,
268 WEST 36TH ST., N. Y. C.

BOY Wanted in importing house, to run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply Monday with references. Store, 22 West 21st Street.

BOYS.
Ages 15, 16, intelligent, neat, for office work; chance for advancement. Apply Room 518, 195 Broadway.

BOYS, 16, for junior clerical work; permanent position in old established downtown insurance office; good opportunity. Inquire W. P., 54 Stone St., City.

BOYS, 15 TO 17, STEADY WORK WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. WEBER & HEILBRONER, 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

BOY, 16 years of age or over, mechanically inclined, will find exceptional opportunity to learn trade in special service department of large organization. S 1007 Times Annex.

BOY.
Well mannered, neat appearing, for office of large manufacturer. Chas. A. Schieren Company, 30 Ferry St.

BOYS, WILLING; FINE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE; WORK IN STOCK. CAMPBELL, METZGER, JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

BOY wanted, bright and active, by wholesale house located in San Francisco; must be graduate of grammar schools just from school preferred. F 244 Times.

BOYS with some high school training wanted in downtown company; short Summer hours. V 780 Times Downtown.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR — Financial institution which is constantly promoting from within can use several capable men at from initial salary of $1,000 to $1,200, depending on experience; excellent opportunity for young men appreciating desirable surroundings and willing to work progressively. Write Box D. R. 1111, St. Paul Bldg., N. Y.

BUTLER—Personal city references required; country. Apply, 10 to 11:30, 42 West 76th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced; give full particulars; also salary and references; open hours; good position for right party. Write Chauffeur, Box 8, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

CHEMIST for brass goods; take charge of lacquer department; one preferred with some experience, application of colors and bronzes. S 896 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
Two young men familiar with shipyard practice wanted by Brooklyn Yard; hours, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. State age and references. S 855 Times Downtown.

CLERK, for building contractor's office; experienced in plan records; knowledge plans preferred. F 273 Times.

COUPLE, white, divide entire work small house, country; no washing; man drive Ford. Call 10-1 Monday, Gotthold, 170 West 59th St.

DRAFTSMEN—Draftsmen with experience in topographical or civil engineering; drafting required for work in connection with aerial photographic mapping. Apply by letter, stating age and experience, Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, 136 West 52d St.

DRAFTSMAN—Young man capable of laying out stone work. Apply M. McGrath & Co., Broadway and Hopkins Av., Astoria, L. I. Phone Astoria 0437.

DRUG CLERK, good, registered or not registered. I. L. Romanoff, 3,709 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL TESTERS.
Unusual opportunities for advancement are extended to young men who have had an education along mechanical, electrical or civil engineering lines. Those qualified will be trained to develop as automatic telephone circuit testers. This work is very interesting and should interest the young man seeking a future.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
268 WEST 36TH ST., N. Y. C.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR,
experienced in finished house and factory wiring; salary and commission. Goldenberg Bros., 367 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

ESTIMATOR wanted for floor and wall tile; one with at least five years' experience in this particular business; must be accurate and responsible; give reference. W 194 Times.

EX-RAY TECHNICIAN, EXPERT IN MAKING DENTAL FILMS, WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY 26 WEST 48D ST., 2D FLOOR, X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

FOREMEN—Large bottling company needs two competent men as foremen of bottling shop; steady position year round; must be willing to start at minimum salary; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Tuesday A. M., 140 East 54th St.

FOREMAN, capable of handling help, general factory work; non-technical; good opportunity for right man; reply, state age, experience and salary desired. X 2126 Times Annex.

GARMENT foreman wanted, practical, who fully understands designing and construction of knitted outerwear garments, sport coats, sweaters, vests, et cetera; this is an excellent opportunity and future for a hustler capable of turning out production and getting results. Write at once, giving past experience, references and wages expected. Address all correspondence to Western Knitting Mills Inc., 1606 Broadway.

GIRL—Good handwriting, quick at figures, knowledge of bookkeeping desirable. Consolidated Glass Co., 1079 East Tremont Av.

HOUSEKEEPER—General; good, plain cook, competent; white. Call or phone today, 4 to 6, Riverside 2286; Apt. 4-W, 4 West 93d St.

JANITORS.
under 50 years, in good health, to work in Telephone Exchanges.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
268 WEST 36TH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR CITY INDUSTRIAL AID,
129 WORTH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
361 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.

JANITOR for 16-family house; 3 rooms on the ground floor, $25 per month. Call at 590 Bismere Place.

JUNIOR CLERK for steamship office; state age, reference and salary expected. S 829 Times Downtown.

KNITTER on Jacquard raschel machines; must be thoroughly experienced. Braude Brothers, 44 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

MARCEL WAVER—Experienced. 147 West 44th St. Mme. Marie.

MEN—MECHANICAL,
19 to 25 years of age, for adjustment of TELEPHONE APPARATUS. The work is light, clean and will interest men with mechanical experience who wish to qualify for greater responsibilities in the telephone industry. Work located in Brooklyn.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
268 WEST 36TH ST., N. Y. C.

MEN wanted at present employed any lines, can make commission selling electric signs as spare time; no selling experience necessary. Call 494 Atlantic Av. Brooklyn.

MILLINERY MANAGER AND BUYER, AGGRESSIVE MAN, THOROUGH RETAIL EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; CAPABLE OF TRIMMING WINDOWS. GOOD JUDGE OF MILLINERY; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTY WITH SUCCESSFUL RECORD. INTERNATIONAL MILLINERY CO., 63 WEST 36TH ST.

BOY, intelligent, for busy real estate office; state age, education, references. S. M., 958 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a fire insurance company, one who can run errands and also help with detail work; salary $50 month; give age and nationality in applying. S 819 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT for office work, full time; state full particulars; hospital training. F 281 Times.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLY HOUSE.
Stock and shipping clerk; experienced only; write, stating age, experience and salary desired. Rubin & Meyers, 207 Beach 54th St., Rockaway Beach.

PORTERS (WHITE),
under 50 years, in good health, to work in Telephone Exchanges.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
268 WEST 36TH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR CITY INDUSTRIAL AID,
129 WORTH ST., N. Y. C.,
OR STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
361 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.

PRINTER wanted by a large western wallpaper mill, a first-class printer of engraved wall paper; state experience, wages, &c. X 2121 Times Annex.

SALES SUPERVISOR—One thoroughly familiar with Bronx and Manhattan territory and able to direct men on trucks; must be thoroughly experienced in merchandising and not afraid hard work; must also know how to drive a car; only those with the above qualifications need apply; steady position. W 292 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK—ONLY ONE EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING LARGE QUANTITIES OF FRAGILE MERCHANDISE NEED APPLY; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX 18, 620 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

SHOE HELP WANTED.
Experienced bed machine operators, pullers, side lasters, assemblers, finishers and presses and inexperienced men and women who are anxious to learn a trade. There is some labor difficulty owing to the fact that some members of the Boot and Shoe Worker's Union have left their jobs in violation of their agreement.
L. G. WHITE SHOE COMPANY,
BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

STENOGRAPHERS,
LAW OFFICE,
generally experienced; opportunity for legal experience; daylight office; 5-6. 434 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, to handle correspondence and make out orders; resident of East New York preferred. Novelty Handkerchief Co., 473 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST—High school girl preferred; salary $15. Call at 10, Room 801, Capitol Theatre Bldg., 1,639 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—Very efficient; good salary to other need apply. Hudson Bag Co., 814 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Assistant doctor's office; part day, part evening work; meals furnished. X 2160 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER—With billing experience; permanent. 2d floor, 124 West 29th.

STOCK CLERK, experienced, for silk house; good chance for advancement; state experience, age and salary desired. W 251 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for ornamental iron works, located in San Francisco; must have experience both in iron and high-class bronze work; give full particulars in letter. W 369 Times.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

TOOL STEEL SALESMAN,
thoroughly experienced; must have a good personality and be a real business getter; exceptional opportunity at open initial salary of $1,000 to $1,200, depending on experience; excellent opportunity for young man appreciating desirable surroundings and willing to work progressively. Write Box D. R. 1111, St. Paul Bldg., N. Y.

TRAFFIC CLERK, familiar with railroad tariffs, to check freight bills, quote rates; railroad experience. C 799 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS AND CLERKS.
Two-year high school men with at least one year typing experience; steady work and clean surroundings.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPT.,
268 WEST 36TH ST.

WATCHMAKER, first class, for fine work in high-class store; apply by letter only, stating age, references, experience and salary. Mears & Co., 170 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN.
An excellent opportunity for advancement is offered to reliable young men in the telephone equipment installation department; the work is steady, pleasant and interesting; applications are preferred from men with at least two years' high school education, but every possible assistance will be afforded to others who wish to qualify for greater responsibilities with the telephone industry.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION DEPARTMENT,
268 WEST 36th ST., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN,
age about 20, as clerk; automobile concern; good opportunity to learn business. Apply by letter only to E. Spitzer.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.,
1,061 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MEN,
17 to 21 years of age,
for places made vacant by
PROMOTION.
A good opportunity if you are more interested in advancement than initial pay.
Apply Room 718,
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
58th St. and Broadway,
9 to 11 A. M.

YOUNG MAN
with ability and ambition desired by real estate firm for clerical position; opportunity to learn business and for advancement; recent graduate of college or high school preferred. Write, stating education, reference, religion, age and salary desired, N 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN
for bookkeeping department, able speak Spanish; must have some bookkeeping experience and handling customers' accounts. R. K., 734 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 21 years or over, for permanent positions; preference given those with high school and college education; selling ability an asset; salary. Apply Monday and Tuesday, Room 209, 302 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, to do billing, one with knowledge of stenography preferred; must be accurate at figures; good opportunity for right party; state full particulars; give telephone number. B 392 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with re-insurance underwriting experience; must be familiar with treaty re-insurance bordereaux; in applying state age, nationality and salary desired. S 818 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 17-19, opportunity to learn the business in a large downtown concern; chances for advancement more than usual; short working hours; permanent; $15; high school graduate preferred. V 601 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in prominent builder's office; knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred but not essential; state salary, education. A. B., 155 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16, for general work in office of large textile organization; exceptional opportunity; state qualifications fully. S 861 Times Downtown.

A TRUST COMPANY
Wants a young man assistant in the bookkeeping department; one who can run a Burrough's adding machine preferred; opportunity for advancement. Address stating age, experience, salary expected, and religion. V 786 Times Downtown.

### Salesmen.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN for high-class monthly covering silk, textile, cutting-up and specialty store field; also hustlers acquainted with theatres, wholesale establishments and better class shops for newspaper giving extraordinary service; permanent connection; prompt commission; 1 West 424 St., Room 451, Monday, 2 to 5 only.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN—An exceptional opportunity is afforded to several men of high calibre, willing to learn modern methods of selling automobiles, to make connection with a company handling a fast selling car; leads furnished, &c.; commission basis with drawing account to those who make good. Apply in person Monday, 9-11, and Tuesday, 9 to 10. Ask for Mr. Warren, 426 East 149th.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN—We want a few real salesmen to sell the famous Yellow Cabs; phenomenal proposition. Mr. Farrell, 651 West 50th St.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.
Ford dealers; new saying plan simplifies selling; commission basis; floor turn; leads furnished. See Mr. Vollmer, York Motors Corporation, 217 West 57th St.

AUTO SALESMEN—5 good men with proven records and ability to close quickly; drawing account and lucrative proposition to men who qualify. Moon Bronx Co., Inc., 2,235 Grand Concourse (182d).

AUTOMOBILE canvasser; wonderful new 7-in pack; fast seller; $75 weekly; commission. Amalgamated Sales Co., 506-1,540 Broadway.

BOND-STOCK SALESMEN, ATTENTION.
A large New York corporation are offering a limited number of shares in their business; they operate a chain of retail stores and do an enormous wholesale business; an opportunity to make permanent future connection, as many more stores will be opened as soon as present financing is complete; liberal commission; leads furnished. W 214 Times.

BRASSIERE and Corset Salesmen—We have a large established trade in P

# AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

ABBOTT DETROIT, 1918 ROADSTER.
BUICK, 1920-1921, all types.
CADILLACS, all models and types.
DANIELS, 1921, 7-pass. limo. sedan.
DODGE, 1921, sedan.
HUDSON, 1922, sport-model.
LAFAYETTE, 1922, limousine.
MERCER, series 5, all types.
NATIONAL, 1923, sport sedan.
PACKARD 6, 1924, tour. and sedan.
PACKARD, 1923; 6 touring.
STUDEBAKER, 1921, big 6 tour.
WILLS-St. Claire, 1922, roadster.
WILLS-St. Claire, 1922, sport tour.

SACRIFICE, MAKE OFFER SALE OF 250 RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED USED CARS OF EVERY MAKE, MODEL AND TYPE. THE GREATEST SALE OF GUARANTEED USED CARS EVER HELD IN NEW YORK CITY.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE SEEKING TO PURCHASE AN AUTOMOBILE AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES, FROM A COMPANY OF 21 YEARS' STANDING AND OF UNQUESTIONABLE REPUTATION. THIS SALE WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, JUNE 11, AND WILL CONTINUE 10 DAYS ONLY. THERE AFTER, TERMS PAYMENTS CAN BE ARRANGED AND TRADES WILL BE CONSIDERED. OPEN EVENINGS AND ON SUNDAYS.

KARP AUTOMOBILE SALON,
3RD ST., JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 0095-5252-5253.

BREWSTER 1921 Cabriolet & Town.
BREWSTER 1920 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC 1923 Sport Sedan.
CADILLAC 1923 Fuldin Sub. Sedan.
LOCOMOBILE 1921 Far. & Nel. Sport.
LOCOMOBILE 1920 Far. & Nel. Town.
ROLLS-ROYCE Late Sport 4-Passenger.
ROLLS-ROYCE Late Barker Limousine.
ROLLS-ROYCE Late Coupelet, 5-Pass.
MINERVA Late Sport 4-Passenger.
PIERCE-Arrow 1922 Healey Cabriolet.
PIERCE-Arrow 1920 French Brougham.
LANCIA 1918 Cabriolet & Town.
FIAT 1921 Landaulet Town.
PORTER 1922 Brewster Sub. Sedan.
RENAULT 1922 Brewster Cabriolet.
MERCER 1922 Special Speedster.
PACKARD 1920 Fleetwood Sport.
PANHARD 1922 Town Car.
McFARLAN 1922 Sport 4-Passenger.
EVERY CAR GUARANTEED SIX MOS.
Time payments. Trades. Open evenings.
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE,
1,900 Broadway (N. E. Cor. 63d). Col. 2000.

BUICK 1923 Spec. Red Roadster.
CADILLAC 61 coupe, like new.
CADILLAC 1921 4-pass. sp. & coupe.
CADILLAC 1921 sub. sed. and touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1921 sedan and touring.
PACKARD sing. 6 rd. & 5-pass tour.
LINCOLN 7-pass. tour., like new.
MERCER speedster, current series.
HUDSON COACH 1923 like new.
H. O. S. 1922 4-pass. sport.
DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE sedan; elec. sh.
Trades considered. Time payments.
KEARLAN AUTO EXCHANGE,
783 7th Av., corner 51st. Tel. Circle 0793.

BUICKS, 1923 to 1920; touring, roadsters, sedans, coupelets; reconditioned; like new; best values in city; time payments; guaranteed. Lobell-Aborn, 237 West 55th.

BUICK 1923 7-passenger sedan; like new; mileage 700; very reasonable. 219 West 58th St. Circle 5259.

CADILLAC 61 Touring; run 9 miles.
CADILLAC 61 Imperial.
CADILLAC 61 Suburban.
CADILLAC 61 Sedan.
LINCOLN 1922 Judkins Sport Sedan.
LINCOLN 1922 Phaeton.
L. P. JACOD & COMPANY,
1,860 Broadway. Columbus 7841.

CADILLAC Touring.
LINCOLN 1923 7-pass. Sedan.
LOCOMOBILE Sedan, 4 Pass. Sport.
MARMON Roadster.
HUDSON Sedan.
LINCOLN USED CAR DEPT.
216 West 58th St. Circle 6363.

CADILLAC 61, 5-passenger roadster; painted and mechanical condition perfect; driven about 8,000 miles; an unusual opportunity; owner leaving for Europe, will sacrifice for cash; any reasonable demonstration. Morris, Columbus 4210.

CADILLAC laundelet, fine condition; can be seen daily 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. John J. Beery Co., Vernon and Harris Avs., Long Island City. Tel. 2300 Astoria.

CADILLAC 61, four-passenger sport model; practically new; must sacrifice. See Mr. Webbe, Wills St. Claire Exchange Car Dept., 199 West 54th St.

CADILLAC USED CARS—ALL MODELS
Uptown Cadillac Corporation,
2 West 61st St. (Used Car Dept.)
PHONE COLUMBUS 7700.

CADILLACS, 1921 to 1919, touring, phaeton, coupe, roadster; best bargains in New York. Lobell-Aborn, 237 West 55th.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916; good condition; make good renting car. Park Central Motors, Inc., Park Av. at 46th St.

CADILLAC Imperial Limousine 1921, like new. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 8222.

CADILLAC 1921, 4-pass. coupe, very reasonable. 219 West 58th. Circle 5259.

CADILLAC coupe, 1923, like new, sacrifice. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 8222.

CADILLAC "61" PHAETON, practically new. 10 W. 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC "61" LIMOUSINE, practically new. 10 W 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC, 1920 STOCK LIMOUSINE; EXCELLENT SHAPE. COLUMBUS 7800.

CHALMERS 5-passenger sport touring, absolutely like new in every way, fullest equipment; also one touring, with California top; both real bargains. Chalmers Used Car Department, 157 West 56th St.

CHANDLER CHUMMY SEDAN.
Series '23, $1,500; easy terms; only run a few thousand miles; excellent buy for doctor.
Also Buick touring cheap.
HULETT MOTOR CAR CO., INC.,
888 Broadway. Columbus 1011.

CHANDLER 4-passenger sport, like new, $1,350. International Warehouse, 128 West 54th.

CHEVROLET for sale; 1922 FB sedan; almost new; ran only 5,000 miles; many extras; can be seen Stanley's Garage, 3,158 Webster Av., Bronx. N. Y. C.

COLE touring, late 1921, $950. O. Martinek, 1,953 1st Av.

CRANE SIMPLEX,
LATE
TOURING; SPECIAL HEALY BODY,
MINERVA AUTO, INC.,
136 WEST 52D ST.
ENDICOTT 5400-5430.

CUNNINGHAM sport sedan; reconditioned, refinished; looks new; must be seen to be appreciated; perfect bargain. Lobell-Aborn, 237 West 55th St.

CUNNINGHAM — 4-passenger, sport, latest type; buttons starter; make offer. International Warehouse, 128 West 54th. Open evenings.

DODGE TOURING, $312 CASH
and 8 monthly payments $38. Perfect condition throughout.
Also a Dort Touring cheap.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway, at 58th St.
Open Evenings. Columbus 6370.

DODGE 1921 TOURING, $435; practically new, guaranteed 6 months; payments arranged. 606 Southern Boulevard. Intervale 6045.

DODGE 21 SEDAN, $635, like new; guaranteed; 6 months' payments arranged. 606 Southern Blvd. Intervale 6045.

DODGE sedan, good condition; sacrifice, $425. Spinrad's Barber Shop, 130 West 42d.

DORT TOURING, $140 CASH
and 8 monthly payments $36. Perfect condition throughout.
Also a Dodge Touring cheap.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway, at 58th Street.
Open Evenings. Columbus 6370.

FRANKLINS GUARANTEED EIGHT, SEDANS, TOURING, LIMOUSINES, BROUGHAMS AND TOURINGS, 1918 TO 1923, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. ALSO WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE, $300; MAXWELL TOURING, MILEAGE 5,000, $475; OAKLAND SEDAN, MANY EXTRAS, $650; FRANKLIN N. Y. CO., USED CAR DEPT. E. G. KUN, MGR. 1,823 B'WAY (60TH). COLUMBUS 7868.

F. O. B. 4-passenger sport touring for sale; excellent condition. Call Bronx 1862, Mr. Salerg.

HUDSON AND ESSEX CARS.
Open and closed models, overhauled and refinished, sold with guarantee at prices to move quickly. Hudson Exchange Car Department, 1,771 Broadway, at 57th. Circle 6830. Open evenings.

KING 8 roadster; 5 wire wheels; good mechanical condition; 17,000 miles; $600. Bingham 4230. McGuire.

LA FAYETTES.
BEAUTIFUL LIMOUSINES, ALSO COUPES AND TOURING. JUST OUT OF PAINT SHOP. LIKE NEW IN EVERY WAY.
Ready for immediate delivery. Very reasonable prices.
PORTER LA FAYETTE CORP.,
1,793 Broadway. Circle 9760.
Ask for Mr. Croley.

LANCIA limousine landaulet, new paint, excellent town car; price attractive. Pierce-Arrow Distributors, Used Car Dept., 233 West 54th St.; also 236 West 59th St., just east of Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE — 4-pass. sport; (exceptional fine mechanical condition, good equipment; sacrifice. Phone Mr. Croley, Circle 8760.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, overhauled and repainted; bargain. Franklin Co., 1,828 Broadway. Columbus 7566.

LOCOMOBILE 1923 sport touring, exceptional sacrifice. Circle 8222.

MAIBOHM-Six, 5-pass. touring; 15,000 miles; very cheap. Storm, 19 West 87th St. Schuyler 5454.

MARMON 4-passenger roadster, almost new, mileage 7,000; owner sacrifices $1,775 for financial reasons. 324 West 90th St.

MAXWELLS (the latest types) — Tourings, sedans and coupes; refinished in every detail to run and look like new and guaranteed; very low prices and easy terms. Maxwell Used Car Department, 157 West 56th St. Circle 5560.

MERCERS,
BRAND NEW,
RACEABOUT and RUNABOUT
at considerably less than list price.
WHITING MOTOR CO.,
167 West 54th St. Columbus 1932.

MERCER 1923 7-passenger touring; 700 miles. Phone Mr. Croley, Circle 8760.

NASH SPORT, $318 CASH
and $32 monthly. Painted a dark green with white wheels and black running gear. Overhauled by our own expert mechanics and carries our guarantee.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway, at 58th Street.
Open Evenings. Columbus 6370.

OAKLAND sedan, like new in every detail; if you want real value it will pay you to look this one over. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway at 50th St. Open evenings.

OWEN Magnetic special custom built roadster; perfect condition, leaving country. Blythebourne 6271.

PACKARD limousine, late type; condition like new, fully guaranteed; ideal for private use. International Warehouse, 128 West 54th.

PAIGE Daytona speedster, 1923; equivalent to new; fully equipped; real bargain; $1,850. Owner, 168 Dyckman St.

PAIGE 6-66 7-passenger, latest type, fully guaranteed. International Warehouse, 128 West 54th. Open evenings.

PHIANNA TOWN CAR,
ROLLS-ROYCE TYPE.
A very handsome car, in splendid shape every way; can be bought very reasonably. Oakland Co., 225 West 58th St. Open evenings. Circle 4300.

PIERCE-ARROW, late model; enclosed drive limousine; newly painted; ready for the road. Pierce-Arrow Distributors, Used Car Dept., 233 West 54th St.; also 236 West 59th St., just east of Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1920 series, 38 and 48 limousines, landaulets, touring. Pierce-Arrow Distributors, Used Car Dept., 233 West 54th St., also 236 West 59th St., just east of Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW runabout, current model; must be sold to settle estate. Pierce-Arrow Distributors, Used Car Dept., 233 West 54th St.; also 236 West 59th St., just east of Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, late model, new paint; condition good. Pierce-Arrow Distributors, Used Car Department, 233 West 54th St.; also 236 West 59th St., just east of Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW sedan, left-hand drive; late model. Pierce-Arrow Distributors, Used Car Department, 233 West 54th St.; also 236 West 59th St., just east of Broadway.

PIERCE 1921, "38" 4-PASS. SPORT. Very smart; full equipment, including tonneau windshield, shock absorbers; must sell; sacrifice. Phone Mr. Croley, Circle 8760.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, late model, disc wheels, new paint. Pierce-Arrow Distributors, Used Car Dept., 233 West 54th St.; also West 59th St., just east of Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW, in good condition. Phone Yonkers 1084.

REVERO 1922 sport, 4-passenger; beautiful condition; must see to appreciate; genuine bargain. 237 West 55th. Circle 0631.

STUDEBAKER 1922 "light 6" coupe, practically new, very cheap. Oakland Motor Co., 225 West 58th St. Open evenings.

TEMPLAR 1923 sport, 4-passenger; almost new; exceptionally equipped; very classy; genuine bargain. Lobell-Aborn, 237 West 55th.

COMBINATION touring and traveling car, sedan type, interior completely equipped for sleeping, cooking, &c.; inspection invited. Stanley, 241 West 54th St.

WANTED—Use of private garage with wash rack; best references. Dodge, 415 Riverside Drive.

Motor Trucks.

FORD 1922 ton truck, perfect condition. Circle 4870. 127 West 53d.

Used Cars.

CHEVROLET, new 1923 touring and sedan; small cash payment; balance small notes; free instruction. Bronx Chevrolet Sales, 561 East Fordham Road. Tremont 0611.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, Packard limousine and touring; day, hour, month; owner drives. Lehigh 6553.

CADILLACS, $5 and $4 per hour; weekly and monthly rates. Follstich's Auto Renting Service, 106 West 50th. Circle 8258.

CADILLAC limousine, hour, day, week, month; owner drives. Morningside 8830, Apt. 3.

PACKARD touring and limousine; owner; hour, day, week, month. Schuyler 6048. Morrison.

PIERCE ARROW, beautiful late model landaulet; week or month; first class service; owner drives. Gulshaw. Phone Morningside 2296.

PIERCE ARROW cars for hire, hour, day, week, month; trip rates for all occasions. J. Kramer, Columbus 1476.

TO RENT, for 5 or 6 weeks, cabriolet or town car, Cadillac, Packard or any high-class car; must be late series and perfect condition; prefer dealing with an individual; have my own chauffeur, who is excellent; references exchanged. E. D., 229 Times.

THREE five-ton Mack trucks for hire, on contract work; state terms. W. Iturrondo, 54 Manhattan Av.

ATTRACTIVE Pierce-Arrow, Lancia landaulet; moderate rates, including exclusive service. Columbus 8525.

NEW HUDSON TOURING.
Just delivered, for high-class service; reasonable rates; owner drives. Circle 3130.

Automobiles Wanted.

LOCO sport four, touring, series 7-8; must be good condition and stand thorough examination, inspection; no dealers. 162 West End Av. (top floor).

CASH FOR CARS; HIGHEST PRICES, IMMEDIATE ACTION. INTERVALE 6045.

Automobile Bodies.

THREE late model 7 passenger touring bodies, suitable for Cadillac, Lafayette or Lincoln; sacrifice. Croley, Circle 8760.

Loans on Automobiles.

LIBERAL automobile loans quickly arranged; your possession or storage; confidential. Circle 9040.

LOANS to automobile owners while in your possession; strictly confidential. Peerless, 139 West 52d St. Circle 8745.

LIBERAL LOANS, AUTOS, U. S. AUTO FINANCE, 1,787 B'WAY. CIRCLE 3130.

Automobile Accessories.

CLEANING HOUSE.
Tires, brand new, Sixty, Firsts, Goodrich's, Firestone's, Goodyear's, $8.50; Ford bumpers, $3.50. Ford Agency, 12 West 62d.

Automobile Storage.

FREE STORAGE for closed cars over summer, if we paint your car. Universal, 450 West 55th. Columbus 8348.

Automobile Instruction.

REPAIRING, driving taught short time; licenses guaranteed; ladies' classes; also Ford lessons. American Auto School, 759 Lexington Av.

# THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The weather chart of Sunday night showed an area of low barometric pressure over the Canadian maritime provinces and another in the Far West and Southwest. The barometer was relatively high Sunday night off the South Atlantic Coast and over the Northern Plains States.

There have been general rains within the last twenty-four hours in the Gulf States, the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valley and the Plains States, and local rains in the far Northwest.

The temperature has risen in the Eastern States and it has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, the Middle Plains States and the Far Northwest.

In New England and New York the weather will be fair Monday and cloudy and unsettled on Tuesday, probably followed by showers with a continuation of mild temperature. In the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region the weather will be cloudy, showery and mild through Monday and Tuesday.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

| Station. | Temperature. High. | Low. | Barom-eter. | Rain-fall. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 84 | 54 | 29.88 | .. | Pt. Cldy. |
| Albany | 74 | 54 | 29.86 | .. | Clear. |
| Atlanta | 84 | 72 | 30.02 | .. | Cloudy |
| Atlantic City | 80 | 54 | 29.94 | .. | Clear |
| Baltimore | 82 | 60 | 29.96 | .. | Clear |
| Bismarck | 74 | 52 | 29.68 | .. | Clear |
| Boston | 74 | 56 | 29.84 | .. | Clear |
| Buffalo | 62 | 54 | 30.00 | .. | Cloudy |
| Charleston | 81 | 76 | 30.08 | .. | Pt. Cldy. |
| Chicago | 62 | 58 | 30.06 | .. | Rain |
| Cincinnati | 78 | 70 | 30.00 | .01 | Rain |
| Cleveland | 72 | 54 | 30.06 | .. | Cloudy |
| Denver | 64 | 58 | 30.06 | .08 | Rain |
| Detroit | 80 | 56 | 30.04 | .. | Cloudy |
| Galveston | 81 | 82 | 29.96 | .. | Pt. Cldy. |
| Helena | 82 | 50 | 29.84 | .. | Cloudy |
| Jacksonville | 82 | 78 | 30.04 | .. | Cloudy |
| Kansas City | 90 | 62 | 29.84 | .68 | Clear |
| Los Angeles | 78 | 70 | 29.82 | .. | Clear |
| Milwaukee | 66 | 54 | 30.06 | .. | Cloudy |
| Minneapolis St. Paul | 68 | 66 | 30.02 | .. | Cloudy |
| New Orleans | 86 | 80 | 29.98 | .. | Pt. Cldy |
| New York | 74 | 56 | 29.94 | .. | Pt. Cl'dy |
| Oklahoma | 76 | 74 | 29.81 | .. | Clear |
| Philadelphia | 84 | 70 | 29.98 | .. | Pt. Cl'dy |
| Pittsburgh | 76 | 72 | 30.02 | .. | Cloudy |
| Portland, Me. | 70 | 54 | 29.84 | .. | Clear |
| Portland, Ore. | 60 | 54 | 30.12 | .06 | Cloudy |
| Salt Lake City | 84 | 62 | 29.94 | .. | Cloudy |
| San Antonio | 94 | 88 | 29.88 | .. | Pt. Cl'dy |
| San Diego | 71 | 66 | 29.82 | .. | Cloudy |
| San Francisco | 60 | 52 | 29.88 | .. | Pt. Cl'dy |
| Seattle | 70 | 60 | 29.92 | .. | Clear |
| St. Louis | 64 | 62 | 29.96 | .18 | Rain |
| Washington | 80 | 74 | 29.98 | .. | Clear |

*Western Pennsylvania and Western New York*—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday, no change in temperature.

*Southern New England and Eastern New York*—Fair Monday, showers Monday night or Tuesday; moderate temperature.

*Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware*—Cloudy, showery weather Monday and Tuesday, moderate temperature.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORD.

*Official Temperature.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 AM | 59 | 10 PM | 74 |
| 6 AM | 56 | 1 PM | 73 |
| 8 AM | 59 | 2 PM | 71 |
| 9 AM | 62 | 3 PM | 72 |
| 10 AM | 65 | 4 PM | 72 |
| 11 AM | 68 | 5 PM | 73 |
| | | 9 PM | 70 |
| | | 11 PM | 68 |

Average temperature yesterday, 65.
Average same date last year, 79.
Average same date for 46 years, 68.

Barometer 29.95 at 8 A. M.; 29.92 at 8 P. M. Humidity 68 at 8 A. M; 56 at 8 P. M. Winds—At 8 A. M. northwest, velocity 26 miles; at 8 P. M. northwest, velocity 36 miles.

Weather clear at 8 A. M., cloudy at 8 P. M.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Forecast: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—Local thundershowers Monday and Tuesday.

Extreme Northwestern Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Local thundershowers Monday and probably Tuesday.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; no change in temperature.

Illinois—Showers Monday, Tuesday partly cloudy, possibly showers northeast; not much change in temperature.

Indiana—Showers Monday and possibly Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Lower Michigan — Partly cloudy north, showers south and central Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy north, showers south Tuesday, Wednesday partly cloudy; possibly showers extreme southeast; not much change in temperature.

Missouri—Showers Monday, Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Minnesota—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday except showers southeast Monday; not much change in temperature.

Iowa—Showers Monday, Tuesday partly cloudy, somewhat warmer.

North Dakota—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

South Dakota—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably showers Tuesday; south and central; not much change in temperature.

Kansas and Nebraska—Cloudy Monday, Tuesday probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Montana — Unsettled Monday, probably showers east and south; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Wyoming—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday; probably showers; not much change in temperature.

## Fire Record.

| A. M. | | Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| 2:50—45 Old Broadway | | Slight |
| 2:45—242 Monroe St.; J. Winsky | | Not given |
| 3:40—13 Broome St. (auto); Abraham Platski | | Slight |
| 4:50—73 Warren St.; Cardondall Mfg. Company | | Not given |
| 5:15—206 E. 66 St. | | Not given |
| 6:04—58 W. 115 St.; A. Cohn | | Not given |
| 6:15—1,107 3 Av. | | Slight |
| 6:30—686 8 Av.; Sarah Klane | | Not given |
| 7:04—298 Broome St.; K. Cotton Goods | | Not given |
| 11:50—90 Terrace View Av.; Peter Salles | | Not given |
| 11:55—Boscobel and Vyse Avs., the Bronx; E. Donovan | | Slight |
| P. M. | | |
| 12:05—1,692 Park Av.; John Dennany | | None |
| 12:10—300 W. 24 St.; T. Watson | | Not given |
| 12:45—149 Attorney St.; Epstein & Ehlichan | | Slight |
| 1:10—291 Madison St.; I. Kaplan | | Slight |
| 1:20—3,603 Wickham Av., the Bronx; August Hoesser | | Not given |
| 1:25—102 Vesey St. | | None |
| 2:05—586 W. 50 St.; Toney Walkovich | | Not given |
| 3:30—45 St and 8 Av. (motor cycle); Patrick Lynch | | Not given |
| 2:45—44 Broome St. | | Not given |
| 3:00—Perry and W. 4 Sts. (auto); Mooney & Co. | | Not given |
| 3:51—578-580 Prospect Av., the Bronx; David Berman | | Not given |
| 4:10—364 W. 145 St. | | Not given |
| 4:30—111 Hester St.; D. Chaptone | | Not given |
| 4:35—724-728 Westchester Av., the Bronx (awning) | | Not given |
| 5:00—1,887 Washington Av., the Bronx; Sam Lanver | | Not given |
| 6:00—34 Horatio St.; G. Bright | | Not given |
| 7:25—317 Prospect Av., the Bronx; Jack Solomon | | Not given |
| 9:00—632 E. 188 St., the Bronx; Jacob Gold | | Not given |
| 9:15—14 E. 121 St.; George Sanzor | | Not given |
| 9:30—316 3 Av. | | Not given |
| 11:15—406 E. 17 St.; not given | | Slight |
| 11:15—404 Grand St.; Detschits' Novelty Shop | | Not given |

# Hudson River by Daylight

Daily, including Sunday, for †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Steamer leaves Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M.; W. 42d St. 9:10 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M.; Yonkers 10:15 A. M. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Daily, except Sunday, for †Bear Mountain, †West Point and †Newburgh. Steamer leaves Desbrosses St. 8:30 A. M.; W. 42d St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:10 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:40 A. M.

Saturday Afternoons—For †Bear Mountain, †West Point and †Newburgh. Str. Albany leaves Desbrosses St. 1:30 P. M.; W. 42d St. 1:40 P. M.; W. 129th St. 2:10 P. M.; Yonkers 2:40 P. M.

Sundays Only—For Bear Mountain, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return to W. 42d St., Str. Washington Irving leaves Desbrosses St., 8:45 A. M. and Str. De Witt Clinton leaves W. 42d St., 10:00 A. M. W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M.

†Return steamer same day from points marked † Daylight Saving Time.

Ideal One-Day Outings.

Further information at Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. Canal 8300.

Hudson River Day Line

# SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

| | Sandy Hook. A. M. | P. M. | Governors Island. A. M. | P. M. | Hell Gate. A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High water | 6:19 | 6:45 | 7:05 | 7:26 | 9:17 | 9:10 |
| Low water | 12:33 | | 1:10 | 1:16 | 3:26 | 3:31 |

THE SUN.

| | Rises. A. M. | Sets. P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| | 5:24 | 8:27 |

## Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Gen. G. W. Goethals | Colon | May 31 |
| Carmania | Queenstown | June 3 |
| Calamares | Cristobal | June 4 |
| Celtic | Liverpool | June 3 |
| Philadelphia | La Guayra | June 7 |

DUE TODAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Monterey | Havana | June 7 |
| San Lorenzo | San Juan | June 4 |
| Araguaya | Bermuda | June 9 |
| Orca | Hamburg | May 30 |
| Southern Cross | Buenos Aires | May 24 |
| Mount Carroll | Hamburg | May 31 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Conte Rosso | Genoa | June 2 |
| P. de Satrustegui | Cadiz | May 26 |
| Prins F. Hendrik | Port au Prince | June 2 |
| Heilig Olav | Copenhagen | May 31 |
| Vandyck | Rio Janeiro | May 24 |
| Kingholm | Gothenberg | June 1 |

DUE WEDNESDAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Roussillon | Havre | June 3 |
| Pittsburgh | Bremen | June 2 |
| Assyria | Glasgow | June 1 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Seydlitz | Bremen | June 1 |
| Metapan | Santa Marta | June 6 |
| Homeric | Southampton | June 6 |

## Other Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| City of Sparta | Port Said | May 14 |
| Innako | Philadelphia | June 8 |
| Egiantine | Havre | May 19 |
| Medocino | Tampico | June 2 |
| Yokohama | Antilla | May 25 |
| Kerkhonkson | Cork | May 29 |
| Mary | Turks Island | June 4 |
| Swend | Liverpool | May 26 |
| Schodack | Rotterdam | May 26 |
| Acme | Constantinople | May 19 |
| City of Savannah | Savannah | June 7 |
| Comanche | Jacksonville | June 7 |

DUE TODAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Burmese Prince | Victoria | May 21 |
| Florinda | Seville | May 10 |
| Alberta | Palermo | May 12 |
| Eastern King | Avonmouth | May 18 |

DUE TODAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Georgian | San Pedro | May 17 |
| Montana | Tampico | May 30 |

DUE MONDAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Surgua | Hamburg | May 26 |
| Virgil | Para | May 28 |
| Arcturus | Bombay | May 2 |
| Port Adelaide | London | May 31 |
| West Humhaw | Freetown | May 18 |

DUE WEDNESDAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Sinaiawa | Messina | May 22 |
| Takacka Maru | Kobe | May 28 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| Steamer. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | San Francisco | May 19 |
| Dakotan | San Pedro | May 17 |
| City of Christiania | Hull | May 25 |

## Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

| Steamer. | Destination. | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. | Carries Mail For |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primero | Cadiz | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. | Spain. (Specially addressed.) |
| Hannover | Bremen | 3:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. | Germany. (Specially addressed only.) |

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Hesselting | Accra | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. | |
| Resolute | Hamburg | 5:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. | Azores. (Canaries and West Africa specially addressed.) |
| Aquitania | Southampton | 6:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. | Europe, Africa and West Asia. |
| Stavangerfjord | Bergen | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Europe, Africa and West Asia. (Norway, Syria, Palestine, Lithuania, Latvia and Estlonia must be specially addressed.) |
| Yaque | Puerto Plata | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Puerto Plata, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris and San Domingo City. |
| Benedict | Para | 11:00 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. | North Brazil and Iquitos. |
| Haiti | Cape Haiti | 1:30 P.M. | 4:00 P.M. | Haiti. |

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | Havre | 7:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. | Europe, Africa, West Asia (Northern Europe, Syria and Palestine specially addressed.) |
| Argentina | Trieste | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Italy, Greece, Jugoslavia. (Specially addressed.) |
| President Van Buren | London | 9:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. | Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Specially addressed.) |
| Belgenland | Antwerp | 11:00 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. | Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Specially addressed.) |
| Lituania | Libau | 11:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. | Northern Europe, Germany and Poland. |
| Tivives | Santo Marta | 8:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Arequipa City, Colombia, Ecuador. |
| Surinam | Paramaribo | 1:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. | Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivia, Guiana. |

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minnekahda | Hamburg | 11:00 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. | Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Syria, Palestine, Portugal. (Specially addressed.) |
| United States | Copenhagen | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. |
| Thuringia | Hamburg | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Germany. (Specially addressed.) |
| Asia | Jaffa | 11:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. | Azores, Syria, Portugal and Palestine. (Greece specially addressed.) |
| Santa Luisa | Valparaiso | 7:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. | Canal Zone, Panama, Ecuador, Chile, Bolivia and Peru except Iquitos. |
| Monterey | Vera Cruz | 8:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Yucatan, Campeche. (Cuba, other parts Mexico specially addressed.) |
| San Lorenzo | San Juan | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. | Porto Rico, Macoris, San Domingo City. |
| Alban | Porto Alegre | 11:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. | Pernambuco, Natal, Maceio, Bahia, Sergipe. (Other parts of Brazil specially addressed.) |
| Astrea | Maracaibo | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. | Haiti, Curacao, Venezuela. (Specially addressed.) |
| Bolivar | Barbados | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. | Virgin Islands, West Indies, Barbados. (Grenada, St. Vincent and Trinidad must be specially addressed.) |
| San Blas | Port Limon | 8:00 P.M. | | Costa Rica. By rail to Boston. |

## Other Outgoing Steamships

| Steamer and Destination. | Date. | Time of Sailing. Hour. |
|---|---|---|
| Hog Island, Smyrna | June 11 | 12:00 M. |
| Great City, Sydney | June 12 | 12:00 M. |
| Juliana, Bilbao | June 11 | 12:00 M. |
| West Eldara, Rotterdam | June 16 | 12:00 M. |
| Port Lincoln, Melbourne | June 13 | 10:00 A.M. |
| Toba Maru, Shanghai | June 15 | 1:00 P.M. |
| Orcus, Valparaiso | June 20 | 12:00 M. |
| Siam City, London | June 14 | 12:00 M. |
| Cabo Creux Corunna | June 15 | 12:00 M. |
| West Cawtzn, Barcelona | June 18 | 12:00 M. |
| Kosmo, Auckland | June 16 | 12:00 M. |
| Manoa, Antwerp | June 16 | 12:00 M. |
| Marengo, Hull | June 16 | 12:00 M. |
| Jalapa, Bombay | June 18 | 12:00 M. |
| Falls City, Hamburg | June 18 | 12:00 M. |
| Wells City, Bristol | June 19 | 12:00 M. |
| Vincent, Havre | June 19 | 12:00 M. |
| Tukeloyo Maru, Yokohama | June 20 | 12:00 M. |
| Tartar Prince, Cape Town | June 20 | 12:00 M. |
| Florida, Cadiz | June 20 | 12:00 M. |
| Angela, North Africa | June 20 | 12:00 M. |

| Steamer and Destination. | Date. | Time of Sailing. Hour. |
|---|---|---|
| Mineric, Shanghai | June 20 | 12:00 M. |
| Ala, Rotterdam | June 22 | 9:00 A.M. |
| Sangamon, Constan'nople | June 23 | 12:00 M. |
| London Merchant, London | June 23 | 12:00 M. |
| City of Norwich, Singapore | June 23 | 12:00 M. |
| Eastern Sword, Bristol | June 23 | 12:00 M. |
| West Lashaway, Trieste | June 23 | 12:00 M. |
| Vermont, Lowestoft | June 23 | 10:00 A.M. |
| Watenese, Mombasa | June 23 | 12:00 M. |
| Cabo Espartel, Cadiz | June 25 | 12:00 M. |
| Havana Maru, Nagasaki | June 25 | 12:00 M. |
| Paris City, Hamburg | June 27 | 12:00 M. |
| Sinaiwalva, Naples | June 28 | 12:00 M. |
| Malacca Maru, Kobe | June 28 | 10:00 A.M. |
| West Cheney, Antwerp | June 29 | 12:00 M. |
| Pipestone County, Malmo | June 29 | 12:00 M. |
| York Castle, Cape Town | June 30 | 12:00 M. |
| West Canon, Colombo | June 30 | 12:00 M. |
| Francisco, Hull | June 30 | 12:00 M. |
| Eurybates, Shanghai | June 30 | 12:00 M. |

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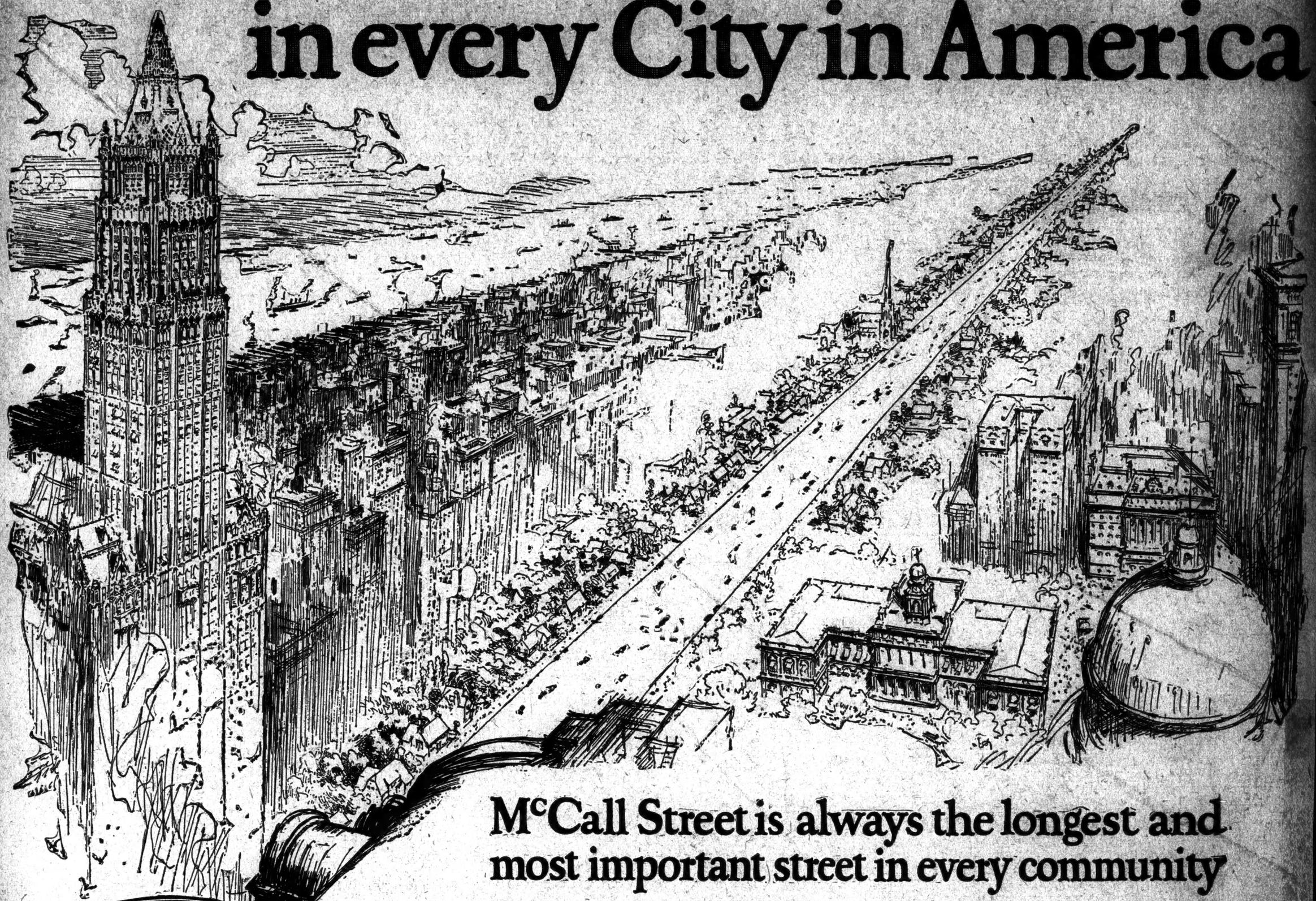

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